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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

Vol 1 No 1
NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol 1 No 1

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1883.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,

HARRISBURG, PA.

NUMBER 1.

JANUARY, 1883.

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VOLUME I.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
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Year of Grace 1844



Thos. P. Butler

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1883.

No. 1.

THE BUTLERS OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.*

BY REV. J. A. MURRAY, D. D.

To the people of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania—"that nursery of brave officers"—it ought to be a very gratifying and stimulating recollection that, among the prominent persons of Carlisle, at an early period, but who went to Pittsburgh and other places, where they and their descendants became more or less distinguished, may be mentioned the honored names of Butler, Irvine, Stevenson, Denny, Wilkins. These names, with those of O'Hara, Craig, Kirkpatrick, Neville, Morgan, Ross, were among the trusted friends of our Government, and the leading and influential families of Western Pennsylvania. The Hon. Henry M. Brackenridge, in his "Recollections of the West," speaks of the Butler connection as "a noble race of people," whose fame, we may here add, is not restricted to mother Cumberland or our great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but is national in its range, and is one of the historical

*Authorities consulted and used in the preparation of this article: Original Letters, Denny's Military Journal, and the memoir of the author by his son, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Rogers' American Biographical Dictionary, third edition, Easton, Penn., 1824; Brackenridge's Recollections of the West, Craig's History of Pittsburgh, the Southern Magazine, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. x, &c.; and recent correspondence with Col. E. G. W. Butler, the aged and honored nephew of Major General Richard Butler.

J. A. M.

families of our country. The stock was of Anglo or Irish-Norman extraction, having first gone to England with William the Conqueror, and afterwards passed over to Ireland.

✓ THOMAS BUTLER and ELEANOR, his wife, came to America in 1740, shortly after their marriage. They were natives of the north of Ireland, and, following the Scotch-Irish emigration, came to Pennsylvania and took up a tract of land "near Conewago, on y^e west side of 'Sasquahan' river, 10th May, 1743," now in York county, where they had "lived for some time;" subsequently removing to a tract of land "adjoining y^e Blue mountains," in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county. Here Thomas Butler died in July, 1791, and little more is known of him save that he was the head of a remarkable family of sons. There were five of them, all of whom so favorably distinguished themselves in the American Revolution that afterwards Gen. Washington recognized them as "the five Butlers, a gallant band of patriot brothers." Because of their brave and valuable services throughout that memorable struggle they were generally called the "Fighting Butlers," or the "Five Revolutionary Butlers." In regard to them ✓ the judgment of the late Lord Dunboyne was this: "I consider the five American Revolutionary Butler brothers as adding lustre to the Dunboyne pedigree." (The Dunboyne house is next in remainder to the illustrious house of Ormond.)* At the death of Thomas Butler there survived him his wife, ELEANOR, and children, as follows:

- i. *Richard*, b. April 1, 1743; fell in battle Nov. 4, 1791.
- ii. *William*, b. January 6, 1745; d. May 16, 1789.
- iii. *Thomas*, b. May 28, 1748; d. Sept. 7, 1805.
- iv. *Eleanor*, b. about 1754.
- v. *Pierce*, or *Percival*, b. April 6, 1760; d. Sept. 9, 1821.
- vi. *Edward*, b. March 20, 1762; d. May 6, 1803.

✓ * James Butler, Duke of Ormond, was the first of the Anglo-Irish family of Butlers on whom the ducal title was conferred. The family was of illustrious antiquity. Genealogical legend carried it back to the dukes of Normandy before the conquest, and it is certain that at the dawn of the 13th century, it held the hereditary office of royal cup-bearer or *butler*, whence the family name. The son of Major General Richard Butler, the Captain of the "Pittsburgh Blues," was named after the Duke of Ormond.

J. A. M.

RICHARD BUTLER, the oldest of the family, b. April 1, 1743, in now York county, Pennsylvania, was educated at the school of the Rev. Mr. Alison, in Chester county, and studied the profession of law. He served as an ensign of Capt. James Hendricks' company, of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, in Col. Henry Bouquet's expedition of 1764, and there received his first experience in the military art. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle he entered the Pennsylvania Line as major of the Eighth regiment, commissioned July 20, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777, ranking from August 28, 1776, and transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command June 9, 1777, whom he afterwards succeeded, and distinguished himself on many occasions. This regiment was made up of picked men detached from the several regiments of the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia Lines. He was esteemed by Gen. Washington and Gen. Wayne one of the ablest partisan officers of the Revolution and most familiar with Indian life and affairs. It is said that he knew several Indian dialects, and had been requested by the Commander-in-Chief to compile an Indian vocabulary.

When Gen. Burgoyne advanced against Gen. Gates, Gen. Washington sent Butler's rifles from the banks of the Delaware to protect the flank and rear of Gates from the Indians under Brant: and after participating most efficiently and successfully in the battle of Saratoga, October, 1777, were ordered back to Washington's head-quarters. The same regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and when Gen. Washington, in a dispatch to Congress, animadverted on the conduct of Gen. Charles Lee on that occasion, he also stated that "Col. Butler's was the only command which fired a gun." He was promoted colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania, and under his command this regiment took a prominent and honorable share in the capture of Stony Point; and St. Clair to Reed, in a letter dated July 25, 1779, says: "My friend, Col. Butler, commanded one of the attacks and distinguished himself."

After the revolt in the Pennsylvania Line, the Ninth regiment generally reënlisted under their old colonel and his captains in the Fifth Pennsylvania, who commanded it during

the campaign under Gen. Wayne in the South. Of his career in that department we have extant a characteristic letter to Gen. William Irvine, published in the first volume of "Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution." Gen. Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States," alludes to the incidents referred to in that letter as follows: "While in his camp before Williamsburg, the British general learned that we had some boats and stores on the Chickahominy river. Hither he detached Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, with his corps and the yagers, to destroy them. This service was promptly performed; but the American general, having discovered from his exploring parties the march of Simcoe, detached on the 26th, Lieutenant-colonel Butler, of the Pennsylvania Line, the renowned second and rival of Morgan at Saratoga. The rifle corps, under the Majors Call and Willis, and the cavalry, which did not in the whole exceed one hundred and twenty effectives, composed Butler's van. Major MacPherson, of Pennsylvania, led this corps, and having mounted some infantry behind the remnant of Armand's dragoons, overtook Simcoe on his return near Spencer's plantation, six or seven miles above Williamsburg. The suddenness of MacPherson's attack threw the yagers into confusion; but the Queen's Rangers quickly deployed, and advanced to the support of the yagers.

"Call and Willis had now got up to MacPherson with their riflemen, and the action became fierce. Lieut. Lollar, at the head of a squadron of Simcoe's hussars, fell on Armand's remnant and drove it out of line, making Lieut. Bresco and several privates prisoners. Following his blow, Lollar turned upon our riflemen, then pressing upon the Queen's rangers; and, at the same moment, Capt. Ogilvie, of the Legion cavalry, who had been sent that morning from camp with our troop for the collection of forage, accidentally appeared on our left flank. The rifle corps fell back in confusion upon Butler, drawn up in the rear with his continentals. Satisfied with the repulse of the assailing troops, Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe began to retire; nor was he further pressed by Butler, as Cornwallis had moved with the main body, on hearing the first fire, to shield Simcoe."

In October following, in view of Col. Butler's valuable services prior to and at the capture of Yorktown, he was honorably designated to plant our flag upon the British works after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; and though Col. Butler detailed for this purpose his ensign, Major Ebenezer Denny, (being "probably partial to him as coming from his own town, Carlisle," and where the families were near neighbors,) yet Baron Steuben, unexpectedly and offensively, appropriated this honor to himself, and Col. Butler that night "sent the arrogant foreigner a message, as every one expected, and it took all the influence of Rochambeau and Washington to prevent a hostile meeting." In this business, however, we have the following statement, according to which the Baron's conduct was approved: When the commissioners were discussing and arranging the terms of surrender, Gen. Lafayette, whose turn it was next to command the trenches, marched with his division to relieve the Baron. The latter refused to be relieved, urging that having received the flag, the rules of European warfare secured him the right to retain the command until the surrender of the place. Lafayette appealed to Washington, who, after consulting Count Rochambeau and other foreign officers, informed him that the Baron was entitled to the command, and must retain it until the matter under discussion should be decided.*

On a plan of Carlisle made in 1764, the Butler home is then and there indicated as being on lot 61 West Main street, north side, and third lot from Pitt street. We have some letters written by him, and afterwards by his widow, as well as letters which we carefully copied from the originals now among the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by him to his friend, Gen. Wm. Irvine, (then Commissioner of Public Accounts in New York,) and they indicate Carlisle as the place of his home. These letters, which bear the date of "Carlisle," besides some written by him thither, when absent in the field of military service, extend from September, of 1782,

* We have two interesting letters, by Col. R. Butler to the "Hon'ble Brig'd'r General Irvine, at Carlisle,"—one is dated "Williamsburgh, 14th Sept'r, 1781, Camp," and the other is dated, "Camp at York, Oct'r 22d, 1781," and written immediately after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

to July, of 1789. Then in September, of 1789, his letters begin to have the date of "Pittsburgh," and the last one we have, posted from "Pittsburgh," is in August, of 1790. It was the next year that he was killed in battle. We are thus particular, as these facts are not generally known, and in order to establish the claims of Carlisle to him as being a resident and citizen of the place the greater part of his life.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, and when residing in Carlisle, the public service repeatedly called his presence and attention elsewhere, especially to Fort Pitt, on business relating to the Indians, with whom he was well acquainted, and a very trusted commissioner of Government among them; and hence he was very generally and favorably known in that place. As an evidence of this statement, we will here mention what might be regarded now as a small matter, but, in the olden time, it was intended as a marked compliment and tribute to a great and popular man. Brackenridge, in his *Recollections*, speaking of taverns and tavern-keepers of Pittsburgh, says: "When I can first remember, the sign of GENERAL BUTLER, kept by Patrick Murphy, was the *head tavern*," and the first hotel in the town, just as the painted portrait of Washington, or Lafayette, or Jackson, or Perry, was often hoisted at the front of a public house to dignify and distinguish it, and to attract patronage. Throughout these many years a street in Pittsburgh bears his name. Many a partial parent called a son after him. Gen. O'Hara, of Pittsburgh, gave the name of Richard Butler to one of his sons, with whom we were intimately acquainted, whose family we often visited at Gwaysutha Place, and where still resides his only living daughter, Mrs. Wm. M. Darlington. Butler county, as well as the town of Butler, formed in 1800, was named in honor of the General, and the same honorable name has been conferred on counties, and towns, and townships in other sections of the Union.

But what had been his character and public services? We answer briefly: He was a brave and intrepid soldier, quick to perceive duty and as quick to perform it, and he possessed in a high degree the attachment of his men and the confidence of Washington.

Col. Butler was at Fort McIntosh, now Beaver, on the 29th of September, 1785, as his will, to which we shall presently refer, was dated at that place. "The will," writes Judge M. C. Hernan, of Carlisle, to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given, "appears to have been written hurriedly, and on the eve of some dangerous expedition, for he says: 'Being in perfect health and senses, think it my duty (as I am going far from my family, and into some degree of danger more than generally attend at my happy and peaceful home,) to make such arrangement of my wordly affairs as I wish and desire may take place in case of my death, which I hope for the sake of my family, the Great and Almighty God will avert.'"

Upon the return from this expedition, Col. Butler remained at Pittsburgh, and owning considerable property in that neighborhood, he was quite prominent in securing the formation of the new county of Allegheny.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, appointed him, September 30, 1788, lieutenant for that county, and on the 2d of October following, the General Assembly appointed him commissioner, with Col. John Gibson, to purchase from the Indians their claim to the triangle on Lake Erie. In November, 1788, in connection with his brother William Butler, James Robinson, and Daniel Elliott, made purchase of the reserved lots opposite the town of Pittsburgh. He was commissioned one of the justices of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, November 21, 1788, which he resigned in December, 1790, having been elected to the Assembly from the district composed of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties.

Upon the expiration of his term of service in the Assembly, Col. R. Butler returned to Pittsburgh. The failure of Gen. Josiah Harmar's expedition against the western Indians occurred in the autumn of 1790. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States army. Col. R. Butler was appointed major general and second in command, and fell, when that army was defeated on the Miami, in the very bloody battle fought against the allied Indians under Brant, on the 4th of November, 1791. The expedition had originally numbered about 2,000 men; on the day of action it had been

reduced to about 1,400, and of this force, 913 were killed, wounded, and missing. A battalion of artillery was almost entirely destroyed. St. Clair was a great civilian and brave soldier, but, like the unfortunate Braddock, probably did not sufficiently understand and appreciate Indian warfare, or his army may not have been properly trained and disciplined to meet such a foe; and many believed that if Butler had had the command, the result would have been different. Two of his brothers, Cols. Thomas and Edward Butler, were also in the disastrous battle in which the General had fallen, and the first was severely wounded. Major Ebenezer Denny, the aid-de-camp of Gen. St. Clair, (he had previously been the aid-de-camp of Gen. Harnar, after whom he named his eldest son, and he named his youngest son after St. Clair,) gives a detailed account of that battle in his military journal; and his son, Dr. William H. Denny, in his admirable memoir of his father, thus speaks of it: "After Gen. Butler had received his first wound, he continued to walk in front, close along the line, with his coat off and his arm in a sling, encouraging the men, and retired only after receiving a second wound in the side. The Commander-in-Chief sent Major Denny, with his compliments, to inquire how he was. He found him in the middle of the camp, in a sitting posture, supported by knapsacks; the rifle balls of the Indians, who now surrounded closely the whole camp, concentrated upon that point. One of the wounded General's servants and two horses were shot here. He seemed, however, to have no anxiety, and to the inquiry of the aid-de-camp, he answered that he felt well. Whilst making this reply, a young cadet from Virginia, who stood at his side, was hit on the cap of the knee by a spent ball, and cried so loudly with the pain and alarm, that Gen. Butler actually shook his wounded side with laughter. This satisfied Major Denny that the second wound was not mortal, that the General being very fleshy, the ball might not have penetrated a vital part. He always believed that he might have been brought away and his life saved. Probably his own aid-de-camp, Major John Morgan, may have offered to bring him off, as was his duty, and the wounded General declined, conscious that his weight and helplessness would only encum-

ber his brave young friend for no use, and hinder him from saving himself."

About the time to which reference is here made, it is reliably stated that the youngest brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed the General from the field and placed him near the road by which he knew the army must retreat, and on returning to the field, found his other brother, Major Thomas Butler, shot through both legs. He then removed him to the side of the General, who, learning that the army was in retreat, insisted on being left alone, as he was mortally wounded, and that he should endeavor to save their wounded brother. He consequently placed Thomas on an artillery horse captured from a retreating soldier, and taking a sad leave of their gallant and noble brother, "they left him in his glory."

A letter from Edward Butler to his brother Pierce, of Kentucky, dated Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, November 11, 1791, says: "Yesterday I arrived here with our worthy brother, Major Thomas Butler, who is illy wounded, he having one leg broken, and shot thro' the other. I hope, however, he will do well. He has borne the hard fortune of that day with the soldierly fortitude you might have expected from so brave a man. We left the worthiest of brothers, Gen. Richard Butler, in the hands of the savages, but so nearly dead that, I hope, he was not sensible of any cruelty they might willingly wreak upon him." We do not know just when he died or how he died. All we know of his end is, that, out of regard for the welfare of others, and with a heroic and self-sacrificing spirit, he desired to be left behind. His desire was granted, sadly and reluctantly, and we, too, can only hope that he was not conscious of any savage indignity.*

Chief Justice Hugh H. Brackenridge, who spent the last years of his life in Carlisle, where he died and was buried,

* In the autumn of 1793, Gen. Wayne, (who had succeeded Gen. St. Clair,) in his expedition against the allied Indians, obtained possession of the ground on which the Americans had been defeated in 1791, which he fortified and named Fort Recovery. Here he carefully collected, and, with the honors of war, interred the bones of the slain of the 4th of November, 1791.

wrote some lines, occasioned by the death of Gen. Wayne, which occurred about five years after the defeat of St. Clair's army, in which he honorably introduces the name of Butler.

“The birth of some great men, or death,
Gives a celebrity to spots of earth ;
We say that Montcalm fell on Abraham's plains ;
That Butler presses the Miami bank ;
And that the promontory of Sigeum
Has Achilles's tomb.
Presqu' Isle saw Wayne expire.”

Sixty years after the death of Gen. Butler, his nephew, Col. E. G. W. Butler, son of Col. Edward Butler, received his uncle Richard's sword, a “Toledo,” from Gen. W. L. Gaither, of Maryland, who said it had been presented to his ancestor, Major Gaither, by Gen. Butler after his brothers had left him, and handed down through two generations with the injunction of the former, “never to wipe from the blade the blood of Butler.” It was given to Col. Butler because of the efforts of his father to save the life of its gallant owner, and by its side rests the sword of his wounded brother Thomas, given to Col. Butler by his eldest son, because the father of the former saved his father's life. Both bear the motto: NO ME SACQUE SIN RAZON, and on the other side, NO ME EMBAINES SIN HONOR:—“Draw me not without just cause: Sheathe me not without honor.”

Col. Wm. D. Wilkins, son of the late venerable Judge Ross Wilkins, of Michigan, has the military journal of Gen. Richard Butler, during the campaign of 1791, “at the back of which are recorded the roster of officers for duty, and also Gen. Butler's mess account and memoranda of expenditures. The order of battle and march was being entered at the very moment of the attack by the enemy, and the change in the handwriting, from a very fair calligraphy to the nervous, blotted writing of an agitated and excited man, is quite significant. Then follows a hiatus of several days, and the series of orders recommences at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, to which the army fell back after its defeat, with a melancholy list of the killed and wounded, in which Butler's command (embracing the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania levies and battalion of Kentucky militia) suffered fearfully. The book is a very curious picture and record

of the ancient military life, discipline, and manners of the De-Kalb and Steuben period, and shows Gen. Butler to have been a skillful, judicious, and accomplished officer, well versed in his profession, thoughtful of the welfare of his men, and solicitous for the honor of his country."

General Richard Butler's will, as stated, was dated September 29, 1785, and is recorded in book E, page 251. at Carlisle. In it he mentions his wife MARY, and children *William* and *Mary*, the rearing and educating of whom is intrusted to his wife. His estate consisted of a "house and lot in Carlisle," "furniture, plate, &c.," tract of land "warranted in the name of John Beard, situate on Plumb creek, Westmoreland county, adjoining land of the late Col. George Croghan;" tract of land in Allegheny county; lots in Pittsburgh, adjoining lots of William Butler; "one thousand acres of land, being a donation of the State of Pennsylvania, and six hundred acres of land, a donation of the United States in Congress—these donations are for my services as colonel in the army of the United States," and other property including "horses, cows, and farming utensils at and near Carlisle." The executors named in the will are his wife Mary, his brother William, his "respected friend Thomas Smith, Esq., attorney-at-law, Carlisle, and my friend John Montgomery, Esq."

Col. WILLIAM BUTLER, b. January 6, 1745, in York county, Penn'a, served honorably during the war of the Revolution; was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. He was at the head of his regiment during all its active service, its colonel, Lambert Cadwalader, being a prisoner on parole. In October, 1778, (*see Penn'a Archives 2d series, vol. x, p. 484.*) he made an excursion into the Indian settlement of Unadilla and Anaquaga, in New York, which were destroyed. Was retired the service January 1, 1783. He died at Pittsburgh, May 16, 1789, and was buried in Trinity church grave-yard, but the inscription upon his tombstone is almost defaced.

Col. THOMAS BUTLER, b. May 28, 1748, in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penn'a, was an eminently brave soldier. In 1776, while studying law with James Wilson,

one of the signers of the Declaration, then in successful practice at Carlisle, he quitted his studies, was commissioned first lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair, January 5, 1776; subsequently captain in the Third regiment of the Line, ranking from October 4, 1776, retiring from the service January 1, 1781. He was in almost every action that was fought in the Middle States during the war. At Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he received the thanks of the commander-in-chief on the field of battle, for his intrepid conduct in rallying a detachment of retreating troops, giving the enemy a severe fire. At the battle of Monmouth he received the thanks of Gen. Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment made good their retreat.

At the close of the war he retired into private life as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness till the year 1791, when he again took the field to meet a savage foe that menaced our western frontiers. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of the 4th of November, in which his eldest brother fell. Orders were given by Gen. St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and Major Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horseback led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficulty that his surviving brother, Capt. Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued in the military establishment as a major, and in 1794 was promoted to lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Fourth sub-legion. That year, as "a fortunate circumstance," he commanded Fort Fayette,* at Pittsburgh, during the Whiskey Insurrection, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it more by his name than by his forces, for he had but few troops. In 1797 he was named by President Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the State of Tennessee where it was necessary to dispossess some citizens who had imprudently settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly, in May, he marched with his regiment from the Miami, on the Ohio, and by that prudence and good sense which

* Fort Fayette was on Penn street, just above Hand street, or between the present 9th and 10th streets, Pittsburgh. J. A. M.

marked his character through life, he, in a short time, removed all difficulties. While in Tennessee he made several treaties with the Indians. In April, 1802, at the reduction of the army, he was continued as a colonel of the Second infantry regiment on the peace establishment.

Col. Butler was subsequently quite as well known for disobeying the order to cut off queues, the amusing history of which may be here stated. The Butlers were the staunch friends of Washington and his school, and not very partial to Wilkinson and his clique. The famous military order to *cut off queues*, issued by Wilkinson, was chiefly designed for Col. Thomas Butler, whose queue was dressed and head powdered (even during a campaign) before reveille. When the order reached the command, where it was especially intended, the subordinate officers, who generally wore the offensive appendage, called upon Col. Butler to get his advice and opinion for their guidance; and to the question, "What must we do?" he replied, "Young gentlemen, you must obey orders!" And when asked if *he* designed cutting off *his* queue, answered: "The Almighty gave me my hair, and no earthly power shall deprive me of it." The behavior of this mutilated and sturdy veteran, and the persecution to which he was subjected, were worked up with great humor by Irving in *Knickerbocker's History*, Gen. Wilkinson being the original of Von Poffenburgh, and Keldermeester, (master of the cellar,) being a Dutch translation of *Butler*. "The eel-skin queue of old Keldermeester," recounts Diedrich, "became instantly an affair of the utmost importance. The Commander-in-Chief was too enlightened an officer not to perceive that the discipline of the garrison, the subordination and good order of the armies of the Nieuw Nederlands, the consequent safety of the whole province, and ultimately the dignity and prosperity of their High Mightinesses, the Lords States General, imperiously demanded the docking of that stubborn queue. He decreed, therefore, that old Keldermeester should be publicly shorn of his glories in presence of the whole garrison; the old man as resolutely stood on the defensive, whereupon he was arrested and tried by a court-martial for mutiny, desertion, and all the other list of offenses noticed

in the articles of war, ending with a 'videlicet, in wearing an eel-skin queue three feet long, contrary to orders.' Then came on arraignments, and trials, and pleadings, and the whole garrison was in a ferment about this unfortunate queue. As it is well known that the commander of a frontier post has the power of acting pretty much after his own will, there is little doubt but that the veteran would have been hanged or shot, at least, had he not luckily fallen ill of a fever through mere chagrin and mortification, and deserted from all earthly command, with his beloved locks unviolated. He obstinately remained unshaken to the very last moment, when he directed that he should be carried to his grave with his eel-skin queue sticking out of a hole in his coffin." It is, however, a matter of veritable history, that the close of Col. Butler's life was embittered by trouble.

In 1801, Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, then general-in-chief of the United States army, issued orders to this effect: "For the accommodation, comfort, and health of the troops, the hair is to be cropped without exception, and the General will give the example." This caused great indignation among the veteran officers of the Revolutionary period; who looked upon it as an innovation. Col. Thomas Butler solemnly declared he, for one, would not cut off his much-prized queue. Gen. Wilkinson did not press the matter, but in subsequent general orders, under date of August 2, 1801, says: "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Butler, at his particular request, and in consideration of his infirm health, has permission to wear his hair. On the subject of this measure, the General will briefly observe that it has been sanctioned in America by the first military characters of the British and American armies, that it has been recommended by the ablest generals who have lived, and has been adopted by the best troops in the world, and that the cut of the hair is as essential a part of military uniform as the cut of the coat or color of the facings." Afterwards Wilkinson withdrew the indulgence, and, as Col. Butler persisted in a queue, he sent him, in 1803, before a court-martial of his own appointment, in this, for disobedience of orders and other matters. He was acquitted of the other charges, but sentenced to be reprimanded,

which gave Wilkinson an opportunity to indulge in ungentelemanly invective and sarcasm, and to again order Col. Butler to cut off his hair. The latter, in a personal interview, refused, and having gone to New Orleans and assumed command, committed anew the breach of orders. At this time an artillery officer writing home said: "Col. Butler wears his hair, and is determined not to cut it off." For this, Wilkinson sent him before another court-martial for "willful, obstinate, and continued disobedience of orders, and for mutinous conduct." The court sentenced him to suspension for one year, but before the order was issued the veteran had been gathered to his fathers, and was buried with his queue. Col. Butler died at New Orleans, September 7, 1805, aged fifty-seven years.

Col. PERCIVAL BUTLER, as generally known, or Pierce Butler, as named in his father's will, was b. April 6, 1760, in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penn'a. He served in the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution;—was with Morgan at Saratoga and the conflict with Col. Simcoe at Spencer's Ordinary, June 25, 1781, and served at the siege of Yorktown, but unfortunately seems to be confounded with his brother Richard, who, in fact, was at the head of the engagement referred to. After the war he removed to Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was adjutant general in the war of 1812. He died September 9, 1821, at Port William, Ky.

Capt. EDWARD BUTLER, the youngest of the brothers, b. March 20, 1762, in West Pennsboro', Cumberland county, Penn'a, was a valiant soldier, and in the Revolution was attached to one and another regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. After the defeat of St. Clair by Brant and his allied warriors, Col. Edward Butler returned to the field of operations on the Miami as adjutant general of Commander-in-Chief Wayne, whose army, in 1794, gained a decided victory over the Indians, and secured peace for the people of the North-Western Territory. He was, in the re-organization of the army in 1802, the ranking captain of the Second regiment. He died in Tennessee in 1803.

It is credibly said, that the five brothers left numerous male descendants, *all* of whom served meritoriously in the United

States army and navy, and the most distinguished were the following :

JAMES RICHARD BUTLER, son of Major Gen. R. Butler, was the heroic captain of the "Pittsburgh Blues" in the war of 1812, a company that won a lasting fame for its bravery, and its commander was complimented in general orders by Major Gen. Harrison, "as a worthy son of a gallant sire."

RICHARD BUTLER was the son of Col. Wm. Butler, and he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 44th Infantry, in 1814, during the war with Great Britain.

ROBERT BUTLER, son of Col. Thos. Butler, was Assistant Adjutant General to Major General Harrison, at the battle of the Thames; Adjutant General of Jackson's army at New Orleans, and breveted Lieutenant-Colonel in December, of 1814, "for gallant conduct during the siege of New Orleans, and uniform attention to his duty as an officer in said army." In 1821 he resigned, and became Surveyor General of the public lands in Florida.

WM. ORLANDO BUTLER was one of the prominent sons of Col. Pierce Butler. In 1812 he participated in the battles of Frenchtown and River Raisin; in 1814 he was breveted Major for gallant conduct at New Orleans, and was aid-de-camp to Major General Jackson in 1816, when he resigned. He represented Kentucky in Congress, from 1839 to 1843. Was Major General of Volunteers in the Mexican war, where he distinguished himself, and was wounded at Monterey, Sep. 21, 1846. He was presented with a sword by resolution of Congress, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by that body for his gallantry and good conduct in storming Monterey," and succeeded Major General Winfield Scott in command of the army in Mexico. He was candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Vice Presidency in 1848, and his admirable reply to the elder Blair, when accused of intriguing for that office, was: "I prize the character of a gentleman far higher than the Presidency."

EDWARD GEORGE WASHINGTON BUTLER, the son of Col. Edward Butler, graduated at West Point in 1820; was aid-de-camp to Major General Gaines from 1823 to 1831. Resigned,

and became Major General of the Louisiana Militia. As Colonel of the 3d U. S. Dragoons he took part in the Mexican war, and was commander of the Upper-District of the Rio Grande. In 1848 his force was disbanded. For many years he was a sugar-planter in Louisiana, and a very highly respected citizen of that State. He still lives, very venerable in years, being eighty-three—February 22, 1883—but with a brave spirit, and cultivated mind, and strong memory, and vigorous pen—of which we have been recently honored with very gratifying evidence. And we will be excused for here adding, that his gifted and illustrious wife, who died in Mississippi in 1875, and who was the daughter of Lawrence Lewis and Eleanor Parke Custis, of Virginia, was the nearest living relative of the General and Mrs. Washington—her father being the son of Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, the General's only sister; and the mother being the daughter of Mrs. Washington's only son, John Parke Custis, and of Julia Calvert, granddaughter of Lord Baltimore. Such is one of the distinguished families, whose first American home was in the beautiful valley of Cumberland, and in its no less beautifully embosomed and attractive town of Carlisle—preëminently "Men of Mark," and this is our humble tribute to their memory.



FIRST FAMILIES OF BERKS COUNTY.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

You have, no doubt, been already in a forest. There, in looking over the vast collection of trees, you saw, at different places, great oaks standing like hoary sentinels that witnessed—as it were—the coming in and going out of years until they numbered a century. Their wonderful arms overshadowed the earth below for a hundred feet, and their magnificent tops stood high above the many trees surrounding. Have you not compared to one of these a great family, whose progenitor, by his powerful manhood, gave to society vigorous sons and daughters, which, like the branches of the mighty oak, scattered their seed and their strength all over the land?

In every forest there are such trees. In every county there are such families. The giant oaks are conspicuous for their strength and breadth and height. So are the families conspicuous in similar respects—strength of physical character, breadth of mind in the various affairs of life, height of moral grandeur. The former are the pride and glory of the forest; so are the latter of the counties which comprise our great Commonwealth. Nature and time have been from the beginning creating and destroying both, but both are still living and flourishing. And as the one is necessary for the mountains and the valleys in respect to water and air and the intercourse of mankind, so is the other necessary for the counties in respect to government, growth, dignity, wealth, and power.

Pennsylvania is a great State. She comprises a vast area of territory, rich in forests, fields, and mines, and especially rich in internal improvements, and she is possessed by a magnificent people. She is proud of all these; and she can well be proud, for her possessions are well possessed. At the beginning of her history her soil attracted energy and industry. Through these she has been developed to her present greatness, and these

are still improving her by an ever-increasing greatness. It was a fortunate circumstance for her that such characteristics first found a lodgment on her territory, and fortunate, too, that they transmitted their virtues, without wandering away, from generation to generation. She still holds to herself the blood of the first settlers. She is therefore distinctively Pennsylvanian in settlement, in growth, in wealth, and in government. Her sons, to a very great degree, possess all—control all. These constitute her great families. They are as distinctive as they are conspicuous. They appear in manufactures and trade as well as in agriculture, and they are as distinguished in jurisprudence as in legislation.

Pennsylvania was formed and named in 1682. Then three counties were set apart—Bucks, Chester, and Philadelphia. Within a score of years afterwards a great feeling in her behalf was developed, attributable mainly to the wisdom and excellence of the policy of William Penn. It induced hundreds, even thousands to immigrate hither. Upon landing, many proceeded northwardly and north-westwardly. Settlements succeeded each other rapidly, and, for convenience in local government, township organizations followed. For a period of forty-seven years no additional counties had been formed. Then settlers began to formulate them. In 1729, Lancaster was erected; in '49, York; in '50, Cumberland; in '52, Berks and Northampton; in '71, Bedford; in '72, Northumberland; and in '73, Westmoreland. These were erected in her history as a colony of Great Britain. As an independent State they multiplied in rapid succession, numbering to the present time fifty-six, or averaging nearly one every other year. Altogether the counties number sixty-seven. In each of these counties local history is dependent upon families. Especially in the Provincial counties, prominent historical facts are inseparable from their respective first families. This feature is as plainly perceptible as the mountain ridges which extend through their territory.

In the several respects mentioned, Berks county is conspicuous. Her first settlers began to establish themselves along the Schuylkill river, several miles westward from the Manatawny creek, between 1700 and 1705. This district of territory did

not then have a name. It was identified by being near the Manatawny. Now it is called Amity. It has been so-called since 1720. In 1712 settlers began to locate in Oley. Then this district was so-called. It included a large area of territory, at least sixty thousand acres. In Caernarvon, along the headwaters of the Conestoga, they began as early as 1720; along the Tulpehocken in 1726, and along the Maiden creek in 1733. They took up the lands first by warrant and survey, followed by patent. They possessed and improved them by cultivation, and they generally remained upon them until their decease, when they were transmitted by devise or conveyance to their children. In many instances they have been handed down to the third, and fourth, even fifth generations.

In the several quarters mentioned, east, south, west, and north, the descendants of many of the first settlers are still flourishing in numbers, in industry, in wealth, and in social, religious, and political influence. In taking a hasty glance over its broad territory, I can mention in the eastern district, along the Manatawny and its tributaries, the Baums, Bertolets, Boones, DeTurks, Egles, Griesemers, Guldins, Hartmans, Herbeins, Hochs, Hunters, Kauffmans, Keins, Knabbs, Lees, Leinbachs, Leshers, Levans, Lincolns, Lobachs, Ludwigs, Peters, Pottses, Reiffs, Rhoadses, Ritters, Schneiders, Spangs, Van Reeds, Yocums, Yoders, Weavers, and Witmans; and, on the border along the headwaters of the Perkiomen, the Bauers, Bechtels, Boyers, Clemmers, Ehsts, Funcks, Gabels, Rushes, Sassamans, Schalls, Schultzes, and Stauffers; in the southern district, along the Allegheny, Hay creek, Little Conestoga, and Wyomissing, the Blands, Clymers, Evanses, Geigers, Harrisons, Huyetts, Joneses, Mohns, Morgans, Planks, Redcays, Robesons, Scarlets, Smiths, and Ziemers; in the western district, along the Tulpehocken and its tributaries, and the Little Swatara, the Adamases, Althouses, Batdorfs, Bergers, Boeshores, Bordners, Brechts, Conrads, Eckerts, Eplers, Deppens, Dundores, Ermentrouts, Fishers, Fitlers, Frantzes, Groffs, Hains, Hiesters, Keyzers, Kissingers, Klingers, Kurrs, Livingoods, Millers, Newcomets, Obolds, Potteigers, Rebers, Reeds, Rehrers, Riegels, Scharfs, Seiberts, Seltzers, Shaeffers, Speichers, Spohns, Tryons, Umbenhauers, Walborns,

Weisers, Wenrichs, Wilhelms, Womelsdorfs, and Zerbes; and, in the northern district, along the Maiden creek and its tributaries, the Brobsts, Davises, Dreibelbises, Gernants, Greenawalds, Grims, Hahns, Heffners, Heinlys, Hottensteins, Kauffmans, Kaerchers, Kellers, Kemps, Kiefers, Kirbys, Kutzes, Leibys, Levans, Merckels, Mertzes, Parvins, Penroses, Piersons, Prices, Rothenbergers, Rothernells, Saylor, Schaffers, Shalters, Starrs, Trexlers, Wanners, Weilers, and Zachariases. Others could be mentioned. These, however, stand out prominently in the development of the county from the first settlements of the several districts to the present time. The great majority of the descendants have continued persistently engaged in agriculture upon or in the vicinity of the original settlements. Some moved to other districts of the county; others to Reading. Many sons and daughters migrated to the West, and settled, particularly in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Colorado. Some of the sons turned to the professions—divinity, law, and medicine, in which they shone with more or less distinction; others to trades and manufactures, in which they realized rich rewards for their industry and well-directed energy. In tracing down all the pursuits of life carried on in the county it is only occasionally that a complete stranger appears and identifies himself with her onward movements for any considerable period of time. This is especially the case in our politics. The names of the old families are continually on the surface. Not particularly demonstrative, they are like expert swimmers in deep water. They float onward majestically in the great stream of time; their heads are always visible; their endurance prevails.

In the development of the county through internal improvements, the turnpikes, canals, and railways, they are likewise conspicuous. They began early—if not ahead of time, not behind it. Their correspondence in reference to the improvement of the Schuylkill for navigation began before 1770, and their enterprise brought coal to light during the period of the Revolution. Transportation and its facilitation were always encouraged by them. Some opposition was developed in the general endeavors to establish new motive power, as there is in

most enterprises everywhere; but they were successful. In laying them down, they actually walked in the footsteps of their fathers; for the early settlers, in following the streams to locate their settlements, marked out, as it were, the tracks for turn-pikes, canals, and railways, which were to come after them to facilitate the business intercourse of their children. In some respects these improvements were slow; but a consideration of all things leads us to the conviction that they came to us just when they were needed.

In the matter of education, they were unquestionably very early. They had schools established in the four districts before the erection of the county. They constantly encouraged the private education of their children. Schools were numerous in all parts before 1800. But they were slow in grasping the general usefulness of legislation on the subject. A score of years was necessary to uproot their convictions against it; some compulsory proceedings were even found necessary to cause the adoption of the common school system in all the townships. They never discouraged education, but they opposed legislation. This opposition proceeded mostly from religious influences. The farmers especially anticipated trouble in the management of their agricultural pursuits. Many have realized their anticipations of fifty years ago. The great majority of our population have always been engaged in agriculture. But the tendency of the children is to trade, manufacture, and metropolitan life. Many are fitted for these pursuits, but the majority are not. The change of life, manners, and vocation is too sudden for them. Unprepared for it, they generally fail in their undertakings. After the lapse of fifty years more, the survivors of these families will see whether or not general education through legislation will have resulted in the greatest good to the largest number. Education is most certainly an instrumentality worthy our highest consideration for our general welfare. But its misdirection will be fruitful of evil. And has there not been misdirection? If so, the farmers cannot be held responsible for its evils when legislation forced them to the adoption of the system, whether it were then adapted to their situation in life or not. Good sense and suc-

cess in our daily affairs do not always, not even generally, follow education—the education of to-day as resulting from the general law. They cannot be forced into us. They are plants of slow growth, and proceed from continued industrious and economic habits. This natural peculiarity of mankind, our fathers understood. They had experienced it. Therefore, they could not perceive the efficacy of the law in elevating the general average of their children, physical and moral, as well as mental. Who can say that this average in all respects is now, after the lapse of fifty—certainly thirty—years beyond that which prevailed a hundred years ago? Education does not simply constitute a general ability to read, write, and speak correctly. It has a wider signification. These seem to be now its primary objects. But are not our physical, moral, and social development equally important? Then these latter were high in average; likewise good sense and success. But, by comparison, what are they now? Our public agents, in the matter of education, have a great task before them. Its proper direction will undoubtedly lead to good results, as steam properly manipulated and directed carries a train of cars successfully to its destination; but its improper direction will eventually terminate in revolution, of some kind or another, in an utter inability on the part of the Government to properly regulate the public actions of those for whom its great efforts, through this instrumentality, were, and are now, intended. Did our fathers see this? By retrospection were they able to exercise clear prospection? Was their opposition to general education through the power of statutory enactment its natural consequence? They, then, were bold enough to express and show opposition. Who is now bold enough to do so, or even to advocate the modification of the law so as to lead our children into planes of action for which they are best fitted? We are as yet comparatively young. We have many years before us. Statistics of various kinds—census, education, industry, finance, health, longevity, crime, etc.—are rapidly accumulating. The State and nation are gathering them for us. We will soon be able to make calculations and comparisons, and draw conclusions for future direction. After our county shall have reached the

year 1900, these statistics, properly collated, will enable our successors in social and political life to determine whether or not the prospection of our fathers was wise and just.

The great majority of the names of our first families, it will be perceived, are German. Many are English. A few only are Swede and Welsh. The predominating element is apparent. They brought with them their religion. Their children have it still. It has been a fixed principle amongst them. The entire county is permeated with it. It caused the erection of Lutheran and Reformed churches in every township. Their determination in this respect is characteristic of them. They hold fast. They exhibit permanence in many respects. They hold their ministers in high regard. These are powerful agents amongst them. But powerful as they are in social and religious influences, they presume not to trespass upon their rights. Fortunately they very generally are men of discrimination and pure religious life. These qualities preserve uniform good feeling in religious devotion over the entire county. Through them, generally peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding behavior is maintained to a remarkable degree. This is the crowning excellence of these families. It keeps them constantly successful. And their success does not turn their heads. It does not beget extravagance on the one hand and vice on the other, and it does not substitute social for true personal pride. They are generally the same at all times to all men. Through these characteristics they constitute a most beneficial regulator of our social and political organizations. In population, in taxation, in property, in production, in finance, in politics, in education, in religion—in all these they are most powerful.

In a political sense they have exhibited a persistent attachment to one leading principle. At first they were anti-federal by a large majority. They opposed the great political movement, whose object was the establishment of a Federal government and constitution. They preferred the right of States,—as States united by a confederation, and of local self-government. Of these rights they were firm advocates. And, though their political sentiments have been transmitted through three generations of government of, by, and for the people, and though

party names have to a great extent been transposed, they have preserved this principle. Through this period, and through all the excitement of party strife for power and policy, they have been thoroughly patriotic. Now the great majority are "Democrats," a political name created by party leaders. By it they are known. But, in reality, with them it is not name; it is principle—it is self-government. This has their devotion, their love, their admiration. If, in a hundred years to come, party names should be retransposed to what they were a hundred years ago, the succeeding generations will nevertheless be found on the side of this principle which was advocated and sustained by their ancestors. This idea of local self-government won the first families, and induced them to locate here. It was simple. They soon understood it, and they carried it on successfully in their various local affairs. Their children took it naturally, and naturally retained it. After the lapse of a century it is now a fixed idea with them. Education has not changed it. The education, as dictated by the State, has not even changed it. But this educational policy is, however, making apparent one consequence—a general tendency in many men for political preferment. It is producing many professional men of various kinds. All of them manifest a desire at some period or other to serve the State in one capacity or another. Of course this is commendable; the State expects it—she encourages it. Of course they all feel qualified for the service. This is, indeed, kind and honorable of them. But are they seeking preferment for emolument or destruction through earnest labor for the public weal? They obtain the one with ease, because it is common,—because the State is generous. But they seldom obtain the other, because it is not common—because it is not the gift of the State; it is rather the gift of nature, improved by time and well-directed efforts. As yet this principle of government in them has not been affected. Its virtue still prevails. In politics, therefore, as in agriculture and religion, the great majority of these first families have preserved their strength and greatness. This idea is not the notion of "State Rights," which the late civil war settled. That fallacious doctrine had not, in fact, their advocacy, though they had been identified with the party

that was led on by certain leaders who had claimed it as a most material part of their political creed. They promptly denounced secession, and admirably sustained the National Government in her gigantic efforts to preserve the union of all the States. Their patriotism was then conspicuous, as it had theretofore been in all the military periods.



FREDERICK MARSTELLER.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

If we would fully understand the social structure of our State, we must study the characters of the individuals who formed the foundation upon which the fabric rests. We must go back to the years of childhood of the future emigrant, note the influences which surrounded him as he grew to manhood, seek to learn the causes which induced him to leave friends and kindred, accompany him to our western world, and observe his manner of life, his patient industry, and strict regard for right in his new home. If we do this we shall find, unerringly, the causes of the greatness and prosperity of our Commonwealth.

The subject of this sketch was one of the large body which came, during the first half century of the Province of Pennsylvania, from the land of the Rhine. He brought with him the Bible and an unswerving faith in the doctrines of the church of Luther. His religious convictions were firmly established. He could neither be moved from them by opposition, nor swayed by the distracting clamors of the almost numberless sects which ran riot in the early days of the Province dedicated to religious toleration. In the place of his birth he became a member of the church, and in his adopted land he became its steady supporter. The seeds planted in his heart, under the spiritual influences of the fatherland, bore a ripe fruitage on our western shores.

Friedrich Ludwig Marsteller was born in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on the 11th day of January, 1702. Under the care of Christian parents, he received instructions in school and church. He joined the Christian church at Pfungstadt, a market town of the district of Starkenberg, five miles south of the city of Darmstadt. He married in 1728, and came with his family, in 1729, to this country, arriving at Philadelphia in the ship *Mortonhouse*, from Rotterdam, *via* Cowes, England—the

vessel having sailed from the latter place on the 21st of June. On the 19th day of August he signed the declaration of allegiance to the king of Great Britain, fidelity to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, and obedience to the laws. He journeyed inland, halting on the banks of Skippack creek, an affluent of Perkiomen creek, in New Providence township, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia.

This neighborhood was occupied by the pioneers a few years after the founding of Pennsylvania. As soon as Germantown was moderately populated, the incoming Germans pushed the frontier further inland, and the valleys of the Skippack and Perkiomen were among the first to feel the effects of the rising tide of immigration. When Marsteller came he found the clearings of a few German settlers along these creeks, while a number of English had located upon choice sites on the shores of the Schuylkill river near by.

He bought, on the 19th of May, 1730, of David Williams, "of Methacton," sixty-two acres; soon after, of Richard Jones, forty-nine acres eight perches; and, on the 7th of December, 1737, sixty-two acres seventy perches. These three tracts adjoined, and formed the plantation which was his home during the remainder of his life. Here he engaged in the occupations of farming and blacksmithing. He pursued these practical callings with diligence. His sons and daughters grew up under the care of himself and his faithful wife. Prosperity attended his efforts for wordly success.

There was one thing nearer his heart than these: the advancement of the Church of Christ. He saw about him divisions and disorders, lack of piety, and need of faithful leaders. The little flock of Lutherans in his vicinity was without a trusty shepherd for many years. So far as lay in his power he supplied the ministrations of the Word to those of his communion. His spirit was torn with grief at the contemplation of the desolations of Zion.

Late in the year 1742, he was gladdened by the arrival of help sent by the Fathers in Germany. He was the first to welcome, in God's name, the Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg to

the great work of organizing the Lutheran church in America. Concerning this greeting, Muhlenberg wrote :

Er war der erste, den ich fand
Bey meiner Ankunft in dis Land,
Der mich vor Gott willkommen hiess,
Und Heilsbegierde spuren liess.

Marsteller was an officer of the congregation, which, though without a church, gathered for worship at Providence—commonly known then as now by the name Trappe—twenty-four miles from Philadelphia. As such officer, he was one who signed, on the 25th of December, 1742, a declaration of acceptance of Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg as pastor of the Providence congregation, in connection with those at New Hanover and Philadelphia. On the 26th of December, the new pastor notes in his diary that he preached at Providence to a large meeting, and adds : “Afterwards rode with Mr. Marsteller over the two creeks and remained with him during the night.” Between Muhlenberg and Marsteller grew up a bond of Christian love sundered only by the hand of death.

Immediately after the accession of Muhlenberg, steps were taken for the building of a church at Providence, and the following year (1753) the structure was completed. It was named the Augustus church. Marsteller took an active and heartfelt interest in this important undertaking. On the 10th of March, 1743, the congregation bought two adjoining tracts, one from Thomas How, containing one acre or thereabout, for £1 15s Pennsylvania money ; the other from Harman Indehaven, containing one acre eight perches, for the consideration of 5s, “as also other good causes.” The title was made in the names of “Nicholas Chrisman and Frederick Marsteller, Church Wardens of the High Dutch Lutherine Congregation, and to their Society and their Successors to and for the s^d Congregation to Erect and Build a Church thereon and Burial Place, as the said Wardens and Congregation shall see meet and convenient.” On the 27th of April, 1751, another purchase was made of one acre and one perch, by Frederick Marsteller and Jacob Schrack, “In Trust nevertheless, and for Use, Intents, and Purposes of the Church called the Augustus Church, in Providence afore-

said, belonging to the Lutheran Congregation according to the unaltered Augustan Confession."

The venerable edifice, built of stone, stands to-day (thanks to the reverent and conservative spirit of the succeeding wardens,) a monument to its projectors and builders. In the Latin inscription on the stone over the main entrance, occurs the name of Frederick Marsteller as one of its founders.

It was the Divine decree, however, that Marsteller should not many years be a co-worker with Muhlenberg in this field. In 1753, at less than fifty-two years of age, he was called to his reward. Muhlenberg felt a profound sorrow at the loss of his friend. In the account of the sad event transmitted in his reports to Halle, he gives free expression to his grief, and he eulogizes the character of the departed in these words:

"He came, in the year 1729, with his family to this country, settled in the township of New Providence, and sought by the sweat of his brow to support himself and his. He was blessed by God with children and prosperity, and gradually became a useful instrument for the best interests of those of his faith. During the first years of residence here, owing to a lack of regular German Evangelical teachers, he maintained, according to his understanding, the teachings of God's word and the edifying books based thereon, (which he had brought with him, several of which he had distributed to the scattered believers in the same confession of faith,) in his neighborhood. He had frequent encounters with the sects who were anxious to make converts, but refused to yield. . . . When the congregation was at last supplied with teachers, he cared for the interests of the church as faithfully as for his own. The church and school buildings in New Providence were forwarded not a little by the gifts of his love, together with his care and labor. To him no heat was too great, no cold too severe, no flood too high, no road too rough, when he would do something for the glory of God or the advancement of the church. Regular ministers in his house were treated like brothers. . . . When the minister was obliged to be absent, he supplied religious exercises by reading, singing, and prayer, and visited the sick, consoling them from God's word. In keeping the accounts of the church, he

was exceedingly accurate. When quarrels between members of the congregation came under his notice, he counselled peace. He had, on several occasions, opportunities to better his worldly condition in other localities, but he declared he would not exchange the privilege he had here of partaking of the means of grace, for all the things of time. . . . During the night of 14th and 15th of October, he calmly departed. The loss of a loving father, or of the nearest friend, could not be more affecting to me than the passing away of this worthy man. The oldest and dearest friends one after the other depart, and I must remain alone in this wilderness of misery."

On the 17th of October he received Christian burial.* There

* Frederick Marsteiler left a personal estate appraised at £704.4.3, and 172 acres of real estate, valued at £600. His will is a model of prudent provision for his family, and (omitting surplus verbiage) is in these words:

"In the Name of God, Amen. The 5th of October, 1753, Whereas I Frederick Ludwick Marsteller, am now visited by the Almighty by sickness and am weak in Body but of sound and perfect mind and Memory and not knowing whether the Almighty and Gracious God will favor me with a Recovery or take me out of this World I do therefor hereby make this my Present last Will and Testament . . . I recommend my Soul in the faithful hands of my Redeemer and my Body to the Earth to be buried in the burying Yard of Augustus Church which I help'd to Build & Erect . . . 1. I will that my Personal Estate shall after my Decease be appraised by impartial Christian Persons for the purpose to be chosen by my Dear wife Barbara and my two Eldest Sons Henry and Daniel.

2. My Real and personal Estate shall remain together and undivided until my Youngest Son arrives at his full age . . . my two Oldest sons Henry and Daniel shall Carry on the Trade together between them and faithfully improve my Real and personal Estate and also give unto their Mother Barbara out of the same what she requires and necessarily wants for her Sufficient Maintenance and for the further Education of my Children under age. 3. My Son Frederick shall be at Liberty before he is of age to Learn either the Saddlers Trade or any other honest Trade with this proviso that he shall afterwards without any Consideration & gratis Teach such Trade unto one of his younger Brethren which may chuse it . . . My beloved Wife Barbara shall . . . have . . . free dwelling Room and Lodging in my new built House, and when my youngest Son is arrived at his full age . . . her Thirds according to the Laws of this Province . . . My said two Eldest Sons . . . shall then render an account how they

were present five ministers of the gospel, several elders of the Lutheran charge, and a multitude of friends and neighbors, both English and German. Rev. Mr. Brunnholtz preached in German from the words: "The ransomed of the Lord shall return." Isaiah 35: 10; and Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg in English from

have managed the whole estate . . . and whatever the same shall in Value Exceed the first appraisement thereof . . . my said two Eldest Sons shall divide between themselves and have the same for their work & Labour they shall be at in improving the s^d whole Estate . . . my Eldest Son Henry . . . shall have . . . all my Plantation together with all the Buildings and app^{ces} situate in the Township of Providence and give his Mother Barbara a^{sd} free Lodging . . . upon the following Conditions to wit: 1. Shall my beloved Widow have and possess her place and Lodging in my new House and one-Third of the Income of the plantation for her maintenance according to Law and she shall also besides have her own Bed and one Horse and Sadle kept for her use to ride to Church or where it may be necessary . . . 2. The Heir and possessor of my said plantation . . . shall pay to each of his remaining Brethren . . . the Sum of one Hundred pounds Pennsylvania Currency apiece . . . in manner following: 1. As soon as my youngest Son Philip is of age then my Eldest Son is to take my Plantation in possession in fee Simple . . . and in the same year pay in Cash unto his Eldest Brother in Succession namely unto Daniel One Hundred Pounds . . . and so year after year every year successively until every one has received his one hundred pounds . . . 2. my personal Estate shall according to the apraisem^t made thereof after my Decease be Divided as follows: 1. My Beloved Widow Barbara shall have her third part; 2. My eldest and first born Son Henry shall have Twenty pounds besides his share; 3. my youngest Son . . . shall have Ten pounds our Currency . . . besides his Share, because he is of a weakly Constitution; 4. The sum of Ten pounds shall then be paid . . . to Augustus Church or the lawful Church Wardens of the same for the use of the said Church and School to be expended for the use aforesaid by the Direction of the Wardens aforesaid; I say for the Augustus Church in Providence a^{fs} of the building whereof I was also a beginner. And . . . the Residue of my personal Estate and also my lots and improvements in Reading town shall be divided in Six equal parts amongst my Six Children. . . . I do hereby Nominate & appoint my two Eldest Sons Henry & Daniel Marsteller to be my only Executors. . . .

"FREDRICK L. MARSTELLER.

"Witnesses

STEPHEN BAYWER
RUDOLPH BUNNE"

Isaiah xxvi: 20, 21. His remains rest beside the church of his love. The stone which marks his grave bears these words:

Hier ruhen die Gebeine
des
Frederick Ludwig Marstellers,
war gebohren A^o 1702 d. 11^{ten} Jan.
und ist im Herrn entschlafen A^o
1753 d. 15^{ten} Octo^r
Seines Alters 51 Jahr,
9 Monath, 4 Tage.
Psalm 119, v. 105.
Dein Wort ist meines fuses Leuchte
Und ein Licht auf meinem Wege.

The baptism of the children of Frederick Marsteller is recorded in the Providence church register, as follows:

Johann Heinrich, born July 31, 1730; baptized August 31, 1730.
Sponsor—Joh. Heinrich Berghofer.

Anna Margaretha, born January 6, 1732; baptized January 13, 1732.
Sponsors—Joh. Georg Marsteller and his wife Anna Margaretha.

Joh. Daniel, born February 6, 1733; baptized February 11, 1733.
Sponsor—Joh. Daniel Warlich.

Joh. Friederich, born August 5, 1734; baptized August 11, 1734.
Sponsor—Joh. Friederich Weber.

George, born May 24, 1736; baptized June, 1736. Sponsor—Johan Georg Crösman.

Valentin, born December 26, 1738; baptized December 28, 1738.
Sponsor—Christian Borgen.

Philippus, born January 4, 1742; baptized January 6, 1742. Sponsor—Philipp Crössmann.

Philip Marsteller, the youngest son, removed to that portion of Lancaster county afterwards included in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary war he held a position of trust in the American service. None of the male descendants of Frederick Marsteller, it is believed, now reside in the neighborhood in which their worthy progenitor settled. Those of the name now living in that locality are supposed to be descendants of other branches of the family.

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE "IRISH SETTLEMENT."

BY JACOB FATZINGER, JR.

I.

The early settlers of this settlement were emigrants from the north of Ireland, and were chiefly Presbyterians. The territory now included in the limits of Allen, East Allen, and Hanover townships, Northampton county, was then called "Craig's Settlement," from the fact that Thomas Craig was the principal settler. The precise date of his arrival and place of settlement is, however, uncertain. Henry, on his map of Northampton county, compiled in 1850, states that the Irish settlement was organized in the year 1728. It is said that in the city of London, England, there is on record an entry for lands in this locality, dated 1728. Henry also says that the oldest title to lands in Northampton county is a grant by Richard Penn, in 1732, of a tract of land situated about a mile in a westerly direction from the village of Howertown, Allen township. The oldest written record we have seen in reference to a dwelling erected within the limits of the Irish settlement is a draft of a tract of land containing 1426 acres, surveyed for Joseph Turner by John Chapman, on the 9th day of the 8th month, 1735. The descriptive part states that the tract "begins at a post standing by a marked white oak, about a mile south west of a log-house, at a place called Hockoyonda," (evidently Hockendoeque.) From our knowledge of the facts, we would place the site of this house in Allen township, about half ways between Siegfried's Bridge and the Slate Dam, a mile in an easterly direction from the Lehigh river.

Among the names of the early settlers we find the following :

Thomas Armstrong, who resided on the Lehigh river, a short distance below the town of Catasauqua. He served as an elder of the Presbyterian congregation organized by the first settlers;

was commissioned coroner of Northampton county, October 4, 1755, and at a late period moved out of the settlement.

James Allison lived on the tract of land now owned by Daniel Saeger. His remains are interred in the burying-ground of the Presbyterian congregation.

John Boyd, married to Elizabeth Young. He died during the year 1759, leaving issue four sons and three daughters. His residence was on the farm now owned by John Miller.

Thomas Boyd, died during the year 1758, leaving a widow, Jane, and issue Robert and Thomas. Of Robert we have no record. Thomas lived in Allen township near the Lehigh river on lands now owned by the heirs of Aaron Hower, deceased. He died in 1782, leaving issue, Alexander, Elizabeth and Thomas.

Mary (Boyd) Dobbin, widow of Alexander Dobbin, died during the year 1762, leaving issue, Alexander, Leonard, William, James, Susannah m. John Neal, Elizabeth m. William Perry. At the time of her decease, Mary Dobbin resided upon a tract of land containing 279 acres, purchased in the year 1751 from William Allen and William Webb, attorneys for Evan Patterson, of Old Broad Street, London. This tract is now owned by Benjamin Shaden and George Deily.

James Craig resided in the immediate vicinity of the Presbyterian church. He lived to an advanced age, and although palsied, was always on the Sabbath carried to the sanctuary by his sons. The wife of James Craig died previous to the 16th of April, 1774. Of his family we know but little. He had sons, William, Thomas, and Robert. William married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Boyd) Brown, and sister to Gen. Robert Brown, of Revolutionary fame. He moved out of the settlement during the latter part of the last century; died March 19, 1810, and is buried at Warrior Run grave-yard, Northumberland county. William and Elizabeth (Brown) Craig left issue Jane, Ann, James, Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Samuel, and Margaret, of whom Elizabeth married——Johnson, and on the 25th of June, 1881, was still living at an advanced age, residing at Jerseytown, Pa. Her children are Ann, Elizabeth, Samuel, and William, all residing at Jersey-

town, with the exception of William, who resides at Danville, Pa. Robert, son of James Craig, married Esther Brown, sister to the above-named Elizabeth Brown. He died March 19, 1818, leaving issue James, Jane, Mary, Samuel, Elizabeth, William, John, Margaret, Robert, and Joseph.

Thomas Craig, first, (original settler,) married Mary ———, who died July 14, 1772, aged 75 years. He lived on a tract of land containing 500 acres and 96 perches, purchased from Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, by deed dated March 28, 1739, and died during the year 1779 at an advanced age. We have always thought that he was the father of Gen. Thomas Craig, of Revolutionary fame. In his will, Thomas Craig (first) is called Thomas Craig, senior, but from the wording of the will it is doubtful whether he had any living issue at the time of his decease, since the only bequests are to Thomas Craig, son of my brother Daniel Craig, to his grand-son William Craig, to his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Craig, and to his son William's children, viz: Thomas, Hugh, Charles, William, (above mentioned,) Mary, Sarah, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

David Chambers lived on the Lehigh river, at the present village of Siegfried's Bridge. On the 10th of March, 1776, he sold his tract of land to John Siegfried, afterwards Col. John Siegfried, of the Revolutionary army. Chambers moved out of the Province of Pennsylvania prior to March 25, 1776.

Robert and John Clendinen. The Clendinen family emigrated to Pequea, Lancaster county, from the north of Ireland, and soon after moved to the Irish settlement. Of Robert we have no record further than that he lived near the present town of Catauqua. John was married to Jean ———; he died "the 7th day of July, 1778, at one o'clock in the morning," age unknown. Jean died "at three o'clock in the morning of the 6th of June, 1775," age unknown. John and Jean Clendinen had a son Adam, born in April, 1739, married Esther Hall, daughter of John Hall and Esther (Robison) Hall, of the city of Philadelphia. Adam died June 17, 1817, aged 78 years. Esther (Hall) Clendinen was born October 6, 1754, and died May 11, 1816, aged 62 years. They had issue:

- i. Jean*, b. April, 1779 ; d. June 23, 1829 ; m. Andrew Heslet.
- ii. John*, b. July 12, 1780 ; d. January 26, 1815.
- iii. James*, b. May 20, 1782 ; d. March 17, 1850.
- iv. Margaret*, b. April 1, 1784 ; d. June 30, 1827.
- v. Ann*, b. October 24, 1786 ; d. May 16, 1788.
- vi. William*, b. January 29, 1789 ; d. March 5, 1827.
- vii. Esther*, b. July 27, 1793 ; m. 1st. James H. Horner, d. October 28, 1823 ; m. 2d. James Vliet, d. 1881, aged about 76 years.
- viii. Adam*, b. July 27, 1793 ; d. October 15, 1839.
- ix. Robert*, b. January 27, 1795 ; d. October 3, 1853.
- x. Thomas*, b. December 1, 1799 ; d. February 27, 1879.

It will be seen that the family of Adam Clendinen and Esther Robison is extinct in the male line, as the sons died unmarried.



EARLY INDIAN HISTORY ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

BY PROF. A. L. GUSS.

I.

We design to present some sketches of early Indian history on the river Susquehanna and its branches. This region has a valuable and interesting history which has been generally overlooked by writers, and its condition has been largely misunderstood, although it has a most important relation to events of a later day. If there are any facts which are new, or which have been misunderstood, or which have been imperfectly elucidated, they should be eagerly sought for by our people. It is time, too, that our people cease being more familiar with the Indian history of New England, than with that of our own State. Our materials must, of course, be drawn from sketches, reports, letters, old maps, and scraps of state and private papers, which have survived the ravages of time and come down to us from the French, Dutch, Swedes, Spaniards, as well as from the English, as they came near, or entered the region here designated. Before this interior was explored by white men, we may infer much concerning its condition from what we know of Indian affairs on the south, east and north of this region. We shall reach out, therefore, in every direction, for any facts that will give us light. Our glimpses will be such, that each one will, as far as possible, be complete in itself.

Before, however, we enter into details, it will be well to take a survey of the field in general, so that we may have some idea of the surrounding tribes, and know their location and linguistic associations. Language is the proper basis for ethnological classification. It tells the tale of a people's origin long after all traditions have ceased to be rehearsed at the fireside. The period of which we now speak is that extending from the time that Europeans first began to form an acquaintance with the

Atlantic coast, until, by settlements and explorations, a general idea of its geography and inhabitants may be said to have been formed. Most of the Indians east of the Mississippi river at that time belonged to one of three classes, which differ radically in language, somewhat in physical appearance, and considerably in habits of life. We designate them as the Iroquois, the Algonquin and the Muscogee families. Each of these three generic stocks had many subdivisions which will be named after we have given those that did not belong to either of these larger families.

The Winnebagoes, Puants or Stinkards, were in Wisconsin, but belonged to the Dacotahs, and had, at some former period, moved east of the Mississippi river. The Mitchigamias were a member of the Illinois confederacy, but were Arkansas, a tribe that either belonged, or had migrated, across the Mississippi river. In language and appearance both these tribes revealed their trans-Mississippi origin. The Cherokees and Catawbas, of upper Georgia and South Carolina and regions north-westward, were tribes of considerable size, and of languages regarded as quite distinct from all others. The same may be said of the Uchees of Georgia and the Natchez on the Mississippi—the latter erroneously regarded by some as sprung from the Toltecs of Mexico. Both these were, doubtless, remnants of once much more powerful tribes. Below Vicksburg, on both sides of the river, were the Taensas, now extinct, whose language has no affinity to any other. The Tuteloes, in Virginia, strange as it may seem, have been identified as a migration of the trans-Mississippi-Dacotah stock, the separation being long anterior to that of the Winnebagoes. The Catawbas are also supposed by some to be a still older migration of the same stock—there being a resemblance in words, but a great variation in structure. Some writers have attempted to classify these smaller southern tribes with the larger bodies already enumerated, but the efforts are by no means satisfactory. There seem, also, to be preserved in the Gulf States, remnants of other Indian tongues, such as the Timucua and others in Florida, which can not be grouped with any of those above named. We can, perhaps, count over a dozen distinct languages east of the Mississippi river, the origin

of only a few of which can certainly be traced to those beyond the river. Other tribal remnants may also have perished, and their languages with them.

The Muscogees consisted of Yamassees, Appalaches, Hitchiti, Mikasuki, Seminoles, Creeks, Tuckabatches, Alabamas, Coassati, Kasichtas, Obikas, Choctas, Chicasas, Pascagoulas, and Opelousas. They occupied the Gulf States. As our investigations on the Susquehanna will be confined almost entirely to the members of the Algonquin and Iroquois families, we pass the others by, merely naming them.

The Algonquins were the most numerous, and scattered over the larger part of the territory east of the Mississippi. In form, their country may be said somewhat to have resembled the shape of a horse shoe; the one side extending from Carolina northward along the Atlantic coast; the other side extending from Tennessee northward by the great lakes; and the two sides meeting in the broad expanse south of Hudson's bay. The Iroquois occupied the country nearly enclosed by this horse shoe, and extending from Canada to Carolina.

The writer is well aware that all the ethnological maps and historians represent the Iroquois as "in the midst of an Algonquin sea," and the Tuscaroras "an isolated body of the Iroquois family," and they color their maps so as to give a belt from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, across Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, as Algonquin territory; but none of them have ever attempted to locate and name any tribes in this immense region—and that for the simple reason that originally the Algonquins were not there; and yet there are abundant evidences that this interior must have been also inhabited. When the writer, a few years since, first promulgated, before the Anthropological Society, of Washington, the idea that Iroquois-speaking tribes extended originally continuously from the Five Nations to the Tuscaroras, it was new to others, and a deduction of his own. Others have since adopted this view.

The Algonquins consisted chiefly of the following: the Pampticoughs, the Corees on Cape Fear river; the Powhatan tribes in Virginia; the Nanticokes in eastern Maryland; the Ganawese or Conoys and other tribes near the Potomac; the

Delawares on the river of the same name and eastward; the Montauks, the Wappingers, and the Mohicans on the Hudson river; the Pequods, the Narragansetts, and the Abeniquis of New England; the various tribes south and north of the St. Lawrence, and north of the upper lakes; the Chippewas or Ojibwas on Lake Superior; the Menominees, the Sacs and Foxes of Wisconsin; the Ottawas of Michigan; the Miamis or Twightwees of Ohio; the Potawatomes of Indiana; the Illinois and the Kickapoos of Illinois; the Shawanese of the lower Ohio and its southern branches. There were generally several sub-divisions of each of the above tribes; and there were also many smaller tribes no longer holding allegiance to the parent stock from which they had separated. It will be interesting also to know that the Blackfeet, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes of the Rocky Mountains were also members of this widespread Algonquin stock, and their territories serve to illustrate how constant and extensive their migrations must have been.

The sub-divisions of the Delawares or Lenni Lenape were the following: 1. The Chichohoaki, Unamis or Turtle tribe; 2. the Wanami, Unalachtgo or Turkey tribe; 3. the Minsi, Minnicks, Monseys, Munsies, Fork Indians, Loups or Wolf tribe. The last named were the most fierce and cruel. They were much darker in color than their immediate or more remote cognate tribes; and in dialect had varied considerably from the other two divisions. The Delawares were not originally upon the Susquehanna river, as asserted, or taken for granted, by many writers; but migrated there, and further westward, in the eighteenth century, after being pressed from their ancient seats by the great influx of European settlers. The Shawanese also had three sub-divisions, from one of which we have Pequea. They only began to come into this Province from the south, in the days of William Penn. After white men began to settle on the Susquehanna and its branches, the Delawares and Shawanese made a great part of the Indian history by their atrocious border warfare.

The names which we give these tribes are seldom the ones by which they designated themselves. Some of them are names of reproach given by enemies. The French and Dutch often

had names for tribes that differed from those given by the English. Moreover, men generally spelled the names according to their own fancy, thus producing in some cases from five to fifty variations. This causes great difficulty. Names which were once descriptive of a class or of a region, in course of time, had only a fixed application. Thus, Shawanee meant simply "Southern;" but after a time, designated a particular one of the many tribes, which may once have been so termed. The French called the Indians south of the Senecas, in the north-western corner of Pennsylvania, by the name Andastes, and so placed them on their maps; when they, and all other intervening tribes, disappeared by the havoc of the armed Five Nations, the Susquehannocks, even in the south-east corner of the State, were called Andastes. The Algonquins were naturally more nomadic, and some of them were especially great rovers, and hard to locate anywhere.

After the introduction of fire-arms among the Five Nations, in 1640, there were constant and great changes in location among their enemies, and especially after being once defeated, they became restless, uneasy, and perfidious. The Shawanese, above all others, became noted for a kind of gipsy life, and roamed in fragmentary bands over the greater part of the country, dotting the land with their names of Shawanese towns and rivers.

The names Algonquin and Iroquois are here used generically, to denote all those tribes speaking dialects of a language, which was undoubtedly one common tongue at a comparatively recent period. Doubtless, far back in time, all the Indians had a common tongue, and were one body; but it is so remote that the evidences of kinship in their languages are lost. These two terms were first used by the French to denote the tribes of distinct speech with which they came in contact. Algonquin has long since ceased to mean any specific tribe; but Iroquois has long been used as synonymous with Five Nations; and the term Huron-Iroquois has been used as a generic term for all that class of which those two tribes were the best known members. This compound term is so clumsy that we follow the example of some good writers, and shall call this family simply

Iroquois; and designate the Five Nations by that old English name, though not intending that the word "Nation" shall convey the idea that they had anything like European civilization or government, or that they were very numerous.

The Iroquois family may be said to have consisted of the following; the Hurons, comprising four divisions; the Tionontates, or Dinondadies, of Upper Canada; the Attiwandaronks, or Neuter Nation, of the Niagara river region; the Eries, or Cats, of the region south of the east part of Lake Erie. The most memorable member of this family was the Five Nations, consisting of Canningoes or Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas or Sonnentowans, who lived in a line as here named, in the central part of western New York, stretching from the Mohawk to the Genessee river. Before this they are said to have extended down the St. Lawrence river to Montreal. They made more history than all the other tribes put together. To relate the Indian history of the Susquehanna, or in fact of all Pennsylvania, is but to repeat some chapters in the annals of the Five Nations. They held the geographical key to the whole country, and by their course handed it over to the rule of the Anglo-Saxon races. Immediately south of the Five Nations were the Carantowans on the borders of Pennsylvania, and allied with the Hurons in wars against the Five Nations. At Wyoming were the Scahentoarunon, or people of the Great Flats; on the West Branch were the Otzinachson, or people of the Demons' Dens; on the Juniata were the Onojutta-Haga, or Standing Stone people; below the mountains, on the river and branches, were the Susquehannocks, extending to the Potomac river. In Virginia, above the falls of the Rappahannock, according to Capt. John Smith, were the Mannahoacks in an alliance with the Monacans, whom Jefferson says were the Tuscaroras, then occupying the heads of the James river, and extending to the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers. The Chowanokes or Chowans, the Meherrins, and the Nottaways, on the rivers still bearing the same names, were also once members of this Iroquois family. Though once numerous they soon melted away through contagious diseases, intoxication, and wars, until they were obliterated, or their remnants were

incorporated into surviving tribes. The Tuscaroras were further inland. In a war with the whites in 1711-14, some of them were driven out, and were protected on the Juniata river, for ten years, by the Five Nations, and then taken to New York and admitted as a sixth member of the confederacy, which after this was generally called the Six Nations. The remnants left in the south kept going north to join the main body, for fifty-five years afterwards.

In 1640 the Dutch at Albany and New York, began to furnish the Five Nations large quantities of fire-arms, but refused them to the other tribes. This was a wise stroke of policy as to the contiguous Indians, and the French settled beyond in Canada, and also as to securing the much-coveted fur trade. When, in 1665, the English superseded the Dutch, they continued the same policy. These arms gave them a tremendous advantage over the other tribes, and enabled them to destroy their enemies, and commence a high career of conquest and military glory. They seemed especially severe upon the tribes of their own linguistic stock, whose conquered remnants were incorporated into their own towns, and served to augment their strength. They devastated the Hurons in 1649, the Neuter Nation in 1651, and the Eries in 1655. Remnants of Tionontates, called also Petuns, or Tobacco Nation, and some refugees from the above tribes, traveled westward as far as Wisconsin; and, in later years, returned to the regions south of the western part of Lake Erie, where they were known as the Wyandots. Some of the Huron refugees sought protection under the French at Montreal, where their descendants still reside.

The various tribes of Pennsylvania, whom the French often generically termed Andastes, Gandastogues, &c., were also extirpated, but the exact dates are unknown, as they were beyond the reach of the missionary and explorer. Some of them probably were destroyed even prior to the Hurons. When, in 1663, the tribes on the upper branches having been disposed of, the Five Nations came to the Susquehannocks or Minquas, below the mountains; they found them able to withstand their assaults, for they had also been armed by the Swedes first, and afterwards by the Marylanders. However, in 1676, deserted by

*The Andastes or Susquehannocks and Minquas
were the last remnants of Pennsylvania
Indians. They were the last of the
tribes to be destroyed.*

their white friends, they, too, succumbed to the New York conquerors; and, part of their remnants being left upon the old ground as a tributary outpost, were long known as the Conestogas. These conquests were also extended far down into Virginia, and their conquest rights to these lands were paid for by Maryland and Virginia at the treaty in Lancaster, in 1744. The central part of Pennsylvania remained long an uninhabited interior, used as a hunting ground by the Five Nations, and as a shelter for their friends. After their conquests southward, their arms were turned westward to the Illinois, and other western tribes; and their rights to those immense regions, as far as the Mississippi river, by virtue of these conquests, were sold to the King of Great Britain, and placed under the Province of New York, and constituted the basis of the English claims, which culminated in the French and Indian war, and through it to the final relinquishment of all the French possessions east of the Mississippi river.

Between the Algonquins and the Iroquois there were many important differences. They should be carefully borne in mind. It is as important to discriminate between Indians as it is between Europeans. The writer, to whom all natives are simply "Indians," can not, in this age, hope to entertain intelligent readers.

1. They differed radically, as already stated, in their speech. The Iroquois used no labials—no sounds that required the use of the lips. They cultivated oratory, and some of their speeches would have done credit to the old Romans. They regarded labial sounds as befitting only children and inferior tribes. They may well be termed "throat-speakers," for one of their orators could open his mouth and utter all he had to say without closing it. The absence of labials very much circumscribed the variety of sounds, and confined them to short mellow syllables, which differed very much from the harshness of the gutturals and rough mute sounds of the Algonquins. Besides rejecting the sounds of M, P, B, V, and F, each tribe had its own peculiar dialectical variations. For instance, the Mohawks, Senecas, and Cayugas used the sound of R sparingly; the Tuscaroras used it frequently; while the Oneidas always changed it into

something else. They all rejected the sound of L, except the Oneidas and sometimes the Mohawks. The Oneida dialect was the softest; the Seneca the roughest; the Tuscarora resembled most the Oneida, but differed more from all the Five Nations than any one of them did from the others. A little attention to the above will often enable us to distinguish many of these names. Compare geographical names in New York and those in New England.

2. They differed in their mythology. The Algonquins claimed that their ancestors came from the west, having crossed a great water. All the traditions of their origin were tales of migrations from very distant parts. This accorded with their migratory habits. The sacred legends of the Iroquois were just the reverse. They were autochthons—their ancestors sprung from the ground itself, and this, too, in the very region they inhabited. Each tribe had its own legend, but they were all substantially alike. When the Great Spirit made the world, he made their country first, and caused their ancestors to spring out of the ground just as he did the trees. Generally they believed that they had some pre-natal existence, either in the form of human beings or of some animal, but in either case the earth was the great womb from which they originally sprung. Hence the earth was theirs by divine right, and they being first created were the original, Simon-pure Indians, superior to all others, who were formed afterwards from inferior materials. Often these sacred legends were understood to be embodied in their recognized name, so that this name was to the intelligent Iroquois an epitome of the history of their origin.

3. They differed in the mode of building their houses, and in fortifying their villages. The Algonquins lived in wigwams made of poles and covered with anything most available. They moved frequently, and little craft or labor was expended in constructing their habitations. The Iroquois lived in cabins, well constructed, with upright walls, and covered with bark. Their houses were long, or rather many houses adjoined each other, sufficient to accommodate a whole clan, or series of families related by ties of consanguinity, reckoned in the female line. As to their domestic life, they were *Conoskioni*, cabin build-

ers; and as to their confederate government, they all lived in a long house, *Hodensaunee*. The Algonquins seldom had any fortifications, and then only of the rudest construction. The Iroquois generally had well palisaded towns, from which they only moved because of lack of wood or other necessity. In hunting and in war they traveled great distances, but always returned to their fixed towns; while the Algonquins were nomadic, and made their homes wherever it suited their convenience.

4. The Iroquois were somewhat finer in physical appearance; they were less swarthy in color, were taller in stature, had larger brains, and were more dignified in action. These features were, however, largely modified in later days, by the large infusion of inferior blood taken up from the captives adopted by them.

5. The Algonquins were of different degrees of barbarism, from the degraded, shiftless Ojibwas, up to those who also lived largely by cultivating corn; but the Iroquois were superior to the best of them. They knew more about agriculture, raised large quantities of corn, beans, squashes, and of tobacco. They were more capable of taking concert of action, and of government by deliberative council. They were more on a fair way to civilization; but coming in contact with it suddenly, the chasm between was too great to be crossed at one span, and they fell, as well as those who were still lower in the scale. In the days of their pristine purity and glory it may be said of any of the Iroquois tribes, what Ralph Lane, governor of Sir Walter ~~Grenville~~ *Grenville*'s colony in North Carolina, in 1585, records of the Chowanocks when first visited: "shrewd beyond the cunning of any of the Indians they had seen."

6. They were well aware of this superiority, and expected to be treated as superior beings. They looked down upon the Algonquins with the most inveterate contempt; and by them in turn were regarded with hatred and fear.

Local historians, on Algonquin soil, generally try to make out that their Indians were the greatest and noblest of all the sons of the forest; but the above statements are believed, in general terms, to give a correct view of some of the differences between these two linguistic stocks.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Having been engaged for some years in perfecting the genealogy of the HAYDEN family, which descended from William Hayden of Windsor, Connecticut, 1630; and also its collateral branches, with their history, I have thereby become interested in two families of the name of POLLOCK. One, that of the Hon. Thomas Pollock of North Carolina, 1740, which family had one common American ancestor with myself in the Rev. John Warham, of Exeter, England; who came to New England, 1630, and who was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and who organized the first Presbyterian church in America. The other, that of my distinguished kinsman, Hon. Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1740, and of Revolutionary fame, all of whose descendants now living are my blood relations. This is my apology for having undertaken the work of gathering the following data of the Pennsylvania Pollocks when it might have been performed more perfectly by some one of the name.

The Pennsylvania Pollocks are all of Scotch-Irish descent, and are supposed to have had but one origin in "Petrus, son of Fulbert, who succeeded his father and assumed as a surname the name of his hereditary lands of Pollok in Renfrewshire. He lived in the reign of Malcolm IV, who d. 1695, and was a man of great eminence in his time and a benefactor of the monastery of Paisley. This donation was confirmed by Jociline, Bishop of Glasgow, who d. in 1199. Besides his estates in Renfrewshire, he held the barony of Rothes in the county of Aberdeen, which he gave to his daughter, Mauricle de Pollok who m. Sir Norman Lesley and was ancestor of the Earls of Rothes." (*Burke*.) Although the arms differ, the crests of the Scotch and Irish Pollocks are the same: "A boar passant, or and vert, transfixed with a dart, proper."

The North Carolina Pollocks were intimately connected with Aaron Burr. Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., the son of the great Jonathan the Divine of New England, and the great grandson of Rev. John Warham, had eleven children :

- i. *Sarah*, b. August 25, 1728; m. Elihu Parsons of Massachusetts.
- ii. *Jerusha*, b. April 26, 1730; d. February 14, 1747.
- iii. *Esther*, b. February 13, 1732; m. Rev. Aaron Burr, President of Princeton College; father of Aaron Burr, Vice President of U. S.
- iv. *Mary*, b. April 7, 1734; m. Timothy Dwight of Massachusetts.
- v. *Lucy*, b. August 31, 1736; m. Jahaleel Woodbridge of Massachusetts.
- vi. *Hon. Timothy*, b. July 25, 1738; m. Rhoda Ogden, of New Jersey.
- vii. *Susanna*, b. June 20, 1740; m. Eleazer Porter of Massachusetts.
- viii. *Eunice*, b. May 9, 1743; m. 1st. Thomas Pollock of Newbern, North Carolina; 2d. Robert Hunt of New Jersey.
- ix. *Rev. Jonathan*, b. May 26, 1745; m. 1st. Mary Porter; 2d. Mercy Sabin.
- x. *Elizabeth*, b. May 6, 1747; d. January 1, 1762.
- xi. *Hon. Pierpont*, b. April 8, 1750; m. Frances Ogden of New Jersey.

GEORGE POLLOCK, son of Thomas Pollock and Eunice Edwards, was an intimate friend of Aaron Burr, his first cousin. He lived in Philadelphia at 172 Chestnut Street, near Sixth, from 1800 to 1806. Burr was his guest when he visited Philadelphia. (*See life of Blennerhasset.*) Whence Thomas Pollock of North Carolina emigrated is not known. It is however certainly known that four men of the name of Pollock were among the early settlers of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

1. JAMES POLLOCK, of East Pennsboro.
2. OLIVER POLLOCK, of Carlisle, brother of James (1.)
3. JAMES POLLOCK, of Hopewell township, whose will, dated May 25, 1773, mentions six children, viz :

- i. *John*.
- ii. *Jean*, m. Mr. Hinchman.
- iii. *Martha*, m. Mr. Dobson.
- iv. *James*.
- v. *William*.
- vi. *Robert*.

4. JOHN POLLOCK, of Carlisle, of whom hereafter.

The descendants of *James* and *Oliver Pollock*, of Carlisle, Pa.,

comprising family names of Alger, Bradford, Briggs, Dougherty, Dady, Foley, Gibson, Morrison, McKay, O'Brien, Pharis, Penniman, and Robinson, are herewith given :

JAMES and OLIVER POLLOCK, brothers, emigrated from Ireland to America, and located at or near Carlisle, Pa., before 1760. The private papers, miniatures, coat of arms of Oliver Pollock, including all his official documents, commissions from, and correspondence with the Continental Congress, &c., were destroyed during the Civil War—partly at Vicksburg, Miss., and partly by the U. S. gunboat Essex, when it shelled Bayou Sara, La., in 1863. Family tradition, and the fact that Oliver was a charter member of the Hibernian Society, of Philadelphia, and in 1783, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the same city, give assurance that these brothers were born in and emigrated from Ireland. But from what section of Ireland, and of what family descent is not known.

I. JAMES POLLOCK settled in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland co., Pa. He m. ANN LOWRY. In October, 1774, he was commissioned coroner for Cumberland county, to succeed Samuel Laird; was re-appointed to the same office October 9, 1775; and in 1776 appointed one of the commissioners for that county. Dr. Wing, in his "History of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle," mentions him as one of the original incorporators of that church in 1775, at which time the names of "James and John Pollock" appear as members thereof. These were doubtless father and son. In 1784, John alone appears in the incomplete list which Dr. Wing gives. James Pollock d. September 1, 1800, at Carlisle, and his will* was

* This will, as recorded in the Register's office at Carlisle, is as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen.

"I, James Pollock, of the township of East Pennsborough, in the county of Cumberland, being weak in body, but of sound memory, blessed be God, do this 26th of Sept., 1790, make and publish this, my last will & testament, in manner following, that is to say :

"First I give & bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife *Ann Pollock* all the rents, issues, & profits of all my real & landed estate, during her natural life, & also all my personal estate after my just debts are paid out of the said personal Estate—the negro wench Venus not to serve more than ten years.

probated on the second of November, following. His widow doubtless survived him some years, as a *Nancy Pollock* resided at Carlisle in 1809. Oliver Pollock administered on his estate.

"I give and devise my tract of land situate on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, near the Great Island, in Northumberland Co., to *Jarett Pollock, Mary Pollock, & Lusetta Pollock*, my brother Oliver Pollock's children, to them & their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give and bequeath my tract of land situate in Nitiny Valley, Northumberland Co., also my houses & lots in & near Carlisle to the said *Jarett, Mary, & Lusetta Pollock*, to them their heirs & assigns forever.

"I give & bequeath my tract of land situate in Bedford County to *Galvez Pollock*, son of said Oliver Pollock, to his heirs & assigns forever. And I make & ordain my loving friends *Charles McClure & Andrew Galbreath*, executors of this my last will & testament, in trust for the intent & purposes in this my last will and testament contained."

This will is duly signed and sealed by James Pollock and witnessed by Jonathan Hoge, John Hulings and Francis Silver, and was probated Nov. 2, 1800.

He seems also to have been a man of large estates. In the *Carlisle Gazette* of Feb. 26, 1808, Oliver Pollock offers for sale "The following valuable property being part of the estate of James Pollock dec'd late of the borough of Carlisle, & part of the estate of the subscriber :

"1. Tract limestone land in Nittany Valley, Centre Co., head of Cedar Springs, 400 acres, 4 in meadow, 20 easily made so, 80 cleared, & rest in white & black oak & hickory. Log House & kitchen, & Log barn. 16 miles from Bellefonte.

"2. 2,300 acres in West Branch Susquehanna river, Clearfield Co., called Locust Bottom & adjoining the County town, exceeded by none in that part for fertility & other advantages.

"3. Two lots, with improvements, on Main St., Carlisle, opposite Robt Graydon, Esq's tavern; 1 a corner lot with tavern house—back building, Barn Stables &c.

"4. 1 tract on Pine Creek, Lycoming Co. 400 acres.

"5. 1 tract, undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ of 297 acres, on road from Frankstown to Clearfield Creek, formerly Bedford Co., now Clearfield (148 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.)

"6. 1 tract on Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co; 260 acres, well improved & tenanted.

Also sundry tracts of valuable Cotton lands on the Mississippi river between Natchez & Ibbeville. Perfect titles free from encumbrances.

"Apply to Col Saml Postlethwaite, Genl Wm Alexander, Thomas Duncan Esq, Carlisle; Wm Swangy, Esq., or Oliver Pollock, Balt', Md."

He also owned large tracts of land in Kentucky—several thousand acres on the Kanawha river, in Virginia and elsewhere.

He certainly had *two* sons, and possibly *four*. Mr. N. E. Robinson wrote me that "a Hamilton Pollock, *nephew* of my grandfather, Oliver Pollock, lived once at Tunica, Louisiana." It is not *certainly* known whether he had any other children than the following:

i. Thomas Pollock, whom Oliver Pollock mentions in a letter to the President of the United States Congress, dated New Orleans, September 18, 1782, thus: "I despatched my nephew, Thomas Pollock with fifteen volunteers, and Captain La Fitte with twenty six armed men, to Captain Willing's assistance." Nothing more is known of this Thomas.

ii. John Pollock, who must have been born before 1756, and who possibly emigrated with his father. He was sent to Philadelphia in 1776 by his father to draw £600 from the Committee of Safety for the use of the Commissioners of Cumberland county. This is the John mentioned in *N. & Q.*, *ii.* March 5, 1881. His will,* which contains all that is known of his family, is recorded at Carlisle. From this will it appears that John Pollock m. GRACE ———, and had one daughter *Margaret* who m. Hanse Morrisson, and had in 1807, two sons, (i) *John Pollock Morrisson* and (ii) *Lucas Morrisson*. Hanse Morrison was of Pittsburgh and m. Margaret Pollock, (or Peggy, as the Penn-

*"I, John Pollock of the borough of Carlisle & County of Cumberland & State of Pennsylvania, being old & infirm, but of sound & disposing mind & memory, do make, ordain & constitute this to be my last will & testament in manner & form following, viz: "First I allow all my just debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

"Item, I will & bequeath all my estate, real & personal & mixed to my beloved wife *Grace*, with full power & authority to grant, bargain & sell, release & confirm the whole or any part thereof in fee simple to any purchaser or purchasers, their heirs and assigns forever, in order for her maintenance & support. And at her death I allow & order the residue of my said estate in case any shall be left to descend to my eldest grandsons John Pollock Morrisson, & Lucas Morrisson, sons of Hanse Morrisson who is intermarried with my daughter Margaret.

And lastly I make and ordain my beloved wife Grace to be sole executrix of this my last will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the seventh day of January 1807."

This will is duly signed and sealed by "John Pollock," witnessed by George Loque and James Mitchell and probated March 18, 1807.

sylvania Archives have it,) November 12, 1795. Hanse Morisson is not a common name, and it is very probable that it was he who is mentioned in Col. Claiborne's "History of Mississippi," (*Vol. i, p. 320, 1881,*) as having been, August 12, 1813, a captain in General F. L. Claiborne's brigade of Mississippi and Louisiana Territory Volunteers. John Pollock d. February 18, 1807, at Carlisle, probably over 60 years of age, as he calls himself in his will "old* and infirm." Among the advertized letters in the *Carlisle Gazette* of December 12, 1787, is one addressed to "John Pollock, care of James Pollock."

iii. *Hamilton Pollock*, who lived in Tunica village, Louisiana, in 1804, on the property of his cousin Lucetta, and who, it is supposed died there, whether married or not is not known. N. E. Robinson says he was Oliver Pollock's nephew and agent at Tunica, and received 500 acres of land there for his services. In 1787-8 he was in Carlisle, possibly resident there then, as in the *Carlisle Gazette* of December 12, 1787, among the list of letters occurs one for "Hamilton Pollock, care of James Pollock." So also September 20, 1788. He was possibly named from Hon. James Hamilton of Carlisle, the intimate friend and legal counsel of Oliver Pollock. He is also named in the will of Lucetta A. Pollock.

II. OLIVER POLLOCK was b. in Ireland about 1737; and emigrated to Carlisle, Pa., it is supposed, about 1760. According to his own testimony, found in his affidavit in the trial of Gen. Wilkinson (*Mem. vol. ii, app 1,*) he removed in 1762-3 to Havana, Cuba, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in connection with an eminent house in that city. It is reasonable to suppose that at this time he was at least twenty-five years of age, and hence was born about 1737. At Havana he at once applied himself to the study of the Spanish language, in which he soon became proficient. Whether he was at this time a Roman Catholic, or whether his having been so subsequently, the result of his marriage, is not known. However, he became acquainted, soon after his arrival at Havana, with Father Butler, the president of the Jesuit College. Through his influence he was brought into close and intimate relations with Don Alex-

ander O'Reily, the Governor General of Cuba, whose friendship he retained through life.

In 1762 France had ceded her Louisiana territory to the King of Spain. Thither the thoughts of Pollock were early turned, and before 1768 he had removed to the town of New Orleans, then a place of 3,000 souls, but offering a fine opening for mercantile transactions, had purchased property and settled permanently. He soon established a high reputation in business circles, making frequent voyages to the cities on the Atlantic coast of America, and even establishing a trade with Spain and France. In 1769 he went to Baltimore, Md., purchased and fitted out a brig, which he named the *Royal Charlotte*, loaded her with flour and set sail for New Orleans. Meanwhile O'Reily had been appointed by the King of Spain to be Captain General and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, with directions to take immediate possession of that country, then in a state of insurrection. On the 17th of August, 1769, O'Reily arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 troops. The population of the town being then doubled, food became scarce, the provisions O'Reily had ordered to be forwarded failed to arrive, and a famine was imminent. At this important juncture Pollock arrived with his load of breadstuff at New Orleans. The last barrel sold, had, on that day, brought thirty dollars. With that generosity which afterwards marked his relations with the Colonies, Pollock at once placed his entire cargo of flour at the disposal of the Governor, requesting O'Reily to fix the price. This the Governor refused to do. Pollock thus tells the rest of the incident himself: "I then said that as the King had 3,000 troops there, and the inhabitants were in distress for flour, I did not mean to take advantage of that distress, and I offered my flour at fifteen dollars or thereabouts per barrel, which he readily agreed to, and observed that he would make a note of it to the King, his master, and that I should have a fine trade there so long as I lived, and I did enjoy that privilege so long as I stayed in the country." Thus he laid the foundation of his large fortune, which he subsequently placed at the disposal of the Colonies.

In 1775, when the conflict between the Colonies and the

mother country began, among the many merchants from the former residing in New Orleans, Pollock was the most prominent and energetic. His sympathies were at once enlisted in favor of the Revolution, and his services rendered secretly and effectively. On the 10th of July, 1776, Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana, was appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana, succeeding Governor Unzaga, February 1, 1777. He was a young man of talent, energy, and character, the son of the then Viceroy of Mexico, and the nephew of the Spanish Secretary of State. Pollock was introduced to Don Galvez by Gen'l Unzaga with the assurance that "if the Court of Spain was going to take part with Great Britain, Oliver Pollock should not remain in the country twenty-four hours, but if the reverse, that they were going to take part with France, Oliver Pollock was the only man that he could confide in in the colony"—meaning as an English or American merchant.

Pollock and Galvez became very intimate and warm friends, the former naming his son Galvez in honor of the Governor. In the expeditions which Galvez commanded against the British possessions during the war between Spain and England, Pollock accompanied him in the capacity as an aid-de-camp, doing personal service, and largely aiding the armies of Spain. In 1778 the British authorities at Pensacola fitted out a sloop of war, named the *West Florida*, to cruise on and command Lake Pontchartrain. Pollock persuaded Gov. Galvez to furnish a small Spanish armed schooner, for the purpose of capturing the *West Florida*. Pollock placed in charge of the schooner Captain William Pickles, a gallant and judicious officer, who, with his much smaller armament, attacked and captured the British vessel and thus ended the British command of the lake and the canal leading to New Orleans. In 1779 Pollock fitted out the *West Florida* as a vessel of war, under American colors. Among the many difficulties attending this venture in the territory of a foreign power, was the procuring of arms and munitions of war. The *West Florida* was already fully equipped with arms by the British, but gun powder was one of the materials which could not be so readily had. However, Pollock succeeded in

purchasing five hundred pounds of powder for his own use from the King's stores, paying "four hundred and fifty Spanish milled dollars" for it. Thus thoroughly prepared for her cruise, the West Florida was sent to the gulf to aid Don Galvez in his expedition against Mobile and Pensacola.*

* The following letter from Pollock to Captain Pickles will show with what energy he prosecuted the interests of the Colonies :

"NEW ORLEANS, 20th January, 1780.

"DEAR SIR: You are now appointed commander of the sloop West Florida, belonging to the United States of America, all ready dispatched with a sufficiency of provisions on board for sixty days, for your crew, consisting of 58 men, as you will see by the enclosed account. In consequence you will make all possible dispatch with the said vessel & crew under your command for Ship Island, where I expect you will meet with Governor Galvez's fleet, for which you have herewith enclosed the signals agreed upon betwixt him & you, at which place you will join him, & proceed against Mobile & Pensacola, & give all the assistance in your power to Governor Galvez, & the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, for the reducing of those places, for the space of twenty days, or longer, if necessary, as requested by the commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet; after which should you be in want of provisions, you will deliver my letter to Don Bazilio Xemenez, or the commissary general of the Spanish fleet, or any who will furnish you with what you may think necessary for your voyage, & then you will proceed to Havana, & there deliver my letter to Monsieur Geronimo Zacheapella who I expect will ship a cargo of tafia & sugar on board your vessel, to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, for the account of the United States, which you will receive on board & proceed immediately for the port of Philadelphia, or any other port on the continent you may think most safe from the enemy. For your government on that point you must procure the best intelligence possible at Havana, & proceed accordingly.

"And should it so happen that Mr. Geronimo is not there, or cannot supply you with the above cargo and the necessaries for your vessel, in that case you must apply to His Excellency Governor Navarro, or any other person you can procure it from, for which you will draw on the Honorable the Congress, and if that should not take, you may draw on me, at as long a sight as you can, and I will do honour to your drafts; but as you know my situation of this you must be as tender as possible, particularly if you find there have been no vessels with flour from the continent touching at Havana for this place.

"Should you succeed in taking any vessels from the enemy, that will suit you better for the voyage than the sloop, either at Mobile or Pensacola, or on the way, you will dispose of said sloop to the best

The *West Florida* proceeded on her voyage, and reaching Mobile, reported to the Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish fleet. From him he received a supply of provisions and awaited the action of the fleet. A very severe storm arising and scattering the Spanish vessels, and rendering impossible the immediate capture of Mobile, the *West Florida* proceeded to Havana. There rejoining the fleet, she returned in March to Mobile, rendering such service as was needed in the capture of that place. Thence she sailed for Philadelphia and reaching there safely her military stores were immediately applied by the naval agent at that time, in fitting out a vessel to carry Mr. Laurens, the United States ambassador, to Holland. Captain Pickles was subsequently killed in an affray at Philadelphia, and his murderer hung.

Pollock's reputation as a financier and zealous patriot had become so well known in Philadelphia before the breaking out of hostilities between the Colonies and Great Britain, that when the Congress decided to appoint an agent at New Orleans, he was the first choice. On the 12th of June, 1777, the Secret Committee of the United States, among whom were Franklin, Morris and Lee, appointed him Commercial Agent of the United States at New Orleans; at the same time directing him to ship at once to Philadelphia \$50,000 worth of goods, blankets, etc., for the army. He also became very much interested in the efforts of Virginia to take possession of the Illinois country. When, in 1778, General George Rogers Clarke was despatched

advantage and ship your men aboard the captured vessel, and proceed with your voyage in her as already directed, and keep a journal of the expedition and siege against Pensacola, which you will lay before Congress, with my letter to them, on your arrival there.

"Your experience and good judgment must govern you entirely respecting your attacking any of the enemy's ships or vessels. Not in the least doubting your care and zeal for the lives of your good officers and men, and the property of the United States, I conclude, wishing you success, and a safe and happy passage.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"OLIVER POLLOCK.

"To Captain William Pickles.

"Postscript: Should anything turn up in your passage that may appear to you more advantageous than touching at Havana, you have liberty to proceed direct from Mobile or Pensacola to the continent."

by Governor Jefferson with a small force to reduce the English posts at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, Pollock had already forwarded to Fort Pitt by Colonel Gibson, a large quantity of gunpowder obtained from the King's stores, part of which furnished Clarke with his ammunition.

In January, 1778, after Don Galvez had publicly recognized Pollock's official character as United States agent, the Governor of Virginia ordered Pollock to draw bills on France for \$65,000 to aid Clarke. In order to meet these drafts, Virginia had proposed disposing of large quantities of tobacco stored in various localities in the eastern counties. But this tobacco the traitor Arnold destroyed during his raid into Virginia. The State being thus made powerless at the time to meet her engagements to Pollock, the bills were returned to him protested, and his creditors seized his property. During this year he had also borrowed from the royal treasury, through Galvez, \$70,000 in specie, which was expended for the furtherance of Clarke's campaign, and the defense of the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers. For this amount he gave his own individual bond.

During the time of his appointment as U. S. agent, from 1777 to 1783 he made advances to the government of Virginia and also to the United States, on the basis of his own credit of over three hundred thousand dollars in specie. His private fortune was, for those days, great. He was supported by some of the first mercantile houses of Europe, as well as the south, and the wealth of many Spanish officers, his friends, was at his disposal. "But at that era the bond of America was comparatively of *straw*, her exchequer was of *paper*, but her promise was *gold*." How it resulted with Pollock, as her agent, is easily anticipated.

The Secret Committee of the United States, in Philadelphia, embarrassed him very seriously by failing to respond to his drafts. By their directions he made extensive purchases—borrowed and forwarded to Willing & Morris large sums of money, and pledged his own property for the amount. The Committee expressly stipulated that he should draw on them in favor of whom he pleased, with assurances that his drafts should be paid. They also pledged him that cargoes of flour

should be shipped to him in the several vessels he employed, and that other remittances should be made for future purchases. These promises they failed to make good. In reply to his appeal for remittances they wrote him July 19, 1779, recognizing his claims, his sacrifices, and his faithfulness to duty; but *lamenting their inability to fulfil* their pledges. Virginia was largely in the same situation. In 1780 she sent him a draft for a large amount, but it was at the time only as so much blank paper. In the Calendar of Virginia State Papers occurs a letter from Pollock to John Todd, County Lieut. of Illinois, acknowledging receipt of his without date, by the hands of Mons. Penault, May 4, 1780, New Orleans. "By this he had received a bill on France for £60,814 $\frac{5}{8}$ for his advances to Virginia, but is unable to negotiate it at that place, on account of the great scarcity of specie, which would continue until a supply could be had from Havana. This gives him great concern, because it prevents his using the bills of Gen^l Clarke and other officers, and therefore from procuring the supplies of clothing so much needed by them. Gov. Galvez had captured Mobile, and is besieging Pensacola; had been created a Field Marshal; should he be successful at Pensacola and return to New Orleans, he should exert himself to make use of him."

By postscript of the 26th he "regrets to say Governor G. has returned to New Orleans; not having been supported in time by the expected fleet from Havana, had abandoned the siege of Pensacola. He has made application to Galvez for pecuniary assistance, but without success, as that officer required all his funds for his own purposes; had managed, however, to negotiate Clarke and Montgomery's bills and earnestly begs those officers will be as frugal as possible with the purchases made." On page 424, same volume, is a lengthy letter from Colonel Montgomery to Governor Jefferson testifying to Pollock's self-sacrificing zeal and liberality and the great importance he has been to the interests of the country in the west. But promises and good words do not pay debts. That which would have crushed most men only stimulated Pollock to greater exertions to sustain his own credit. Leaving a respectable American citizen, named Patterson, in his place as a hostage, he parted

from his family in 1781 and went to Richmond and Philadelphia. Appealing to Congress, then in session, and to the Assembly of Virginia, he was met with irritating delays and failures. Meanwhile, May 20, 1783, Congress appointed him United States agent at the Havanas; whither also Galvez had been transferred, having been succeeded by Miro as Governor of Louisiana. Leaving his claims before Congress in the hands of an attorney, he at once embarked for the Havanas. Here new dangers assailed him. Galvez, although transferred to Havana, had not yet arrived. Unzaga was still in command. The bills of credit drawn from Virginia were sent to Havana for collection. Meanwhile Virginia had ceded the Illinois country to the United States, who had also assumed all the costs of Clarke's campaign. In May, 1784, one year from the date of his appointment as United States agent at Havana, a non-commissioned officer of the Spanish army, and two soldiers with arms and fixed bayonets entered his dwelling. His property, house, carriage, mules, negroes and even the money due him, some \$10,000 in the hands of the several bakers of the city who had purchased flour, were seized by the command of Unzaga, himself placed under arrest, and all correspondence between him and the United States prohibited. In August of the same year, he took leave of his family at Havana, and embarked them in the ship *Favourite*, Captain Vallance, owned by General Stewart, and sent them to Philadelphia, borrowing \$3,000 for that purpose from a United States merchant at Havana named Thomas Plunket. He himself remained in close custody for eighteen months, until Galvez arrived. Through his influence he was released, after executing a bond to pay to Sever Commissario Ordena Don Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish minister to the United States, immediately on his arrival in that country the sums owing to the Royal Treasury, amounting in all to \$151,696. Galvez, however, did not allow him to depart without other evidences of his friendship and he furnished him with the following testimonial:

“Don Bernardo DeGalvez, Knight of the Royal and distinguished order of Charles III, Commander of Bolanos in the order of Calatrava, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies,

Inspector General of the Troops in America, Governor and Captain General of the Provinces of Louisiana and the two Floridas, and also Governor and Captain General *pro tempore* of the Island of Cuba, and city of St. Christoval de la Havanna, Judge Protector of His Majesty's tobacco revenue, of the Packets and couriers of the Royal Company, &c., &c., &c."

"I certify that Oliver Pollock, Esquire, agent of the commerce of the United States, has resided in this capacity in the province of Louisiana while I was governor-general of the same, and that he acted in favor of the soldiers and citizens of his own nation with all the zeal and love which becomes a true patriot, supplying them with provisions, and assisting them whenever they wanted it, with his own credit and with ready money, the Congress bills not being current here; in all which he neither spared pains nor trouble to obtain the end he proposed to himself or to give every assistance in his power. He solicited loans in the name of the United States, and obtained \$79,087, which are yet owing and unpaid. That in the expedition I made against the forts of his Britannic majesty, on the Mississippi, he attended me in person until the surrender.

"In witness whereof, and to serve him as of right it ought, I have granted him this present certificate at the Havanna the 1st day of May, 1785. "EL CONDE DE GALVEZ."

On his arrival at Philadelphia, Pollock at once appeared before Congress then in session. Here he was met with the slanderous charge that he was endeavoring to make enormous profits by his claim; that the demand he made to cover the bills which he had drawn on Spain was for specie, whereas the money had been disbursed in paper money. To a sensitive nature this return for the unflagging zeal and vast sacrifices he had made was galling beyond measure. But consciousness of rectitude in all his transactions as agent sustained him, and gave fresh vigor to his purpose. He fortunately learned that General Clarke was in New York. He readily found him, and obtained the following certificate, which silenced his slanderers and procured his immediate relief:

"These are to certify, to all whom it may concern, that all the bills I drew, when I commanded the Virginia troops in the

Illinois country, upon Mr. Oliver Pollock, agent for the United States at New Orleans, were considered by me to be for *specie*, as the respective bills expressed in dollars; and that the service Mr. Pollock rendered upon all occasions in paying these bills I considered at the same time, and now, to be one of the happy circumstances that enabled me to keep possession of that country.

"Given under my hand this day at New York, the 2d July, 1785. "GEORGE CLARKE."

On the 18th of December, 1785, Congress awarded Mr. Pollock over \$90,000, with interest, to cover the claims for which he had been arrested, and for which his hostage remained in New Orleans. But the money was not in the Treasury, and the award of Congress was not paid until 1791. Meanwhile Pollock's energies were not dormant. He resolved to return to New Orleans and relieve his hostage. Fitting out a vessel in Philadelphia, and loading it with flour, he sailed to Martinique, where he disposed of his cargo and laid in another. Then he sailed to New Orleans, where he remained eighteen months. Engaging once more in mercantile pursuits, his diligence and good fortune soon enabled him to pay, in 1790, all the claims of Galvez and others, and once more a free man he turned his face towards Philadelphia. On the 13th of April, 1792, he received from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury warrant No. 1,684, for \$108,605. This was not, however, payment in full of all demands, for the United States still owes the heirs of Mr. Pollock, on the claim thus partially paid, the sum, including simple interest, of over \$100,000.

In 1787 and 1788, the political agitation in the Territory of Kentucky over its proposed separation from Virginia was very great. A portion of the population were eager to make the Territory independent of the Congress, and to open negotiations with the Spanish Government for the privilege of navigating the Mississippi river, rather than to obtain this through the Congress. Out of this grew the famous Spanish plot of which General Wilkinson was supposed to have been the head. In a letter to the Spanish Government, under date of November 3, 1788, Miro says: "Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Philadelphia, who arrived here three days ago in a vessel from Mar-

tinique, has declared to me that Brown,* a member of Congress, who is a man of property in Kentucky, told him in confidence that in the debates of that body on the question of the independence of that Territory, he saw clearly that the intention of his colleagues was that Kentucky should remain under the jurisdiction of Congress, like the country of Illinois, and that a governor should be appointed by them for that province as for the other; but that as this was opposed to the welfare of the inhabitants of Kentucky, he was determined to return home, which he did before Pollock's departure from Philadelphia; and on his arrival to call for a general assembly of his fellow-citizens, in order to proceed immediately to declare themselves independent, and to propose to Spain the opening of a commercial intercourse with reciprocal advantages, and that to accomplish this object he would send Pollock the necessary documents to be laid before me and to be forwarded to your excellency I acted towards Pollock with a good deal of caution, and answered him as one to whom had been communicated some new and unlooked for information, giving him to understand that I could not pledge to him my support before seeing the documents which he expected, &c.," (*Gayarré*, 222.)

What the purpose of Pollock was in communicating thus with Miro can only be conjectured. *Gayarré* writes me that "I do not remember in the numerous documents which I had to examine anything that connected Oliver Pollock with a participation in Wilkinson's conspiracy." His unswerving devotion to the United States, so continually manifested, forbids the suspicion that his motives were not thoroughly loyal to his allegiance; and whatever Miro may have suspected from the tenor of Pollock's conversation at the time noted, his esteem for Pollock was in no wise lessened by a more intimate knowledge of him.

* John Brown, b. Rockbridge, Va., 1757, removed to the western part of the State, subsequently Kentucky. Elected to Congress 1787 to 1793. From 1793 to 1805 he represented Kentucky in the United States Senate, and was president *pro tem.* of the Eighth Congress. A warm and personal friend and supporter of President Jefferson. He d. at Frankfort, August 28, 1837.

A JOURNAL OF THE "WHISKEY INSURRECTION."

EDITED BY BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

I.

[The following Journal presents in a pleasing and intelligent manner many incidents connected with the march to the westward of the militia called out in obedience to the requisition of President Washington to suppress the riotous proceedings of certain individuals in Western Pennsylvania during the period of their opposition to the enforcement of the excise laws, familiarly known as the " Whiskey Insurrection." The Journal, in point of time, extends from October 1 to November 27, 1794, and was kept and written by William Michael, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of Eberhart Michael, who, in the struggle for independence, entered the American army, as his son William himself tells us in a MS. accompanying this Journal, " in the rank of captain paymaster to the German regiment."*

At the death of his father, William was left with nothing to depend upon for a livelihood but the results of his own exertions. He was, at the early age of twelve, apprenticed to the hatting business, which calling he pursued at one place or another until the year 1794, when, to again quote his own lan-

* Eberhart Michael, son of Eberhart Michael, (d. February 4, 1765, in Lancaster county, Pa.,) b. December 2, 1735, in Germany; m. October 24, 1764, Mary Henneberger, (b. January 3, 1746; d. October 27, 1825, at Selins' Grove,) d. July 16, 1778, at Lancaster, Pa. Had issue:

- i. *Catharine*, b. May 28, 1766; m. Simon Snyder, son of Simon Snyder.
- ii. *William*, b. April 7, 1768; m. Susan Weaver.
- iii. *John*, b. June 3, 1770.
- iv. *Elizabeth*, b. August 28, 1775; m. Simon Snyder, son of Anthony Snyder.
- v. *Mary*, b. October 6, 1777.

guage, "General Washington having called on the eastern counties to furnish a certain quota of militia, the spirit of volunteering become prevalent in Lancaster; a great spirit existed; a great number volunteered for the defence of the laws. I joined them, and, on the 1st day of October, 1794, marched to the westward."

Upon his return from his "journey to the westward," William engaged and continued for a number of years in the business of tavern-keeping, near the town of Lancaster, erecting and operating a distillery in connection with the other business. In the year 1808, upon the election of George Bryan as Auditor General of the State, Michael was appointed to a clerkship in that department, where he served as bookkeeper for twelve years. He has left no record of his doings after his connection with the Auditor General's Department was severed. He died about the year 1823.]

A JOURNEY TO THE WESTWARD.

A proclamation by the President of the United States in part.*

"WHEREAS, Combinations to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States laying duties on distilled spirits, &c.† Which he is advised amounts to treason, viz: The said persons on the 16th and 17th July, proceeded in arms, amounting to several hundreds, to the house of Jno. Nevil, inspector of the revenue, fired with arms thereon, and he to save his life made his escape; laid waste his property, &c., by putting fire thereto;

"*And whereas*, Entertaining a just sense of his duty and feeling a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate means to suppress the same insurrection, I do commend all persons being insurgents, &c., on or before the 1st day of September next, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, &c."

The President next appointed Commissioners to proceed to the western counties, as did the Governor of the State, to convince them of their delusion; granting a free pardon to all those who should, in a specified time, sign certain instruments of writ-

* See Pa. Arch., 2d ser., vol. iv, p. 123.

† Act of Congress of March 3, 1791; amended May 8, 1792.

ing as becoming dutiful citizens.* However, the good dispositions of the President were not accepted, and, to appearance, seemed to threaten the shedding of blood, and according to an act of Congress purporting "an act of calling of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, &c.," it shall be lawful to call forth the militia to suppress the same.

Whereas, according to a requisition of the President, such numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily that I, with the additional number of forty-four from this town,† turned out volunteers to defend our republican Constitution. After being handsomely equip'd and in uniform, on October the 1st our company marched from this town on our way to the westward. It was a truly Mellancholy time in town upon the occasion, as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to Contend with.

Oct. 1st. We left Lancaster about 9 O'Clock in the morning; the air Cold and pure, and travelled to a small town called May town; about fifteen miles. In the evening it began to rain, but by the morning it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor; wrapt in my blanket, however, I slept well, and was very hearty in the morning.

2d. This morning we left May town and proceeded to Falmouth, and there dined; from thence to Middletown.

3d. We marched on to Harrisburgh. We had not been long at Harrisburgh until the Jersey Foot marched out of town to meet the President, and shortly after his arrival was announced by the discharge of Cannon.‡ The town was more lively than

*These commissioners were: On the part of the United States, James Ross, Jasper Yates, and William Bradford; on part of Pennsylvania, Chief-Justice McKean, and Gen. William Irvine.

† Lancaster, Pa.

‡ The Jersey Foot were Governor Howell's men, the man who, inspired by the President's call for troops to march to Western Pennsylvania, promulgated that poetic proclamation beginning—

"To arms once more our hero cries,
Sedition lives and order dies;
To peace and ease then bid adieu,
And dash to the mountain, Jersey Blue."

ever before I saw it.* In the afternoon we crossed the river and marched about four or five miles further, and there encamp't in a stubble-field. We pitch'd our tents, procured straw, cooked our Meat, made our Broth, &c.

4th. We marched this day within five miles from Carlisle and there encamp'd.

5th. This day we lay still and rested ourselves.

6th. This morning we had orders to dress and powder ourselves compleatly, and about 10 O'Clock started for Carlisle. We marched in in the greatest order. Much praises we received in our performances. The Spectators Crowded so greatly upon us we were greatly retarded in our Menoevers.

7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. We lay here in our encampment.

11th. One Division of the army Marched from this ground to the westward viewed by the President.

12th. The remainder in the same manner. Thus was Carlisle, which was the rendezvous of so formidable an army, evacuated in two days.†

We marched seven miles to a place called Mount Rock. After this day's march I have neglected taken particular notice of Circumstances, only that Campaigning began in great measure to be disagreeable to many. Irregular marches, scarcity of Water, so many Commands, Dust, Change of Water, made

*Upon this occasion an address of welcome was presented to President Washington, "signed in behalf of the borough" by "Conrad Bombaugh and Alex. Berryhill, burgesses." To this address the President briefly replied, paying a tribute to the patriotism of the inhabitants of Harrisburg. See *Penna. Arch.*, 2d ser., vol. iv, p. 392.

†Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty was the number of troops which responded to the call made by President Washington August 7, 1794, hailing from the States of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The men of New Jersey and Pennsylvania rendezvoused at Carlisle. Gov. Richard Howell was in general command of the Jerseymen and Gov. Thomas Mifflin of the Pennsylvanians. The Pennsylvania troops were in one division, under command of Major-General William Irvine, and were divided into three brigades, commanded respectively by Gen. Thomas Proctor, Gen. Francis Murray, and Gen. James Chambers, (of Franklin county.) The Lancaster troops, among whom was the writer of this Journal, numbered five hundred and sixty-eight, and were in General Chambers' command.

it unhealthy and disagreeable, and from this until the 4th November have been prevented from a daily relation, of what occur'd during the march from Mount Rock to Bedford over the Mountains, Peters, Tuscarora, Sidling, &c., rendered it exceeding fatiguing, and was bore with the greatest Fortitude & could not be exceeded by old Veterans ; * during this Period the horse brought in many that have been proved to be unfavorable to government, the taken of one of them give great satisfaction to the fatigued Soldiery. After being here a few days I entered into the Commissary Department.

Mosher, who marched out as our captⁿ was elected here as Col. com^t of a Regim^t of infantry, used me very ill. 20 active men out of 45, owing to sickness, made the duty very hard upon the remainder. I therefore exerted myself and procured the appointment of Issuing Commissary of the Clothing and Artillery Stores for the four armies.† On the 22nd of Oct^r, I entered into my new station and on that day the army moved from Bedford to the Westward. Mr. Moderwel, a young man that marched as a Volunteer from Lan^r in the same Company, was appointed Issuing Commissary with me.

* The troops marched from Carlisle to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) by way of Shippensburg, Strasburg, (Upper Strasburg,) Fort Lyttleton, Sideling Hill, Bedford, Ligonier and Greensburg, and returned by the same route leaving Pittsburgh on the 15th of November, 1794. without firing a gun or the loss of a single man, except two killed at Carlisle, on the outward march, by accident.

† "When the Pennsylv^a army arrived at Bedford and where we halted several days there came a Cap^t Gamble of the U. States army into our camp and called on Capⁿ Mosher, my Cap^t, to know if a certain W^m Michael was in his company and whether I was in camp. Mosher told him I was. Capt. Gamble then told him he had an order from Colonel Alex^r Hamilton to take me if I was willing to assist the forwarding and issuing the Clothing and military stores for the four armies. Mosher opposed my going ; however, his authority (C. Gamble's) was not to be resisted. I was called and asked if I was willing. As the duties of the Camp become tiresome many of the men sick, made the duty harder on the rest, made me readily accept. Thus was I raised without application or solicitation from a private to a deputy issuing Commissary. Three or four men at all times to wait on me, a liberal compensation and a good warm bed to sleep in every night. Who it was that recommended me to Col^l Hamilton, I have never been able to learn."—*MS. of Michael accompanying Journal.*

22. We marched at our ease. Put our Baggage, Musquets, &c., in our Waggon, which we had to the number of fifty or sixty loaden'd with Stores. Could procure anything we pleased on the way.

23 of Oct^r. We had another agreeable day for marching, the last for a long time.

24. It began to rain for 13 or 14 days successively; here followed a long Chain of inconveniences, Foundering of Horses, others lame, sick, &c., Waggon breaking, &c., that is beyond Conception to any but those who were witness's thereto; our March severe, greatly retarded by the seeking and pressing of Horses and Waggon as the greater part of the People here were either more or less disaffected to the Government and therefore rendered it Considerable more difficult to procure the means for Conveying our Stores. However, the Gentlemen whom we acted under, the Superintendent, Captain Gamble, being acquainted in the like business, procured these necessaries where perhaps others would be at a loss.*

Nov^r 5th. The army made a general halt at Carnagan's, after a long, tedious, & disagreeable march through slush & Rain, and we fell to to take a general inventory of the stores on hand, a task both tedious and laborious. We took lodgings 1 Mile in front of the army, at one Morton's.

6th. Still proceeding on with taken the inventory.

7th. This day we were kept busyer than any day preceeding; it was appointed as a general Issuing day of Clothing, &c., for the army; returns we found very heavy, in shoes particu-

“* *Headquarters, Bedford, October 21st, 1794.*

* * * * *

The troops will move as follows: the right wing composed of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania lines forming the right column under the immediate command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin; the left wing composed of the Maryland and Virginia lines forming the left column with the commander-in-chief. The quartermaster general will continue with the right wing, and the proper officers in his department and in the department of Forage, attended with a sufficient number of axemen must accompany the light corps under whose protection they are to prepare all necessaries for the army.”—*Extract from General Orders, Penna. Arch. 2nd ser., vol. iv, p. 416.*

larly—the wet weather proved very destructive to that article, numbers have marched several days without a shoe to their feet, & in such a severe season one should have expected it would have been Considerable severer upon them than it was. With all the hardships they underwent, they still Seemed to be contented & in high spirits.

8th. Appropriated nearly as the 7th. However the day was more favorable & warmer than the preceding day. In the evening after our business being done, and seated by the fire-side in our little Cabbin, for small it was, the Top of the roof was but 13 feet from the Ground & but one Room and that extended over the house, one small Window but no glass nor frame to it. This house stands about 1 Mile from the River Yough. & but 1 Mile from Budd's Ferry on the Yough.* The family were truly hospital, one Son & one Daughter both grown to the age of maturity. This day our landlady entertained us with a history of her life. Whereas it being singular & interspersed with troubles seldom met or heard of in the present period that induced me to give part of it an insertion in this Journal, Viz:

I formerly lived (about 40 years ago) about 8 miles from Fort Loudoun† & not much further from Chamberstown. At that

*“*Headquarters Union (Beeson's) Town, Nov. 2d, 1794.* The army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th at the hour of 8, when a signal gun will be fired. They will advance in two columns composed of the respective wings. The right column will take the route by Lodg's to Budd's ferry under the command of his excellency governor Mifflin who will please to take the most convenient situation in the vicinity of that place for the accommodation of the troops and wait further orders.—*Extract from General Orders, Penna. Arch. 2nd ser. vol. iv, p. 430.*

† This fort appears to have been commenced under the direction of Col. John Armstrong in the autumn of 1756. It was about two miles south-west of Parnell's Knob a termination of one of the Kittochintny range of mountains and about five miles east of the Cove or Tuscarora mountains on the West branch of the Conococheague creek. Col. Armstrong desired to have it called Pomfret Castle from which it appears that he did not know that another fort was so called. It was, however, named Fort Loudoun after Lord Loudoun who had arrived previously (the same year July 23d) as general and commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America. The town of

time the Indians were very troublesome and a Dangerous enemy. A party of them sally'd out and attacked our House, and Immediately shot my husband: then made me and my Children unfortunate prisoners, the Melancholy object of their Cruelty. They tyed one of my children to my back and the other before me, and in that position drove me sinking down nearly with grief and fatigue a long & lonesome Journey. My Children were crying for thirst and hunger; the cries of which nearly distracted me. To assist them I cou'd and dared not: to even for to speak to them to sooth their heart broken cries, the Indians would draw their Tomabawks at me as if they intended to kill me. After travelling, I know not how far, they permitted me to seek water for my Infants, & one of the Indians following me the Indian took my Children by the heads and plunged them in until they were almost strangled, then held them up for me to look at, menacing and laughing at me & signifying that he would give them enough until they appeared breathless, the sight of which so affected & overcome me that notwithstanding all my endeavors I fainted away. When I came to myself again I took them in my arms, press'd them to my heart stiff and cold, bathing them in tears that flowed from my languid eyes, & was then again driven to my place of Confinement, tyed me down & left me to deplore my unhappy, hard fortune. Often times I lifted my eyes to heaven praying for my Children; as to my own life I disregarded; I drew my thoughts entirely from all worldly concerns, prayed to the great Author of my being to behold the afflictions of my

Loudoun (modern orthography omits the letter *u* in the last syllable) in Franklin county, a small village on the west about a mile distant, was named after the old fort. It extended over something more than an acre of ground. Some of its remains are still visible. It is about 13 miles west of Chambersburg (Chambers-town mentioned in the text above) and one mile from the turnpike road leading to Pittsburgh. During the Indian wars that followed Braddock's defeat it was occupied by military companies of the provincial and royal regiments as a place for rendezvous as well as a depot for military stores and army supplies. It was the scene of many interesting and stirring events transpiring in provincial times.—See *Penna. Arch. 1st ser., vol. xii, p. 394.*

poor suffering Infants. The day being warm, the 3d of June, we had a long march, and I suppose were all fatigued. The Indians kindled an fire & laid themselves round it, and placed me inside the circle. After all my fatigue & my late thoughts of never more getting clear of them, and my then present situation and my Children, it come into my mind to make my escape; methought some Angel seemingly visited me & beckoned me away. The Indians I found were all asleep. I several times was upon the start, when again looking around at my own offspring prevented me from going, the thought of leaving them was next to impossible, and then again I thought if I could not assist them, and every punishment inflicted on them nearly distracted me, to tear myself from them at that time when I began to be less sensible of feeling, was a matter of no great difficulty. I prayed to God to bestow his fatherly care on them and took a last affectionate look at them. I wandered on and knew not wither, with trembling steps through an Wild unknown thicket, trusting to God for my safety. I had not been gone 30 minutes before I heard the cry of the Indians in every direction. I thought I could not survive that moment, the horrors of being Cruelly murdered if they found me, strongly represented itself to me, and made me wish a thousand times I had remained with my Children. The Night was very dark, and they could not see me; in the morning just before sunrise I set to a running toward Sunrise over one mountain after another. I was so stupefied I could scarce hear, when I found any large rocks I would conceal myself behind them, and look and listen if any of them was near, and then push on further. I found great difficulty in procuring water, I thought I should have perish'd for want of it. At length I heard at a distance a noise like the fall of Water; listening to hear if any person was in sight, I hastened over rocks of immense heights towards the place wherefrom the noise Issued, but to my grief I found myself mistaken. I discovered but a small stream, and of such a bad smell I could not taste it. I could scarcely proceed any further for want of drink, but the fear of the Indians coming up with me gave me a little courage to pursue my flight, and picked up sour grapes on the way to quench my thirst. At

length I come to a stream of good water; happy was I indeed at the sight of it. I stooped down to get at it. My Insides seemed as if they would fall out for want of nourishment. I had not eat anything for two nights and a day, and being in motion continually; after drinking my fill I pushed on further. I come to a creek which I did not know the name of. I was afraid to cross it, however I went in to my middle and then went out again, amazingly afraid to wade it; got a stick and entered it again, and measured by the stick before me as I waded. On the other side was a mountain of a prodigious height, where I discovered a large Bear which frightened me, but he ran away as I approached him, the Creek was nearly to my neck. I then began to climb the mountain, which seemed as if I never would get to the top of, when on the top I seated myself down nearly dead with fatigue and hunger. I did not know where or which way I was going, but still kept to sunrise, being still afraid of the Indians I pursued my flight with faltring limbs. I soon came to another Creek, this one much more frightened me than the former, this appeared dark and much more deeper by the blackness of the waters and muddy; however I had no time to loose. I begun to think which was the best means of getting over it. I was afraid to venture to wade it. I went up the stream a great ways, and found it looked less frightful than were I first come to it, and accordingly got through it as the former; on the other side was another large mountain seemingly as if extended to the sky & thought it almost impossible to climb it. By the time I reached the top it grew night. I then hunted a place to sleep secure. I seated myself down on a log, resting my head on my hands. I found it very cold as I had but a short petticoat that scarce came to my knees, and therefore was of little service to me for cover & could not sleep any for the cold. I was frequently alarmed at Noises about me, & sometimes approaching me, but saw nothing but a large Deer that frightened me, he seem'd as if it intended to come at me, but at my hallowing at him fled away & left me to my rest. In the morning I pursued my journey; near mid day I heard the snorting of an horse, I was certain then there were Indians about me. I knew that about

that time of day they generally lay themselves down to sleep & had let their horses rove about for feed. I give myself over for lost & heartily repented of my leaving them, suffering so much too with hunger and fatigue. I prayed to God to save me from the Indians, & do really believe if ever there was an contrite prayer that that was one, & have many times since thought of it, of the sincere promises I then made. I laid still a considerable time, I grew easier as I perceived no one, I then ventured out trembling, I caught the Creature & found she had a Colt with her. I pull'd a strip of my petticoat to answer for a bridle, mounted the beast & rode of so fast I could. The Colt kept such a Weckering that I was afraid would betray me. I would have had cruelty enough to kill it had I had time, & so rid on until dark. I then found the colt sucked the mare which when I perceived I immediately milked her, & subsisted on milk alone for several days until I came to the habitation of white folks. The first I came to was a house where there was a Volunteer party collected to hunt Indians, that harrass'd the frontiers; as soon as they saw me one of them presented a Rifle at me. I call'd to him not to shoot, that I was no Indian. My dress 'tis true was singular & not much unlike the dress of an Indian; my Body was naked unto my middle & that painted black; my Petticoat no longer than my knees. They put me on the way to fort Loudoun, which was about 15 miles & from the fort had but a little way home. Soon after there was an treaty with the Indians. I got my children from them again.



THE HUBLEYS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

The sons of Michael Hubley [1722-1804] and Rosina Strumpf [1719-1803] were:

i. *Adam, jr.*; entered the Revolutionary army as first lieutenant, First Penn'a Battalion, Col. Philip De Haas. October 27, 1775; in 1776, promoted major of one of the additional regiments; and June 5, 1779, commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the New Eleventh, Pennsylvania Line, to rank from February 13, 1779; retired from the army January 1, 1781. He served in the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1783 to 1787; and chosen a member of the Senate in 1790. In 1793 he was appointed auctioneer at Philadelphia, and died there of yellow fever the same year. His children were *Mary Field*, m. William Jenkins, Mrs. Robert Emmet, of New York, and *Grace* Hubley, maiden lady, who died at Pittsburgh, at an advanced age.

ii. *John*, b. December 25, 1747, at Lancaster; read law under Edward Shippen, and was admitted to the bar in 1769; was a member of the convention of July 15, 1776, which framed the first Constitution of the State, and served during the same year upon the General Committee of Safety; was appointed commissary of continental stores, January 11, 1777; and on the 5th of April following, prothonotary of the court of common pleas, clerk of the orphans' court, clerk of quarter sessions, and also recorder of deeds, part of which offices he held for upwards of twenty years. In 1787, he was a member of the State Convention that ratified the Federal Constitution. He died at Lancaster, January 21, 1821. Major Hubley married Maria Magdalena Lauman, daughter of Ludwig Lauman, of Lancaster, and left issue. *Frederick* Hubley, who kept the famous tavern at Lancaster thirty years ago, was a son.

iii. *Joseph*, was a captain in the Third Pennsylvania battalion,

Col. John Shee, commissioned January 5, 1776; was at the massacre of Paoli; his family have a silver spoon given him by Major West, of the Fourth regiment of the Line, who was sick the night of the attack and expected to be butchered; his children were *Margaret*, Mrs. *Ann Parr* Lyon, now living at Bellefonte, aged ninety-four, and *William Parr* Hubley, father of George Hubley, of Pittsburgh.

Of the sons of Bernard Hubley, (1719–1803,) brother of Michael Hubley, of Lancaster, we have information concerning:

i. Bernard, jr., was a captain in the German regiment of the Revolution; promoted lieutenant February 24, 1778; retired from the army, 1781; removed to Northumberland county; was brigade inspector, and in 1807 published the first volume of his history of the Revolution, which remained incomplete. He died at Northumberland in 1808.

ii. George, also a captain in the German regiment, commissioned July 8, 1776.

iii. Dr. Frederick, lieutenant in the First regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, d. at Harrisburg, December 23, 1822, and there buried with military and Masonic honors.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

[TO OUR READERS.—The title of this quarterly publication is sufficiently explanatory of our aim and object. We desire simply to preserve such information as from time to time may come to our hands, through the zeal and energy of others in connection with our own individual researches, of the history, biography, and genealogy of interior Pennsylvania. Of this data there is much to be gathered, and only so long as those gleaners in that field do not flag, but retain their interest therein, will this publication be continued. There is no reason why it cannot be permanently established, for there is much relating to the interior of our State, historically considered, which requires such a medium of inter-communication as the *Historical Register* proposes to be.

WILLIAM H. EGLE.]

FRANKLIN'S PORTRAIT.—In his will Dr. Franklin bequeathed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania his portrait. Can any of your correspondents inform me where it is to be found? *A copy* of it is in possession of the State, but how did the real portrait pass from among the public property? Who has it?

A. B. H.

THE REV. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, who was a member of the Continental Congress, and afterwards the first Register and Recorder of the county of Dauphin, was, in 1778, chaplain to General Smallwood's brigade of the Revolution. This fact has been made known by the finding of a note to Joshua Elder, one of the sub-lieutenants of Lancaster county, concerning the public stores, wherein he signs his name officially.

W. H. E.

JOSHUA MINSHALL came to Wright's Ferry from the eastern part of Chester county, with other Quakers, shortly after Barber, Blunston, and Wright came, in 1723. In 1730 he removed to land upon the west side of the Susquehanna. He died there in July, 1747, and desired to be buried by his child in the Hempfield burying ground, which is now within the limits of Columbia. To his wife, Jane, he gave a life estate in his plantation, adjoining Wrightsville. He left eight children, all minors—*Thomas, Joshua, John, Stephen, Ann, Martha, Rachel*, and *Mary*. Although Mr. Minshall seemed to think that his wife might marry again, she only survived him a few months, and died December 12, 1747.

SAMUEL EVANS.

HARRISBURG IN 1785.—My mother resided at Harris' Ferry when the town was laid out. Her step-father, Casper Smith, was a carpenter, and lived there until his death. He is buried in Paxtang. If I remember her aright, the first two cellars were dug by a Mr. Murray, and excavated in a field of rank wheat. When the troops for the Whiskey Expedition encamped at Harrisburg they brought with them the new French song "Marselleise." It was very popular, and having a taste for music, my mother could in her old age repeat one or more of its verses in the French text. Of these troops, the best drilled and the best equipped were the "Macpherson Blues," eight hundred strong, from Philadelphia. According to her recollection Dr. Fenton was the first physician. He was a bachelor and sporting man, with a fondness for whiskey. He kept a race horse of poney make, which he called "Bucky," and what was as rare then, perhaps, as it is now, he ran without a rider. In my own life-time I have never seen but one race of the kind; that was at Mt. Patrick, in Perry county, where the riderless horse won easily by two lengths.

H. R.

THE HISTORY OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, by Col. J. L. Peyton, of Staunton, is a valuable contribution to the local history of the "Old Dominion," and fully illustrates how closely identified were the early settlements of interior Pennsylvania, and the Valley of Virginia. Our especial interest in Col. Peyton's volume are the biographical and genealogical notices. The McDowells, Campbells, Stuarts, Bells, Cochrans, Tates, Crawfords, and Porterfields, so closely allied to the more prominent of the Virginia families, had their origin in the Scotch-Irish nursery of Donegal, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover townships, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. By referring to the genealogies of most of these families, which we have prepared, such branches as Col. Peyton has given us nicely "dove-tail" into our own. The Scotch-Irish emigration is a subject for great research, and it is to be hoped some one with leisure and ability will pursue it. The historical record of Augusta county, as given by Col. Peyton, is exceedingly entertaining, but there are pages of the work which make one shudder to peruse. The first are those relating to the desolations, outrages, and brutality of the murderous savages—the Indians; the others, the details as given by Northern newspapers, quoted by the author, of the ruin and havoc made by the Federal army under Sheridan, during the war for the Union. But the ravages of the red man were succeeded by the dawn of peace and prosperity, and so have the desolations of the fratricidal strife of 1861-5. Col. Peyton's volume is of great value to students of Pennsylvania history, and they should not fail to secure it for their libraries.

W. H. E.

RECORDS OF THE FIRST CENSUS.—It may be of interest and value to some people to know that the records of the census of 1790 are still preserved in the office in Washington. They are meager in details, but may still be consulted in solving some points in individual and family history. They consist of lists taken by counties and sometimes by townships, and embrace these items:

1. The name of the head of the family.
2. The number of males over sixteen years of age.
3. The number of males under sixteen years of age.
4. The number of females.
5. The number of slaves.
6. The number of other free persons.

The lists for some of the towns are separate, but the balance of the counties, as they then stood, are all in one list, arranged seemingly just as the enumerator traveled the country in gathering the names. Congress should order the publication of this valuable list, and it is to hoped they will do so.

A. L. G.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, a native of the north of Ireland, where he was born in 1721, of Scotch-Irish parentage, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1745, locating on the Conedoguinet, not far from Carlisle. He received a good education, and came to America with means. As a consequence, he became quite prominent in the affairs of the Province, and during the French and Indian war was in command of a company of rangers. When the Revolution began he took a warm interest in the cause of the Colonies, being chairman of the public meeting held at Carlisle, as early as July 12, 1774, to take measures for the public defense, and was a member of the Committee of Safety of the State in 1775 and 1776. He was with Jasper Yeates, one of the commissioners appointed by the Congress to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, in July, 1776; where he was named by the Shawanese, "Muck-a-te-we-la-mow, *i. e.*, of the Black Wolf tribe." He subsequently commanded a battalion of Cumberland county associators connected with the Flying Camp, was at the surrender and taken prisoner at Fort Washington; in 1782-4, he served in the Continental Congress. In 1785 was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the expediency of improving the navigation of the Susquehanna river, and in 1787 was chosen burgess of Carlisle. He was one of the prime movers in the founding of Dickinson College, and chairman of its first board of trustees. Governor Millin appointed him one of the associate judges of the county, in which position he served until his death, which occurred at his residence near Carlisle, September 3, 1808, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Montgomery married, March 4, 1762, by Rev. John Roan, Jean Waugh, of Cumberland county.

W. H. E.

THE HALLE REPORTS.—Not only to the followers of Luther, but to the historical student, these reports now being reprinted will be of great value and interest. The original work, as edited by Dr. John Ludwig Shultze, of the University at Halle, has been translated by the Rev. Charles W. Schaeffer, D. D., and edited with "extensive historical, critical, and literary annotations and numerous documents" copied from the MSS. in the archives of the Francke Institutions at Halle," by the Rev. J. W. Mann, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., of Pottstown; assisted by Rev. W. Germann, D. D., Kirchenrath of the Duchy of Sachsen-Meiningen. The first volume contains numerous facts concerning the German settlers of Pennsylvania, and the biographical and other historical notes by the learned and erudite editors furnish information nowhere else found. In addition to the documents here given, there should be in existence in Germany many letters from America, written prior to the war of the Revolution, which would throw more light upon the early history of Pennsylvania, and with the able assistance of Dr. Germann, the American editors ought to secure whatever may be of historical value. These gentlemen have done their "labor of love" well, and the "Reports" deserve a place in the library of every educated Pennsylvania German. The book is an octavo of 220 closely printed pages, and can be secured at the Pilger Book-Store, Reading, at one dollar and a quarter.

W. H. E.

THE HARRISBURG MARKET HOUSE IN 1792.—Information respecting this structure would be acceptable. It stood on the south side of Market street, was of frame, on a stone foundation, and about fifty feet long. A market was there at that early day, as "Conrad Bombach" had a butcher block in the upper corner. See *Oracle of Dauphin*, 1792-3, for an allusion to it in a scrap of original poetry respecting the manners of the times.

A. B. H.

MITTELBERGER'S "REISE NACH PENNSYLVANIEN."—Persons having copies of a work entitled "Gottlieb Mittelberger's Reise nach Pennsylvanien im Jahre 1750, und Rückreise nach Teutschland im Jahre 1754," published in Stuttgart, in 1756, are requested to communicate with the editor of *Historical Register*.

HAHN.—Information is desired concerning the parentage, nativity, death, age, and descendants of Michael Hahn, of York county, Pa., who was a member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth which met November 28, 1776; county treasurer and paymaster of militia, in 1777; associate judge and justice of the peace, 1784, and who held other positions of trust in the service of the country.

H. S. D.

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no. 1 missing

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

Vol 1 No 2

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol 1 No 2

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1883.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,

HARRISBURG, PA.

NUMBER 2.

APRIL, 1883.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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No. 2.

JOHN ANDRÉ HANNA.

BY A. BOYD HAMILTON.

JOHN ANDRÉ HANNA, a native of Flemington, New Jersey, was one of the most prominent, influential, and earliest of the citizens of Harrisburg. He came there before the erection of Dauphin county, in the year 1783, and lodged with Col. Robert Elder, who kept "a public," in the house situate in the present Susquehanna township, known as Razer's, on the old Hanover road. He was then the only attorney in the upper end of Lancaster county.

No family record of the period of his birth is known, but 1761 has been accepted as its date. He was son of Rev. John Hanna, who married Mary McCrea, daughter of Rev. James McCrea, who was also the father of Jane McCrea, whose ruthless murder by Indians near Fort Edward, New York, is so graphically described by Irving in his life of Washington. The elder Hanna taught school, and young Hanna received a good education under a capable and affectionate tutor. His people were too poor to afford a higher educational training, but he set out in the world with what he had, and it served him well.

It is not positively known with whom he studied law, but it has come down to us that it was with Stephen Chambers, in Lancaster, where he seems to have been originally admitted. Upon the formation of Dauphin county, being twenty-four years

of age, he was admitted at the first court. At that time a handsome young fellow, quite six feet high, of fresh healthy appearance, and fine personal form. With these advantages, Mr. H. soon became one of the leading counsel, and so continued, notwithstanding his frequent and prolonged absences from his office on the public service, at Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Washington.

In 1795 he was elected to Congress, and continuously re-elected up to 1805, the year of his death. As he had previously served in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, his public life was a long one for a man who lived less than forty-five years. He died July 13, 1805, at Harrisburg. His remains now repose in the Harrisburg Cemetery.

Prior to his election to political position, he was an active citizen in municipal affairs. In April, 1786, the next year after the formation of the county, an academy was founded, which is still in existence, and Gen. Hanna, Capt. John Hamilton, and Gen. John Kean were the first trustees. In 1794, we find his signature to the constitution of a library association, and one of its managers, with Mr. Kean, Rev. Henry Moeller, Adam Boyd, William Graydon, Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, Stacy Potts, and John Dentzell. He framed the law under which Harrisburg was incorporated in 1791. He also was one of the executors of John Harris, and there is scarcely an ancient title to property in the place that has not his signature to it.

Mr. Hanna had a marked taste for military affairs. He passed the lower grades under Major David Harris and Capt. John Kean. He rose to be a brigadier general, and held that position at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, when he was assigned, May, 1794, to the command of the Second brigade, Second division of the Pennsylvania forces, collected from Berks, Northampton, and Dauphin counties. This corps marched under Gov. Mifflin to Bedford. Arriving there, it was found that the resistance to the laws it was called upon to quell, had ceased; was ordered home and disbanded in the Market Square, Harrisburg. In the evening there was a ball and grand frolic. The next day the Berks and Northampton men were set in motion for home, the General and his staff going with them as far as Lebanon. In 1800, Governor McKean commissioned

◆

Mr. Hanna a major general of the Third division, covering what is now a dozen counties. He held this command as long as he lived.

Gen. Hanna married Mary Harris, daughter of John Harris and Mary Reed. She died August 20, 1851, in the eighty-first year of her age. They had nine children, only six of whom lived to mature years.

- i. *Esther Harris*, d. s. p.
- ii. *Eleanor*, d. s. p.
- iii. *Sarah Eaton*, m. Richard Templin Jacobs.
- iv. *Henrietta*, d. 1840; unm.
- v. *Caroline Elizabeth*, m. Joseph Briggs.
- vi. *Frances Harris*, m. John Carson McAllister.
- vii. *Juliann C.*, m. John Fisher.
- viii. *Mary Reed*, m. Hon. John Tod.
- ix. *Eleanor*, d. s. p.

All left descendants except Mrs. Fisher. His widow survived him many years. She knew all the old citizens; her habit was to ride to her farm of a summer eve, "on a bob-tail bay;" as she passed down street, stop at every opportunity, and chat with her neighbors. She passed away before the days of cordial sociability had gone entirely out of fashion.

The papers of Hanna have been strangely destroyed. It is not known that any of his correspondence exists, save a stray letter or two, two of which follow this sketch.

There is an excellent miniature of Mr. H., at about the age of thirty-five, in the possession of one of his grand-daughters.

Gen. Hanna to Adam Boyd, of Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON, 20th Jan^y, 1805.

DEAR SIR: As it has been my usual custom to address a line to you from the seat of government, & least you should be angry, I take up the pen, and at the same time, do not know on the subject of politics, what to write to a man who lives so near the *Oracle*; or on the subject of religion to you, who are under the immediate eye of the church. To detail what is passing here would be useless if you read the papers of both parties, which jointly & severally contain an equipoise of truth and falsehood. But no more of this.

It is expected that some important business will shortly occupy the attention of Congress, particularly in regard to Louisiana, whose peo-

ple appear to be dissatisfied with their officers, and the form of government which has been accorded to them. Give a man life and he demands more liberty than the moral and political good of society can afford him. These people, just brought from religious and political vassalage, now wish for more freedom than any of our old & present United States Territories. They wish to become a State in the Union; they ask for the privilege of carrying on the iniquitous African Slave Trade, &c., &c.

The Yazoo Claimants of the Georgia infamous Speculation, are here from New Hampshire to Georgia. [A blank space occurs here, as if more was to be said upon this subject, but was not.]

Let me hear from you and I will write what may happen worth notice.

Yours, in haste, but sincerely,

JOHN A. HANNA.

Gen. Hanna to Col. Robert Clark, of Chillisquaque.

PHILADELPHIA, 3^d June, 1798.

DEAR SIR: From our old acquaintance and friendship you no doubt expected, and with good reason, to have heard from me oftener, but the various correspondents with which a person in my line of life is persecuted, and particularly from those who have not an equal right with my constituents or friends, to attention, makes letter writing a burthensome task, and prevents much of that kind of information from flowing in its proper channel. The newspapers, however, furnish you with most of the subjects which may be treated of in a letter. At last I have procured the commission for Mr. Laird, and sent it up to John Simpson, Esq^r., which by this time you have heard. The reasons of its delay, Mr. Simpson is in possession of, who will be so obliging as to mention to you when he sees you.

Congress are still sitting, and may probably continue so to do all summer, unless something turns up more favorably than can reasonably be expected. Our situation at present is truly critical and alarming—the French daily and hourly committing depredations on our commerce, and the English not much behind them in their aggressions, the vessels of both these nations taking all ships bound to or from an enemies' port or with enemies' goods aboard, so that between them we are plundered and pilfered at all points. Congress have ordered out several vessels of war to protect our trade, with instructions to bring in all privateers of the French Republic found on our coasts annoying our Commerce, and to retake any that may have been captured by them. This in itself is a state of war, altho' no formal declaration has been made by either party.

People differ much here as to the success of the French Invasion of England, but the major opinion is now that the thing is impossible.

It appears by all the information which we have that the English are in a state of great preparation to receive them, and that there is as much unanimity in the cause as ever showed itself in that kingdom. The French, however, dare attempt anything, and nothing has yet been able to check their triumph.

The people of America appear, from all that we hear, to be unanimous in the defence of their country, but I much doubt whether the majority of them have such high notions of *HONOR* as to wish for war, without first sitting down coolly & counting the Profit and loss on the costs. In case of war with France we have much to lose and nothing to gain but *honor*, and that *honor* depends upon a contingency upon the fate of war; however, I believe the people whom I have the honor to represent will not give up the substantial part of that honor—their Independence—without a very hard struggle. Some talk of Parties in this Country who would sacrifice their country to a foreign nation—I don't believe a word of it. There are men, and a great many of the best men, and say a majority, who do not approve all the measures of Government, who would still yield the last drop of their blood in her cause.

I will take an opportunity soon, by the mail, of writing you more fully my sentiments on political subjects, which by the way are not changed since you first knew me.

Please remember me with affection to Colonel Murray, and all my old acquaintances in your neighborhood, Captⁿ Collier, &c.

I am, D^r Sir, your sincere friend

& very h^ble servant,

JOHN A. HANNA.



PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE "GENESEE COUNTRY."

BY JOHN L. SEXTON, JR.

The invasion of the "Genesee Country," or the land of the Six Nations, by Gen. Sullivan and his army in 1779, gave his soldiers and the people of the Colonies an idea of the rich possessions held by the Indians in southern and western New York. The territory in New York, now composed of the counties of Steuben, Yates, Ontario, part of Wayne, and a large proportion of Monroe, a portion of Genesee and Livingston, and about one half of Allegany, containing about two million six hundred thousand acres of land the Indians claimed, as well as the States of New York and Massachusetts. On the 21st day of November, 1788, the State of Massachusetts, in consideration of three hundred thousand pounds, conveyed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham all its right and title to the above described lands. Phelps and Gorham had previously, in the month of July, 1788, at a council at Buffalo with the Indians, obtained, by purchase, their interest. The purchasers immediately caused their lands to be surveyed and placed them upon the market. That portion of the Phelps and Gorham purchase which now constitutes Steuben county, was surveyed by Frederick Saxton, Augustus Porter, Thomas Davis, and Robert James, in the year 1789. While they were engaged in the survey their head-quarters were at Painted Post at the house of old Mr. Harris and his son William. These two men, Mr. Goodhue, who lived near by, and Mr. Mead, who lived at the mouth of Mead's creek, were the only persons then on the territory under survey. On the 18th day of November, 1790, Phelps & Gorham, by deed, conveyed one million and a quarter acres to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa. Robert Morris, by deed, dated April 11, 1792, conveyed to Charles Williamson, about one million two hundred thousand acres of the Phelps & Gorham tract, which has since been known as the

Pultney estate. Mr. Williamson held the estate in secret trust for Sir William Pultney, an English baronet. In March, 1801, Mr. Williamson conveyed the estate directly to Sir William Pultney,* an act of the Legislature of the State of New York having been passed enabling an alien to hold said land. Sir William Pultney was the son of Sir James Johnstone. He assumed the name of Pultney on his marriage with Mrs. Pultney, niece of the Earl of Bath, and daughter of General Pultney. He died in 1805, leaving Henrietta Laura Pultney, countess of Bath, his only heir. Lady Bath died in 1808, intestate, and the estate descended to Sir John Lowther Johnstone, of Scotland, her cousin and heir-at-law. Sir John died in 1811, and devised the estate in fee to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, (afterwards King of Hanover,) Charles Herbert Pierrpont, Masterton Ure, and David Cathcart, (Lord Alloway,) in trust, with instructions to sell the same as soon as possible. We have been particular to give the history of the title in order that our subsequent dealings with Pennsylvanians who settled in southern New York, may be the better understood by the reader.

Charles Williamson, the first agent of the Pultney estate, was a native of Scotland. He held a captain's commission in the British army, and was captured by a French privateer, and remained a prisoner of war at Boston, until the close of the war. He became the agent of the Pultney estate, with head-quarters at Northumberland, Northumberland county, Pa. Five hundred

*Col. Williamson assigned to Sir William Pultney, on the 13th day of December, 1800, for the consideration of \$300,000, all the bonds and mortgages held by Williamson. He subsequently conveyed in March, 1801, 50,000 acres of land in the county of Ontario; 20 lots in the city of New York; 1,784 acres of land in the county of Otsego; 1,299 in the town of Unadilla; 1,400 in the county of Herkimer; 9,000 acres in the county of Montgomery; 34,108 in the county of Chenango; also 7,000 acres in the county of Chenango; 5,000 acres of land in Gerundigat township; 600 in the township of Galena, in Cayuga county, and *all* lands in the State of New York held by the said Williamson.

Sir William Pultney, in consideration of the above, indemnified Williamson for certain claims and indebtedness which he had contracted as agent for the Genesee Association, prior to April 1, 1801.

German and English settlers were sent over by the Pultneys to settle upon their estates in New York. Captain Williamson engaged the services of Robert and Benjamin Patterson, of Northumberland, two soldiers and scouts of the Revolutionary war, who, in the year 1792, led these emigrants through the unbroken wilderness, from Williamsport up the Lycoming to Trout run, across the mountain to what is now Liberty township, in Tioga county, Pa., and there erected a block-house; thence cut their way to the Tioga river where Blossburg is now located, and after suffering every conceivable hardship, they descended the Tioga to Painted Post, cutting a road a portion of the way on an old Indian trail, and descending a portion of the way by canoes, hewn from the forest trees. From Painted Post they ascended the Conhocton river, and located twenty miles above its junction with the Tioga, and founded a city in the wilderness and christened it Bath, in honor of Henrietta Laura, countess of Bath, England. A few Pennsylvanians had settled at Painted Post previous to this date, (1792.) Among them were William Harris and his son, the traders, and the Erwins, of Bucks and Northampton county.

One of the great centers of attraction for settlers from all portions of the Eastern and Middle States, was "Painted Post in the Genesee country." During General Sullivan's campaign of 1779, he discovered a rude painted post erected on the banks of the Conhocton river, a tributary of the Susquehanna, (not of the Genesee river, as some eastern writers have it.) This post had the appearance of having been hewed from a tree four square and painted red, with twenty-eight rude figures representing human beings with their heads cut off. These were in black paint, and thirty other figures representing human beings with their heads on.

This rude post erected by the hand of a savage in the wilderness, and stained and colored in various hues by the same untutored hand, acted as a talisman to attract thither the hardy pioneer from all sections of the Northern and Eastern States. Pennsylvania furnished her quota of these early pioneer settlers. This spot was visited by Timothy Pickering, General Proctor, the agents of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, and by land view-

ers from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and the Eastern States. Until 1792, when General Williamson cut the road above mentioned, through from Northumberland to Painted Post and Bath, the only route accessible to this point from the south, was the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

The treaty of 1784 by Pennsylvania with the Six Nations, which cession covered all of northern and north-western Pennsylvania, and embraced lands on the head waters of the Genesee river, and the owning of large tracts of lands by William Bingham, of Philadelphia, one of the first United States Senators for Pennsylvania, a portion of which was situated on the head waters of the Genesee river, conspired, especially with Pennsylvanians, to give a broad interpretation to the term "Genesee Country." Pennsylvania had suffered much during the Revolutionary war from incursions into the valley of the West Branch and the Wyoming valley, from the Indians, and when Pennsylvania had extinguished the Indian titles in 1784, and Phelps & Gorham, the Holland Company, and the Pultneys had come into possession of the very homes of the savages in western New York, there was a general feeling existing, particularly in Pennsylvania, to occupy these fertile lands in the region of the Painted Post in the Genesee country.

The Painted Post, as we have before stated, stood on the banks of the Conhocton river. The land was owned by Phelps & Gorham. Charles H. Erwin, Esq., in his history of Painted Post, published in 1874, says: "Early in the summer of 1789, and while the surveyors of Phelps & Gorman were yet at work in this vicinity, Col. Arthur Erwin, a gentleman from Erwin, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, came to Painted Post with a drove of cattle which he was taking to Canandarque, (now Canandai-gua.) While resting his cattle here, he employed an Indian guide, mounted his pony and rode up the mountain on the north of the village, from whence he obtained a view of the triplet valleys of Chemung, Conhocton, and Tioga. Being impressed with the grandeur of the scene from his elevated position, he, with the guide, came back, crossed the Conhocton, followed a trail up through the beautiful valley of the Tioga, forded the Canisteo, and, from the summit of the mountain on the south

side of that river, obtained another view of the grand landscape these valleys presented at that time, carpeted as they were with the rich and variegated foliage of the dense and luxuriant forests that covered them. After enjoying for a time this incomparable landscape with his guide, he returned to the log shanty of the surveyors, and started his men with the cattle on the trail towards Canandaigua, overtaking them some eight or ten miles from Painted Post. Leaving directions with his drovers to follow with the cattle, he, with his guide, hurried on to Canandaigua, where he arrived about the middle of July, late in the afternoon." Mr. Erwin sought the office of Phelps & Gorham and made them an offer for the land he had examined at Painted Post, which they accepted. And thus did the land whereon stood the historic Painted Post, in the Genesee country, become the property of a distinguished Pennsylvanian.

In September, 1790, Col. Arthur Erwin, Solomon Bennett, Joel Thomas, and Uriah Stephens, purchased the townships of Hornellsville and Canisteo, which are described in the deed as lands lying in the district of Erwin, and known by the name of "Old Canistear Castle."

Col. Erwin was a native of Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and held a commission in the Continental army. He was the proprietor of a large estate, which extended several miles along the west bank of the Delaware river in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Aside from his purchase of Painted Post and Hornellsville, he also bought five thousand acres of land near the State line at Tioga Point, (now Athens.) In the summer of 1792 he visited his New York or Genesee property, accompanied by his sons, Captains Samuel and Francis Erwin, and, on his return, while sitting in the house of one of his tenants at Tioga Point, he was shot by some miscreant, and died within a few hours. The rival claimants between Connecticut and Pennsylvania were supposed to be at the bottom of this murder. But the true cause of this deed was never ascertained.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL.

From Path Valley to Sunbury in 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

[The Rev. Philip Vicars Fithian, who kept the journal from which the following extracts are taken, was a graduate of the class of 1772, in the college of New Jersey, a class noted for its ability and for the subsequent prominence of many of its members, Aaron Burr, William Bradford, William Linn, D. D., &c. Mr. Fithian was licensed to preach by the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, November 6, 1774. On the 4th of April, 1775, he received an honorable dismissal from the Presbytery, as there were no vacancies within its boundaries, and was recommended as a candidate in good standing. He left his home at Greenwich, N. J., May 9, 1775, on horseback, for a tour through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, in company with Andrew Hunter, also his classmate, taking notes of people and places in journal form, addressed to Miss Elizabeth Beatty, (sister of Major John, Dr. Reading, and Erkuries Beatty, subsequently prominent officers in the Pennsylvania Line.) After his return, October 25, he was married to Miss Beatty, and in the following June accepted the appointment of chaplain to Col. Newcomb's battalion of New Jersey militia, and died in camp at Fort Washington, of dysentery, October 8, 1776. He kept a journal up to within a few weeks of his death, embracing the battle of Long Island and the subsequent skirmishing at York island. His last entry, Sunday, September 22, is: "Many of our battalion sick; our lads grow tired and begin to count the days of service which remain." A portion of Fithian's journal was published in *Notes and Queries* for 1881, edited by Dr. Egle, of which this is a continuation.—J. B. L.]

June 22, 1775.—This valley* is in many places not more than a mile wide; it is level, and the land rich; the mountains

* Path Valley.

are both high and so near, that the sun is hid night and morning an hour before he rises and sets. I rode on to one Elliot's; he keeps a genteel house with good accommodations. I saw a young woman, a daughter of his, who has never been over the South mountain, as elegant in her manner and as neat in her dress as most in the city. It is not place, therefore, but temper makes the person. In this valley we have many of the sugar tree; it is very like a maple; the bark is more rough and curled. It grows in a low level rich land. They told me there has been frost here two mornings this week.

Friday, June 23.—Expense at this tavern, $4\frac{1}{2}$ shillings; distance from Philadelphia computed, 160 miles west. We passed from this valley by the Narrows into Tuscarora valley, a most stony valley; two high mountains on every side. The passage so narrow,* that you may take one stone in your right hand and another in your left and throw each upon a mountain, and they are so high, that they obscure more than the half of the horizon. A rainy dripping day, more uncomfortable for riding among the leaves. On the way all day was only a small foot path, and covered all with sharp stones. After many circumlocutions and regradations through the woods, it raining all day, we arrived about five in the evening, althrough besoaked, at one James Gray's, in a little hamlet in the woods. He was kind, and received me civilly; he had good pasture for my horse, and his good wife prepared me a warm and suitable supper. Forgive me, my country! I supped on tea! It relieved me, however, and I went to bed soon. Distance rode to-day, 28 miles; course, N. N. W.; expense at small tavern, 1s.

Saturday, June 24.—Before breakfast came in a Scotch matron with her rock and spindle, twisting away at the flax. The rock is a long staff on the end of which is her flax, like a distaff; the spindle is a peg about 8 inches long, sharp at the end where the thread is twisted, and large at the other where it is rolled on. Expense here, 2s. I rode on after breakfast to Mr. Samuel Lyon's, twelve miles yet in Tuscarora. He lives neat, has glass windows, and apparently a good farm. Here I met Mr. Slemons on his way down. From Mr. Lyon's I rode to

* At Concord, now in Franklin county.

the Juniata three miles, forded it and stopped just on the other side at John Harris, Esq.* He lives elegantly. In the parlor where I am sitting, are three windows each with twenty-four lights of large glass.

Sunday, June 25.—Cedar Springs, Cumberland county. A large and genteel society, but in great and furious turmoil about one Mr. Kennedy,† who was once their preacher. Poor I was frightened. One of the society, when he was asked to set the tune, answered: "That he knew not whether I was a Papiast or a Methodist, or a Baptist or a Seceder." I made him soon acquainted with my authority. It is now sunset, and I am sitting under a dark tuft of willow and large sycamores, close on the bank of the beautiful river Juniata. The river, near two hundred yards broad, lined with willows, sycamores, walnuts, white oaks, and a fine bank—what are my thoughts? Fair genius of this water, O tell me, will not this, in some future time, be a vast, pleasant, and very populous country? Are not many large towns to be raised on these shady banks? I seem to wish to be transferred forward only one Century. *Great God, America will surprise the world.‡*

Monday, June 26.—I rose early with the purpose of setting off for Sunbury. I had an invitation to a wedding in the neigh-

* John Harris, Esq., laid out Mifflintown (on the site of which he lived in 1775,) in 1791; he was the father of James Harris, Esq., surveyor, (who, with Col. James Dunlop, laid out Bellefonte in 1795,) and ancestor of many of the prominent families of Bellefonte.

† The first church was commenced at Cedar Spring in 1763. The settlement having been broken up by the Indian War, the building of the church was suspended and not resumed until the year 1767, when it being found that the old logs were rotten, they were rejected and a new church built within about four rods of the site of the old foundation. March 30, 1767, location entered for 200 acres adjoining Thomas Baxter, Robert Nelson, and John Wilkes, in the names of James Patterson and James Purdy, in trust for a Presbyterian meeting-house and grave-yard. About 1774 a parsonage was built and occupied by their minister, Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was succeeded by Rev. Hugh Magill, who was pastor until 1800, and died there in 1805.

‡ His anticipation was realized in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia.

borhood, but my business will not permit me. After breakfast I rode to one Mr. Boyle's, a well-disposed, civil, and sensible man. He entertained me kindly and acquainted me largely with the disturbance with Mr. Kennedy. I dined with him and his wife. She looks very much in person and appears in manner like my much-honored and ever dear mamma. Thence I rode onward through a dark bleak path, they call it a "bridle road," to one Mr. Eckert's, a Dutchman, [German.] He used me with great civility and politeness. Distance rode to-day, 25 miles; course N. E. I met on the road a tinker, on the way to what is called the "New Purchase."* He has been at Cohansie.† Knew many there, at Pottsgrove, Deepel, and New England town. He told me that he had been acquainted in Seven Colonies, but never yet saw any place in which the inhabitants were so sober, uniform in their manners, and every act so religious as at New England town, and Mr. Ramsey was his favorite preacher. He spoke of religious matters with understanding, and I hope with some feeling.

Tuesday, June 27.—Rode from the clever Dutchman's‡ to Sunbury over the Susquehanna, fifteen miles. I think the river is a half a mile over, and so shallow that I forded it; the bottom is hard rock. Sunbury is on the north-east bank. It is yet a small village but seems to be growing rapidly. Then I rode on half a mile to one Hunter's,§ within the walls of Fort Augusta. Then I rode onward to Northumberland about a mile, but on the way crossed the river twice.||

* Valleys of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, purchased in 1768.

† Cohansey, New Jersey.

‡ Echart's tavern, even in my early boyhood, was a noted stopping place, I think in Perry township, now Snyder county, on the road to Richfield, Juniata county.

§ Col. Samuel Hunter.

|| The old fording crossed by the large island in the North Branch at Northumberland. Island now owned by Hon. John B. Packer.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

II.

In 1791 when he departed from New Orleans to return to Philadelphia, he bore the following flattering letter from the Governor to Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia :

“ SIR : The bearer of this letter, Oliver Pollock, Esquire, had the honor of acting as public agent at this place, during a considerable part of the late war, on the part of the United States and also for the State of Virginia. Mr. Pollock, in the execution of the orders he received from these States, contracted very considerable debts in this place, which he was unable wholly to discharge ; although he disposed of all his estate, real and personal, in this country, at a great disadvantage, for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements with his creditors in this province.

“ Mr. Pollock has since his arrival here very honorably and to the entire satisfaction of his creditors in this province, discharged all his remaining debts here, to a considerable amount ; which he owed on account of the United States, and the State of Virginia. The just integrity evinced by this gentleman in the faithful discharge of his engagements entered into for the service of his country, strongly interests me in his favor, and induces me to pray you will have the goodness to take him under excellency’s protection ; and that you will be pleased to give him your aid in obtaining as speedy a reimbursement as may be for the monies now due to him from the United States, and from the State of Virginia, which I shall esteem as a personal favor conferred upon myself.

“ I pray God to take you into his holy keeping.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your Excellency’s most obedient and humble servant,

“ ESTEVAN MIRO.”

In 1791 or 1792, Pollock returned to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and purchased the property now known as Silver’s Spring. Here his wife died and was buried and here his son James was killed. In 1797 Pollock became a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by General John André Hanna of

Dauphin county. In 1804 he was again an aspirant for Congressional honors in the Congressional district composed of Cumberland, Dauphin, Mifflin, and Huntingdon counties. He and David Burd of Huntingdon were against General Hanna of Dauphin, and Robert Whitehill of Cumberland. Pollock and Whitehill being both from the same county, neither were elected, the vote being as follows: Pollock, 1,700; Whitehill, 1,514; Burd, 3,245; Hanna, 2,931. The vote of Cumberland county was as follows, showing Pollock's popularity: Pollock, 1,367; Whitehill, 614; Burd, 1,168; Hanna, 462.

In 1806 he was again nominated, but withdrew in favor of Whitehill on the score of friendship, and to avoid a similar vote and non-election of either candidate.

He is recorded in Philadelphia as having taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1786, as "Oliver Pollock, of this city, gent., arrived here from Havanna near two years." In 1783 he became a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Philadelphia, and so became one of the original members of the Hibernian Society in 1791.

He was twice married. First in New Orleans or in Havana about 1765, to MARGARET O'BRIEN, b. Ireland, 1746, and descended by both parents from O'Brien, of Clare, and Kennedy, of Ormond. She was the mother of all his children. She d. Carlisle, Pa., January 10, 1799.* He was m. 2d, No-

* In *Kline's Carlisle Weekly Gazette* for Wednesday, January 23, 1799, we find the following tribute to her memory:

"On the 10th inst. departed this life, Mrs. Margaret Pollock, a lady of distinguished birth and family, wife of Oliver Pollock, Esq., aged 52 years, and on the 13th her remains were deposited near the present residence of the family at Silver's Springs. She has left a husband and seven children, who lament in her a loss most dear.

"Memory will long sustain a cause for tears, and each feeling breast acquainted with the real character of our deceased friend, will long most fondly dwell on the many excellent traits of goodness that illumined those days she passed on earth.

"In her we saw the faithful, the tender, the affectionate wife—a parent most fond, indulgent, and kind—a friend, cautious, just, sincere, and warm—a Christian, engagingly pious, benevolent, and liberal. She sought the tear of misery and relieved it—her soul melted at the misfortunes of others and made them her own—her mind was great and

vember 2, 1805, by the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, D. D., at Baltimore, Maryland, to Mrs. WINIFRED DEADY, widow of Daniel Deady, of Baltimore. This marriage was neither a suitable nor a happy one. He moved to Baltimore in 1806, and she d. there of billious fever November 17, 1814, aged sixty years, and was buried in the old Cathedral cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

At her death Pollock moved to the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Robinson, at Pinckneyville, Mississippi, where he died at a very great age, December 17, 1823. In his later years Mr. P. had become so embarrassed by his financial failures that May 30, 1800, he dates one letter from the debtors' prison, Philadelphia.

His New Orleans residence still stands, built of cypress wood, in what was formerly a whole square of ground, ornamented happy ; and she was blessed with a memory both fertile and pleasingly useful to rear the tender thoughts of youth, with a talent peculiarly her own. Endowed with a well cultivated mind, and an excellent understanding, her conversation was ever engagingly instructive and desirable. During her long confinement, she discovered much of that true courage which consists in knowing how to bear with misfortune ; she never was heard to complain of the Divine will that was about to tear her from the fond embraces of her dearest connections ; but with a firmness of mind, which alone proceeds from a conscious rectitude, her soul obeyed the awful mandate, and departed in a smile, amid the supplicating prayers of her weeping disconsolate family.

“Such the Saviour, to his arms receives,
And fullest blessings of his kingdom gives ;
Such, the bount’ous God of Nature owns
For such his Son gave up his dying groans.

“Friendly Angels for her guidance given
Point her way to yonder blooming heaven ;
For purest bliss and one eternal day,
Her pious soul hath left its native clay.

“How great the change, from little earth to Heaven !
Where joys most true, for trifling shades are given.

“Cease fond nature—ah ! thou can’st not save
One loved feature from the spoiling grave—
Her spotless soul that body ne’er shall stain,
Nor all thy griefs recall it back again.

“Mrs. Pollock was born in Ireland, and descended from a noble family by both her parents—O’Brien of the house of Clare, and Kennedy of Ormond, whose sons were distinguished in foreign services.”

by some very fine old mulberry trees. It is well-preserved, old fashioned, with wide, low roofs, but spacious rooms and galleries.

By his first marriage he had issue:

3. i. *Procopio J.*
4. ii. *Jaret or Jared*; m. Mary Briggs.
5. iii. *Mary Serena*; b. 1777; m. Samuel Robinson, M. D.
 iv. *Oliver*; living 1802.
 v. *Christiana*; living 1802.
 vi. *Galvez*; living 1802.
6. vii. *James*.
7. viii. *Lucetta Adelaide*; b. 1783.

III. PROCOPIO J. POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; was educated in Europe. His miniature, which was lost, stolen, or destroyed in 1863, was painted in Bordeaux, representing him in a scarlet uniform. In the only letter written by him, in the possession of the present writer, he signed his name as above. About 1800 he removed to Oporto Rico, and engaged in the coffee culture. He became very wealthy; but nothing more can be learned of him. He is said once to have lived in St. Petersburg, Russia.

IV. JARED POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans; m. at Carlisle, Pa., February 13, 1800, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., MARY BRIGGS, dau. of David Briggs, Esquire, of Silver's Spring settlement, and shortly after removed to Centre county, where all trace of him is lost. This marriage was not approved of by Oliver Pollock, as his letters indicate.

V. MARY SERENA POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. at New Orleans in 1777. She was m. July 9, 1797, by Rev. N. Snowden, at Silver's Spring, to DR. SAMUEL ROBINSON, then a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, and oldest son of Daniel and Rachel (Nixon) Robinson of Dover, Delaware. He was descended on the father's side from John Robinson, Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹. And on his mother's side from Nicholas Nixon of Dover, Delaware, 1680, in the fourth generation, thus: Samuel⁴, Rachel³, Thomas², Nicholas¹. He was one of fourteen children, ten of whom matured, their ages averaging seventy-nine. One sister, Maria Antoinette Robinson, m. *Horace H. Hayden*, M.D.,

of Baltimore, Maryland, seventh from William Hayden of Connecticut, 1630, and one brother, Thomas Robinson, m. successively his two cousins, the niece and the daughter of Nicholas Van Dyke, first president of Delaware and a member of the Continental Congress.

Dr. Samuel Robinson was b. Philadelphia, where his father was engaged in the shipping business, January 7, 1766; baptised in Christ Church, by Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Studied medicine under Benjamin Rush, LL. D., of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Baltimore, Md., and Hanover and Carlisle, Pa. In 1808 he removed to Pinckneyville, Wilkinson county, Miss., where he lived until his death, December 9, 1846. He was skillful and eminently successful in his profession and greatly esteemed as a man. Mrs. R. d. at same place Sunday, ——— 21, 1847. They had issue:

- i. Oliver Pollock*, b. Hanover, Pa., June 17, 1800; d. June 18, 1800.
8. *ii. Margaretta Pollock*, b. Hanover, Pa., June 21, 1801; d. June 1846; m. James W. Foley.
- iii. Mary*, b. Hanover, June 22, 1803; d. July, 1803.
- iv. Oliver Pollock*, b. Balt^o, Md., July 27, 1804; d. unm. December 2, 1866.
- v. William*, b. Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 29, 1806; d. Mch. 3, 1807.
9. *vi. Lucetta Adelaide*, b. Carlisle, Oct. 27, 1807; m. 1st Charles M. Penniman, 1^d John Ebenezer Phares.
- vii. Samuel*, b. Pinckneyville, Miss., July 16, 1810; d. July 17, 1821.
10. *viii. Mary Louisa*, b. Pinckneyville, July 17, 1812; m. James C. Daugherty.
11. *ix. Nathaniel Evans*, b. Pinckneyville, April 3, 1814; m. Sarah Jane Alger.
- x. Delia Anne*, b. Pinckneyville, Dec. 17, 1817; m. James C. Daugherty.

VI. JAMES POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O. ———, was killed in his early youth, at Silver's Spring. He was riding a spirited horse to water, and desiring to see the carcass of a favorite dog that had died, he rode his horse to the spot where the animal lay. The horse startled by the body, or its odor, sprang to one side, throwing his rider, whose head striking upon a stone he was instantly killed.

VII. LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK, (Oliver,) b. N. O., 1783; d. unm. at Philadelphia, Pa., March, 1804. Her remains were buried under the Roman Catholic church there. In the MSS. copy of Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a water-color drawing of Lucetta. Under the likeness Mr. John F. Watson, the author of the Annals, has written these words: "The above is a likeness drawn from life by the celebrated General Kosciusko, done at Philadelphia, 1797-8, when the Congress was in session there. He was in attendance claiming a compensation for his services and wounds. It represents my amiable friend, Lucetta A. Pollock, who died at Philadelphia, in March, 1804, in her twentieth year. She was the daughter of Oliver Pollock, Esquire, distinguished in the Revolution for his zeal and services in the American cause while a resident of New Orleans. My daughter, Lucetta, was named after her." The will of Lucetta was recorded 1804, Bk. 1, p. 258, and is on file in the Register of Wills' office, Philadelphia.*

* In the name of God, Amen.

I, Lucetta Pollock now of the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, single woman, being of sound mind & memory, do make & publish this my last will & testament.

First, as to my tract of land and estate lying and situated on the Mississippi containing about 500 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less, known by the name of old Tunica village and now in the possession of Hamilton Pollock, which said lot of land was granted & conveyed to me by Jearet (sic) Pollock and Mary his wife by deed being dated on the fifteenth day of September, 1802, I give bequeath & devise the same as follows: One full & equal half part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister *Mary Serena Robinson* and her assigns forever, and one fourth part thereof I give and devise to my beloved sister *Christiana Pollock*, and to her heirs of her body and assigns forever, and the remaining fourth part thereof I give and devise to my brother *Oliver Pollock* and to his heirs of his body and assigns forever; but it is nevertheless my will and intention that if my said sister *Christiana*, and my said brother *Oliver*, or either of them shall die without issue of his or her body lawfully begotten that then and in that case the share apart of my said brother and sister, or either of them so dying without issue shall descend, and I do hereby give and devise it to my niece *Margaretta Pollock Robinson*, her heirs and assigns forever. I give & bequeath & devise to my aforesaid brother *Oliver Pollock* all my right, claim & Estate, or any part thereof of my

VIII. MARGARETTA POLLOCK ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Saml², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. July 21, 1801, at Hanover, Pa.; d. June, 1846; m. at Pinckneyville, Miss., September 19, 1819, to *James W. Foley*, of Wilkinson county, Miss.; b. 1798; d. June 24, 1826. Children:

12. i. *Elizabeth Keay*; b. 1822, at New Orleans, and m. Samuel Bradford, M. D.

ii. *James William*; b. Oct. 11, 1823, Philadelphia; d. in 1835.

iii. *Mary Robinson*; b. July, 1825, West Feliciana, La.; d. in 1833.

IX. LUCETTA ADELAIDE ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹;) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. Oct. 27, 1807, at Carlisle, Pa.; m. 1st, Nov. 17, 1825, CHARLES M. PENNIMAN, of Milford, Mass., om. of James Penniman, who came from England to Boston in 1631, in the ship *Lion*, with John Winthrop, Jr. He was b. 1805; d. Nov. 10, 1828, at Milford, Mass., s. p.; m. 2d, at Pinckneyville, Nov. 21, 1834. JOHN EBENEZER PHARES, (or Farrish,) son of William Phares, of East Feliciana parish, La., where they both died; and they had issue, all born at Jackson, La.:

13. i. *Sarah Evans*; b. July 4, 1836; m. Dr. Haden Edwards McKay.

ii. *Wilbur Fisk*; b. Aug. 15, 1839; m. by Rev. Kirkland Baxter to Mary Johns, daughter of Thomas Johns, Esq., of Newtonia, Wilkinson county, Miss.; served four years in the Confederate States army in the Twenty-seventh Mississippi regiment, under Gen. W. L. Brandon, who says: "He was a gallant soldier and gentleman."

iii. *John Ebenezer*; b. Aug. 31, 1841; m. Mary Callahan, daughter of Dr. Phares Callahan, of Simsport, La. He also entered the Confederate States army, and served through the civil war.

deceased uncle James Pollock, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; or in case he die without said heirs then & and in that case I give & devise it to my said sister, *Mary Serena Robinson*, & to her heirs & assigns forever.

My grand Piano forte I give & bequeath to my said niece Margaretta Pollock Robinson, and I do appoint my beloved father Oliver Pollock my executor, in conjunction with Richard Gernon, Esq.

(Signed,)

Witnesses:

LUCETTA ADELAIDE POLLOCK.

RICH^d GERNON,

MARY McCLENACHAN.

Nov. 14, 1804. Gernon renounces the execution in favour of O. P.

X. MARY LOUISA ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹, (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. July 17, 1812, Pinckneyville, Miss.; m., about 1835, at Pinckneyville, JAMES C. DAUGHERTY, of Bedford, Pa., brother of the late Judge Wm. T. Daugherty of that place, and son of James Daugherty and his wife, who was a daughter of Philip and Henrietta Fishburn, of Bedford. His mother, a pious woman of ninety-four years, still lives at Bedford. Mary Louisa D. d. about 1850. Mr. D. m. secondly his wife's sister, *Delia Ann Robinson*; b. Dec. 17, 1817. She d. in 1865. There was issue by the first marriage only:

- i. *William Carter*; b. —, 1837 at Jackson, La.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
- ii. *Oliver Robinson*; b. 1839 at Pinckneyville, Miss.; served in Fourth La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-1865; m. April 19, 1870, Mary Fitzpatrick Turnbull, daughter of Fred. G. and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Turnbull; b. Feb. 14, 1847; d. Feb. 24, 1880. Had twelve children, three living: ¹*Irmgarde*, b. 1874; ²*Oliver Blantin*, b. 1877; ³*Lucia*, b. 1879.
- iii. *Ann*; b. 1841 at Pinckneyville; d. 1879.
- iv. *Rosa*; b. 1843 at Fort Adams, Miss.; m. 1865 at New Orleans.
- v. *Henry Clay*; b. 1845 at Fort Adams, Miss.; served in Fourth La. regiment, Confederate States army, 1861-5; m. 1866 in Tennessee, ROSA PUCKETT, and had ¹*Oliver Pollock*, ²*Lucina* ³*William*, and ⁴*Peter*.
- vi. *Cora*; b. 1847 at Fort Adams, Miss.

XI. NATHANIEL EVANS ROBINSON, (Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹,) (Mary², Oliver¹;) b. April 3, 1814, at Pinckneyville, Miss.; m., Oct. 22, 1844, SARAH JANE ALGER, daughter of Gregg Alger and Sarah Gibson, of Allegheny City, Pa. She d. April 2, 1848, at Tunica, La. He now lives at Skipwith's Landing, Issaquena county, Miss. Children:

- i. *Charles Edward*, b. Aug. 21, 1845, at Tunica; d. Oct., 1847.
- ii. *Lucetta Adelaide*, b. 1847, at Tunica; d. January 2, 1848.

XII. ELIZABETH KEAY FOLEY, (Margaretta⁵, Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹,) (Margaretta³, Mary², Oliver¹,) b. 1822, at New Orleans; d. February 11, 1872, New Orleans; m. at Pinckneyville, Miss., January 17, 1839, Dr. SAMUEL BRADFORD, of Philadelphia, Pa., son of Samuel Fisher Bradford, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Abigail Inskeep, and grandson of Lieut. Col. Thomas Bradford, of the Revolutionary army, who was

the son of Col. William Bradford, wounded at Princeton. He was of the sixth generation from William Bradford, the first printer in the Middle Colonies, thus : Samuel⁴, Samuel F.⁵, Thomas⁴, William³, William², William¹, who was son of William and Ann Bradford, of Leicestershire, England, 1663. (*See N. Y. Biog. and Gen. Rec.*, IV, 182.) Dr. Bradford lived and followed the practice of his profession in Wilkinson county, Miss. Children :

- i. *Charles*, b. 1840 ; d. 1864, in Anderson county, Texas. He entered the Confederate States army, 1861, but was subsequently detailed by General Kirby Smith, because of disease of the heart, and appointed superintendent of the Government iron-works, in Texas, whither he moved his slaves, and remained until his death. He never married.
- ii. *Francis*, b. 1842 ; d. May, 1864, De Soto Parish, La. He also entered the Confederate States army in 1861, then not yet of age ; was first lieutenant Co. H, (Capt. Keary,) 8th regiment, La. Vol., Col. B. H. Kelley ; he served three years, partly in Stonewall Jackson's corps, army Northern Virginia, until 1864, when he was ordered to Louisiana, as recruiting officer for the army in Virginia. He never married.

XIII. SARAH EVANS PHARES, (Lucetta A.⁵, Samuel⁴, Daniel³, Samuel², George¹,) (Lucetta A.⁵, Mary², Oliver¹,) b. July 4, 1836, at Jackson, La. ; m. at Newtonia, Miss., by Rev. William Baxter, September 26, 1855, to Dr. HADEN EDWARDS MCKAY ; b. December 3, 1828, Nelson county, Ky. ; graduated an M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1854. He located in Daviess county, Kentucky, pursuing his profession until 1869, when he removed to Madison Station, Mississippi, where he is largely engaged in fruit-growing enterprises. Children :

- i. *Fannie*, b. October 24, 1857.
- ii. *Alexander*, b. August 3, 1859.
- iii. *David Phares*, b. November 5, 1861.
- iv. *Belle*, b. February 15, 1864.
- v. *John Franklin*, b. March 29, 1866.
- vi. *Mattie*, b. April 12, 1868.
- vii. *Haden Edwards*, b. August 6, 1870.
- viii. *Lucy*, b. July 26, 1872.
- ix. *Henry*, b. November 6, 1874.

BAPTISMS OF TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, READING, PA.

COMMUNICATED BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

Birth.	Child.	Parent.	Baptism.
20 Aug., 1751.	Henry,	Abr. and Marg. Brosius,	24 Aug., 1751.
7 Feb., 1752.	Philip Heinrich,	Hans Jürg, and Margaretha Engellhardt,	3 Oct., 1752.
28 Sept., 1752.	Johannes,	Eberhard and Jacobine Eliz. Martin,	
12 Aug., 1752.	Johann Wilhelm,	Wilhelm and Maria Ermell,	
12 Aug., 1752.	Andreas,	Andreas and Dorothea Schäck,	
5 Oct., 1752.	Marg. Judith,	Johann and Marg. Barb. Ludwig,	
5 Oct., 1752.	Johann Jürg,	Johannes and Maria Barb. Pfeiffer,	
5 Oct., 1752.	Elizabeth,	Richard and Sarah Rick,	
	Margaretha,	Jürg Michl. and Sophia Eliz. Grether,	
	Michael,	Michl. and Catharine Fichthorn,	
6 Feb., 1753.	Anna Catharina,	Hans Jürg and Margaretha Engellhardt,	14 Oct., 1753.
14 Feb., 1753.	Eva Elizabeth,	Peter and Catharine Weiser,	17 Oct., 1753.
14 Feb., 1753.	Johann Martin,	Johann Marcus and Anna Eliz. Beck,	17 Oct., 1753.
7 Feb., 1753.	Maria Magdalena,	Ludwig and Magdalena Worthmann,	14 Feb., 1753.
16 June, 1753.	Catharine,	Abraham and Margaretha Brosius,	24 June, 1753.
1753.	Andreas Christian,	Heinrich and Dorothee Hoster,	Nov., 1753.
4 Nov., 1753.	Eliz. Barbara,	Johann Michl. and Maria Ursula Rau,	18 Nov., 1753.
1753.	Anna Barbara,	Eberhard and Jacobine Eliz. Martin,	8 Dec., 1753.
26 Oct., 1753.	Johannes,	Johannes and Anna Cath. Kissinger,	21 Dec., 1753.
	Joanna Maria,	Jürg Sebastian and Juliana Eliz. Krauser,	8 Feb., 1754.
17 Feb., 1754.	Elis. Marg.,	Eberhard and Eva Rose,	17 Mar., 1754.
25 Mar., 1754.	Mari Juliana,	Johannes and Ann Cath. Kissinger,	31 Mar., 1754.
31 Mar., 1754.	Anne Maria,	Johannes and Anna Maria Kurtz,	7 Apr., 1754.
21 Oct., 1753.	Anne Paulina,	Balthaser and Anna Marg. Schwenck,	21 Apr., 1754.
24 Mar., 1754.	Catharina,	Lorentz and Catharine Vies,	28 Apr., 1754.
7 April, 1754.	Anne Marg. Barb.,	Johann Hartwick and Anna Elis. Schwenck,	28 Apr., 1754.
15 April, 1754.	Johann Philip,	Johann Michl. and Sophia Elis. Grether,	5 May, 1754.
21 April, 1754.	Johann Heinrich,	Jacob and Maria Elis. Leppo,	19 May, 1754.
15 June, 1754.	Henry,	Heinrich and Cath. Hahn,	23 June, 1754.
28 April, 1754.	Maria Apollonia,	Balthaser and Eva Cath. Bickant,	30 June, 1754.

2 June, 1754,	Jürg,	Christopher and Barbara Widmann,	30 June, 1754.
16 June, 1754,	Maria Elis.,	Johannes and Mang. Elis. Knoll,	21 July, 1754.
	Christiana,	Rev. Tobias and Maria Christ. Dorothee Wagner,	22 July, 1754.
13 July, 1754,	Eva Magdalena,	Heinrich and Maria Cath. Becker,	11 Aug., 1754.
12 Aug., 1754,	Johann Heinrich,	Heinrich Fred. and Susanna Cath. Degenhardt,	18 Aug., 1754.
	Catharine Jacobine,	Johann Michel and Barbara Bolich,	18 Aug., 1754.
1 Sept., 1754,	Elisabeth,	Johannes and Maria Widmann,	6 Oct., 1754.
22 Sept., 1754,	Johann Jacob,	Johann Marcus and Anne Elis. Beck,	13 Oct., 1754.
18 Oct., 1754,	Susanna Barbara,	Jürg Conrad and Maria Dorothee Braum,	20 Oct., 1754.
13 Oct., 1754,	Anne Elisabeth,	Nicolaus and Dorothee Müllerin Helmich,	3 Nov., 1754.
30 Oct., 1754,	Johann Jacob,	Friderich and Barbara Smith,	3 Nov., 1754.
27 Oct., 1754,	Elisabeth Barb.,	Abraham and Margaretha Brosius,	10 Nov., 1754.
16 Nov., 1754,	Andreas,	Andreas and Regina Seidell,	24 Nov., 1754.
12 Nov., 1754,	Susanna,	Joseph and Christina Schnepp,	24 Nov., 1754.
	Anne Elisabeth,	Johannes and Sara Keck,	24 Nov., 1754.
3 Nov., 1754,	Elisabeth Cath.,	Andreas and Maria Hill,	8 Dec., 1754.
	Maria Cath.,	Peter and Anna Maria Weber,	18 Dec., 1754.
10 Dec., 1754,	Johann Christopher,	Jürg and Maria Elis. Gottschalk,	18 Dec., 1754.
11 Dec., 1754,	Johannes,	Peter and Maria Baum,	18 Dec., 1754.
8 Dec., 1754,	Juliana,	Johannes and Juliana Philipp,	25 Dec., 1754.
25 Dec., 1754,	Jürg Sebastian,	Jacob and Sara Erpf,	25 Dec., 1754.
10 Dec., 1754,	Anna Maria Eliz.,	Jürg and Elisabeth Marx,	1 Jan., 1755.
6 Dec., 1754,	Christina Maria Agnes,	— Eva Sauerbrey,	5 Jan., 1755.
1 Dec., 1754,	Hans Michel,	Berend and Dorothee Fehr,	6 Jan., 1755.
5 Dec., 1754,	Heinrich,	Ludewigh and Catharine Bantzer,	19 Jan., 1755.
29 Dec., 1754,	Anna Eva,	Johannes and Maria Sybille Heil,	26 Jan., 1755.
20 Jan., 1755,	Christina,	Friderich and Maria Elis. Hirsch,	26 Jan., 1755.
11 Jan., 1755,	Johann Adam,	Johann Adam and Christina Botich,	28 Jan., 1755.
	Maria Marg.,	Benedich and Maria Salome Kepner,	8 Feb., 1755.
22 Feb., 1755,	Jürg David,	Adam and Elisabetha Cath. Geyer,	19 Feb., 1755.
Mar., 1754,	Anna Cath.,	Johannes and Philippina Ebling,	2 Mar., 1755.
9 Mar., 1755,	Johann Georg,	Jacob and Sabina Dorothee Burchard,	21 Mar., 1755.
9 Feb., 1755,	Anne Maria,	Wilhelm and Christina Davis,	23 Mar., 1755.

<i>Birch.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Parent.</i>	<i>Baptism.</i>
26 Aug., 1755, .	Johannes,	Johann Conrad and Susanna Leep,	23 Mar., 1755.
14 Sept., 1755, .	Johann Philip,	John Geo. and Dorothee Elis. Wunder,	17 Sept., 1755.
20 Aug., 1755, .	Georg Andrew,	Peter and Anne Marg. Klem,	17 Sept., 1755.
18 Mar., 1755, .	Michael,	Michael and Anne Mosch,	17 Sept., 1755.
1 Oct., 1755, .	Barbara,	Ludwig and Magd. Imler,	22 June, 1755.
5 Mar., 1758, .	Elis. Dorothee,	Heinrich and Dorothee Gosler,	19 Oct., 1755.
	Christn Fridrich,	Heinrich and Dorothee Gosler,	19 Mar., 1758.
	Nicolaus,	Nicolaus and Marg. Seitzinger,	27 Dec., 1758.
	Eva,	Johann and Maria Schweitzer,	13 Sept., 1759.
	Maria Christiana,	Abraham and Marg. Brosius,	21 Sept., 1759.
	Marg. Cath.,	Joh. Jac. and Sabina Dor. Burchard,	13 Sept., 1759.
	Martin,	Martin and Barbara Boyer,	24 Sept., 1759.
	Juliana Elis.,	David and Anne Cath. Maurer,	5 Oct., 1759.
	Marg. Barb.,	Johann and Maria Pfister,	Aug., 1759.
	Georg,	Christian and Juliana Merkel,	1 Sept., 1759.
5 Aug., 1757, .	Heinrich Fridrich,	Michel and Anne Ziestler,	7 Oct., 1759.
18 Oct., 1757, .	Maria Marg.,	Peter Christr. and Barbara Witman,	18 Dec., 1757.
22 Dec., 1758, .	Daniel,	Robert and Amelia Dickey,	12 Jan., 1758.
6 Jan., 1758, .	Maria,	Michael and Maria Mag. May,	22 Jan., 1758.
11 Feb., 1758, .	Anne Maria Elis.,	John and Cath. McGinney,	5 Feb., 1758.
12 Feb., 1758, .	Juliana,	Joh. Geo. and Agnes Damm,	26 Feb., 1758.
	Catharine,	Peter and Christina Rapp,	26 Feb., 1758.
5 Feb., 1758, .	Joh. Wilhelm,	Michael and Justina Spatz,	26 Feb., 1758.
	Anne Maria,	Conrad and Cath. Stieller,	26 Feb., 1758.
26 Feb., 1758, .	Alex. Philip,	Michael and Cath. Fichthorn,	26 Feb., 1758.
	Joh. Jacob,	Joh. Geo. and Elis Eisenbeis,	5 Mar., 1758.
11 Feb., 1758, .	Jacob,	Adam and Anne M. Waertenberger,	5 Mar., 1758.
12 Mar., 1758, .	Elisabeth,	Andreas and Maria Mag. Engel,	11 Mar., 1758.
20 Mar., 1758, .	Joh. Thomas,	Joh. Mc. and Mag. Bauer,	9 Apr., 1758.
20 Nov., 1757, .	Isaac,	Ph. Martin and Marg. Gung,	9 Apr., 1758.
18 Sept., 1752, .	Susannah,	Jonas and Hannah Seely,	9 Apr., 1758.
2 April, 1758, .	William,	William and Puerpera Hottenstein,	9 Apr., 1758.
		Ph. Wm. and Susanna Hottenstein,	9 Apr., 1758.

19 May, 1758.	Joh. Jacob,	Jacob and Sabina Burchard,	25 June, 1758.
10 Oct., 1759.	Anne Cath.,	Conrad and Anne Cath. Neuhard,	30 July, 1758.
8 Dec., 1759.	Maria Mag.,	Adam and Cath. Frinckaus,	29 Sept., 1758.
12 Nov., 1759.	Elis.,	Adam and Cath. Frinckaus,	9 Jan., 1760.
3 Oct., 1759.	Joh. Geo.,	Joh. Geo. and Elis Eisenbeis,	
18 Dec., 1759.	Anne Cath.,	Peter and Marg. Haaser,	
4 Aug., 1759.	Cath. Agnes,	Geo. and Agnes Domm,	
13 Jan., 1760.	Anne Cath.,	Johannes and Maria Koch,	
22 Feb., 1760.	Johann Philip,	Samuel and Anne Maria Schulz,	
2 Mar., 1760.	Johann Adam,	Johannes and Anna Marco Kurz,	
11 Feb., 1760.	Maria Elis.,	Joh. Ad. and Anna Maria Waertemberger,	
2 Oct., 1759.	Margaretha,	Wilhelm and Anna Elis Frick,	
19 Feb., 1760.	Joh. George,	Joh. Geo. and Susanna Barb. Eckhard,	
6 Feb., 1760.	Maria Rosina,	Johannes and Maria Stindelpof,	
13 Mar., 1760.	Anna Maria,	Stephen and Maria Franz,	13 Feb., 1760.
3 April, 1760.	Maria Gertraud,	Jacob and Anna Maria Baldi,	1760.
2 Jan., 1760.	Johannes,	Christian and Maria Saunmet,	1760.
	Friedrich,	Jonas and Maria Eva Baum,	1760.
	Maria Magd.,	Conrad and Juliana Stein,	1760.
10 May, 1760.	Christina,	Antonius and Anne M. Fund,	1760.
25 Nov., 1759.	Joh. Adam,	Philip and Eva Elis. Klinger,	1760.
3 Feb., 1760.	Cath. Dorothea,	Joh. Adam and Cath. Schmel,	1760.
26 May, 1760.	Maria Elis.,	Joh. Michl. and Cath. Doser,	1760.
24 May, 1760.	Joh. Adam,	David and Cath. Guths,	1760.
11 June, 1760.	Maria Magd.,	Peter and Christina Rapp,	1760.
17 June, 1760.	Anna Marg.,	Joh. Philip and Dorothee Nagel,	1760.
16 July, 1760.	Joh. Jacob,	Michael and Anna Schochken,	1760.
14 Aug., 1760.	Margaretha,	Michael and Cath. Fichtthorn,	1760.
20 Aug., 1760.	Joh. Peter,	Martin and Anna Marg. Jung,	1760.
13 Aug., 1760.	Joh. Adam,	Joh. Andreas and Gertraud Schaber,	1760.
29 Aug., 1760.	Susanna,	Heinrich and Susanna Deghard,	1760.
16 Sept., 1760.	Conrad,	Wilhelm and Sara Hottenstein,	1760.
14 Nov., 1760.	Elisabeth,	Peter and Anna Marg. Klein,	1760.
		Conrad and Eva Kenhard,	1760.

<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Parent.</i>	<i>Baptism.</i>
25 Oct., 1760.	Joh. Christian,	Geo. and Anna Maria Kiem,	1760.
8 Oct., 1760.	Joh. David,	Peter and Eva Trautman,	1761.
18 Oct., 1760.	John Geo.,	Balthaser and Elis Hönig,	1761.
Sept., 1761.	Geo. Adam,	Adam and Maria Schener,	1761.
30 Jan., 1761.	Marie Elis.,	Philip and Susanna Fischer,	1761.
1 Feb., 1761.	Valentine,	Geo. Michl. and Justina Pfaz,	1761.
14 Mar., 1760.	Rosua,	John and Rosina Stocker,	11 Feb., 1761.
17 Dec., 1760.	Anna Cath.,	Hieronymus and Anna Pfeisz,	11 Feb., 1761.
27 Mar., 1761.	Alexander,	Nicolaus and Anna Seizinger,	
12 Mar., 1761.	Joh. Friedrich,	Michl. and Regina Volmer,	
17 Dec., 1761.	Gustavus,	David and Lydia Henderson,	11 Apr., 1761.
23 Mar., 1761.	Elisabeth,	Henry and Christiana Haller,	3 Apr., 1761.
12 Feb., 1761.	Joh. Geo.,	Joh. Geo. and Anna Elis Heist,	Apr., 1761.
15 April, 1761.	Joh. Samuel,	Jacob and Marg. Kaiser,	
27 April, 1761.	Catharine,	Michl. and Anna Rosch,	9 May, 1761.
1 May, 1761.	Joh. Geo.,	Geo. and Elis Wolff,	1761.
11 April, 1761.	Sara Cath.,	Philip and Deborah Reist,	1761.
13 Mar., 1761.	Philip Jacob,	Joh. Heur. and Marg. Hoffman,	1767.
27 Mar., 1761.	Joh. Geo.,	Joh. Philip and Eva Klingner,	1761.
	Solomon,	Peter and Cath. Weiser,	1761.
	John Heur.,	Johannes and Elis Zamer,	1761.
22 May, 1761.	Elisabeth,	Jacob and Anna Seiter,	24 May, 1761.
	Joh. Jacob,	Heur. and Barbara Pfauz,	
22 June, 1761.	Joh. Jacob,	Johannes and Eva Fleischer,	8 July, 1761.
16 July, 1761.	Joh. Friedrich,	Jonas and Maria Eva Baum,	1761.
10 April, 1761.	Susanna,	Michl. and Marg. Fischer,	1761.
	Anna Maria,	Johannes and Cath. Weidner,	1761.
Aug., 1761.	Joh. Peter,	Conrad and Magd. Stichter,	1761.
17 Oct., 1761.	J. Wilhelm,	J. Will. and Anna Frick,	1761.
7 Oct., 1761.	Marg.,	Lorenz and Cath. Fix,	1761.
Dec., 1761.	Jac. Fried,	Matth. and Rosina Meyer,	1761.

MARRIAGES IN MARSH CREEK SETTLEMENT.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD McPHERSON.

I.

[The following marriages were solemnized by the Rev. Alexander Dobbin, who from 1774 to 1809 was pastor of Rock Creek congregation—now Gettysburg, Pa. ALEXANDER DOBBIN was born in Londonderry, Ireland, February 4, 1742-'3. He received his literary and theological training in the Glasgow University, and was licensed and ordained within six weeks in 1773 by the Covenanter Presbytery of Ireland, with the special design of accompanying to America Rev. Matthew Lind, who came hither through the solicitation of William Brown, of Paxtang, Lancaster, now Dauphin, county, Pa., who went to Ireland for this purpose. Messrs. Lind and Dobbin landed at New Castle, Delaware, in December of that year, and, with Rev. John Cuthbertson, organized at Paxtang, at the little log church built by Mr. Brown near his residence. March 10, 1774, the Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of America. Rock Creek congregation sent "a supplication," as also the Covenanter congregation near Greencastle, and Mr. Dobbin became their pastor—the latter one fourth his time. He took quite an active part in the union of the Associate and Reformed churches, which was effected in 1782. The United church was known as the Associate Reformed Church of North America. About this period the Associate congregation of Marsh creek, now known as the "Old Hill Church," which is situated near the border of Carroll's tract, became vacant by the death of its pastor, Rev. John Murray, and Mr. Dobbin became its pastor for one half his time, relinquishing the Greencastle congregation: and in this congregation and that of Rock creek or Gettysburg he continued his labors until his death.

Mr. Dobbin did much as a classical and theological teacher.

He opened a school in his own dwelling-house, yet standing, and known as the "Dobbin property"—the stone building near the forks of the Taneytown and Emmitsburg road. This was the first classical school west of the Susquehanna. More than sixty of his pupils became professional men, and at least twenty-five became ministers of the Gospel. He was regarded as one of the best Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholars in this country, and, before the establishment of the Theological Seminary in New York, was recognized as the theological professor of his church, not by any appointment of synod, but by the voluntary choice of the students. He was the first moderator of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church at its organization in 1804. In October, 1806, he had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which settled into consumption, and terminated fatally June 1, 1809. Mr. Dobbin's remains were interred in the Lower Marsh Creek burying-ground, where he with his two wives and several of his adult children* are buried.]

- 1800, June 12, Ackrey, Polly, and John McCoy;
 1894, Dec. 6, Adair, John, and Libi Ewing.
 1792, Jan. 23, Agnew, Anne, and John Fleming.
 1799, Dec. 3, Agnew, Dolly, and Alex. Caldwell.
 1808, Oct. 27, Agnew, John, and Jene Wilson.
 1805, Sep. 3, Agnew, Mary, and Samuel Reid.
 1792, July 17, Agnew, Rebecca, and Wm. Baldrige.
 1802, June 21, Agnew, Rebecca, and Robert Hays.
 1795, June 30, Ambros, Anne, and James Crooks.
 1778, June 16, Anderson, ———, and Wm. McClelland.
 1775, Dec. 26, Anderson, Ann, and Hugh Bond.
 1775, Nov. 28, Anderson, Jene, and Alex. Ewing.

* The children of the Rev. Mr. Dobbin were :

- i. *John*; b. Dec. 27, 1774.
- ii. *James*; b. Jan. 14, 1777; d. Oct. 6, 1852.
- iii. *Alexander*; b. Sep. 18, 1778.
- iv. *William*; b. July 17, 1780.
- v. *Joseph*; b. Oct. 7, 1782.
- vi. *Daniel*; b. June 29, 1784; d. 1844.
- vii. *Matthew*; b. March 21, 1786.
- viii. *Mary*; b. Jan. 5, 1788; d. s. p.
- ix. *Mary*, (2d;) b. April 2, 1790.
- x. *Isabella*; b. Sep. 10, 1791; d. June 10, 1844; m. John Edie, Jr.

E. M. P.

- 1795, March 16, Anderson, Joseph, and Agnes McMurry.
1801, Oct. 13, Baily, Esther, and Hugh Bingham.
1792, July 17, Baldrige, Wm., and Rebecca Agnew.
1791, Dec. 20, Banne, Mary, and Wm. Bulter.
1777, June 9, Barkley, Hugh, and Sarah McCullough.
1800, March 25, Beaty, Margery, and Wm. McFarland.
1783, Sep. 9, Bell, John, and Isabel Russel.
1807, Oct. 13, Bigham, Hugh, and Esther Baily.
1775, March 1, Blackburn, Alex., and Sarah McNaughton.
1780, Jan. 6, Blackburn, Moses, and Margret McKnight.
1789, July 9, Blakely, Agnis, and Thomas Patterson.
1789, June 23, Blakely, Catarine, and Wm. Speer.
1778, June 30, Blakely, James, and Agnis McDowel.
1788, Aug. 28, Blakely, James, and ——— Branwood.
1792, May 14, Bogle, Jane, and John Ewing.
1787, Dec. 15, Bogle, Wm., and Rebecca Peden.
1775, Dec. 26, Bond, Hugh, and Ann Anderson.
1804, Feb. 7, Bradford, Eli, and Mary McEnnay.
1792, July 12, Brandon, Lettice, and Samuel Cross.
1763, May 6, Brandon, Miriam, and Wm. Hall.
1788, Aug. 28, Branwood, ———, and James Blakely.
1791, Dec. 27, Branwood, Mary, and Thomas Jordan.
1791, May 5, Breden, David, and Jane Coulter.
1800, April 30, Breden, Thomas, and Jene Neely.
1796, March 29, Brines, David, and Elizabeth Stewart.
1774, April 19, Brownlie, Jennet, and John Wade.
1778, Nov. 16, Brounlee, Mary, and Alex McFerson.
1781, May 1, Brown, Elizabeth, and Thomas Patterson.
1786, Jan. 22, Burns, Hugh, and Elinor Ramsey.
1780, Nov. 7, Burns, James, and Jene Gebby.
1791, Dec. 20, Butler, William, and Mary Bann.
1799, Dec. 3, Caldwell, Alex., and Dolly Agnew.
1787, Oct. 16, Caldwell, Jene, and Samuel Smith.
1808, April 28, Caldwell, Martha, and John Gourdy.
1801, Sept. 15, Caldwell, Ruth, and Samuel Holdsworth.
1799, Nov. 5, Campbell, Jene, and Samuel Cooper.
1800, Feb. 11, Campbell, Margret, and Matthew Steen.
1781, April 16, Campbell, Robert, and Martha Paxton.
1800, Oct. 16, Carson, Thomas, and Mary Wilson.
1804, April 24, Carter, Samuel, and Nancy Cowan.
1800, March 25, Casset, Ketty, and John Magofin.
1776, Sept. 17, Catheart, Eliz., and John Johnson.
1776, Jan. 2, Cellar, John, and Susanna Cruncleton.
1783, Dec. 23, Chamberlain, Arthur, and Margret Hodge.
1776, April 10, Clark, James, and Jene Cochran.
1775, April 12, Clark, Joseph, and Margret Finly.

- 1779, May 24, Cochren, Elinor, and Joseph Junkin.
 1776, April 10, Cochren, Jene, and James Clark.
 1776, April 9, Cochren, John, and Sarah Mitchel.
 1786, Oct. 17, Cochren, Thos., and Margaret Knox.
 1805, May 23, Cochren, Wm., and Bekey Morrow.
 1803, June 9, Cobean, Samuel, and Betsy Cunningham.
 1806, Jan. 21, Commongore, Sally, and Isaac Hulick.
 1799, Nov. 4, Cooper, Samuel, and Jene Campbell,
 1805, March 7, Cooper, Sarah, and Wm. Withrow.
 1782, March 26, Colter, Anne, and James Kirkland.
 1791, May 5, Coulter, Jane, and David Breden.
 1808, Feb. 23, Colter, John, and Sally Heagy.
 1796, May 16, Coulter, Susanna, and Harvey Ferguson.
 1804, April 24, Cowan, Nancy, and Samuel Carter.
 1785, June 30, Crooks, James, and Anne Ambros.
 1798, April 5, Crooks, James, and Sarah Dunwoody.
 1800, Feb. 13, Crooks, John, and Elizabeth Jenkins.
 1792, July 12, Cross, Samuel, and Lettice Brandon.
 1782, Aug. 20, Cross, Samuel, and Sarah Dunwoody.
 1774, April 20, Crunely, Martha, and James Finny.
 1782, June 25, Crunkleton, Robert, and Anne Morhead.
 1780, June 27, Crunkleton, Sarah, and Alex. McCutchen.
 1776, Jan. 2, Crunkleton, Susanna, and John Cellar.
 1803, June 9, Cunningham, Betsy, and Samuel Cobean.
 1805, March 14, Cunningham, David, and Polly Stewart.
 1780, July 6, Dale, Jennet, and Charles Hart.
 1782, Aug. 20, Danton, David, and Jene McEwen.
 1787, March 26, DeFus, Rachel, and John Young.
 1789, Feb. 24, Demoro, Albert, and Mary Vantind.
 1805, April 4, Deyernord, John, and Jenny Gwin.
 1781, May 14, Dickson, James, and Margaret Robinson.
 1776, Sept. 4, Dinsmore, James, and Rebecca Walker.
 1786, July 4, Donaldson, Wm., and Isabel Gibson.
 1785, Feb. 1, Douglass, Eliz., and John Fergus.
 1785, Jan. 20, Douglass, James, and Elinor Orr.
 1786, March 28, Douglass, Thomas, and — —.
 1775, Aug. 8, Drenan, John, and Mary Robertson.
 1883, Nov. 25, Dunlap, Thos., and Martha Ramsey.
 1805, Aug. 20, Dunwoody, Betty, and Wm. Wilson.
 1783, Nov. 20, Dunwoody, David, and Elizabeth Ker.
 1778, Jan. 27, Dunwoody, David, and Susanna Patterson.
 1792, Nov. 22, Dunwoody, Hugh, and Margret Morrow.
 1792, April 12, Dunwoody, Hugh, and Martha Findly.
 1798, April 5, Dunwoody, Sarah, and James Crooks.
 1782, Aug. 20, Dunwoody, Sarah, and Samuel Cross.
 1779, Dec. 7, Erwine, David, and Susanna Wilson.

- 1775, Nov. 28, Ewing, Alex., and Jene Anderson.
1777, Nov. 25, Ewing, John, and Elizabeth. Gray
1792, May 14, Ewing, John, and Jane Bogle.
1804, Dec. 6, Ewing, Libi, and John Adair.
1783, Aug. 19, Fergus, Agnes, and Thos. McClelland.
1790, Jan. 4, Fergus, Hugh, and Sarah Gibson.
1785, Feb. 1, Fergus, John, and Elizabeth Douglass.
1787, Feb. 13, Fergus, Samuel, and Mary Paxton.
1808, April 12, Ferguson, Henry, and Rebeca White.
1796, May 16, Ferguson, Henry, and Susanna Coulter.
1792, Sept. 18, Ferguson, Margret, and Samuel Paxton.
1798, Dec. 18, Filson, Assina, and Charles Golden.
1779, Nov. 9, Findly, Archibald, and Mary Poe.
1780, April 25, Finly, Jene, and James Kilpatrick.
1799, Dec. 12, Findly, Jene, and Robert Morrison.
1775, April 13, Finley, Margaret, and Joseph Clark.
1779, March 1, Findly, Martha, and Christopher McMichel.
1792, April 12, Findly, Martha, and Hugh Dunwoody.
1780, Feb. 22, Findly, Samuel, and Mary Graham.
1774, April 20, Finny, James, and Martha Crunely.
1781, Nov. 2, Finney, Wm., and Anne Marton.
1792, Jan. 23, Fleming, John, and Anne Agnew.
1779, Jan. 27, Forest, John, and Agnis Hurt.
1783, July 28, Fowler, Benj., and Deborah Fowler.
1783, July 28, Fowler, Deborah, and Benj. Forster.
1775, Dec. 14, Fulton, Wm., and Mary Ker.
1778, Dec. 29, Galbraith, Wm., and Sarah Ker.
1801, April 6, Garvin, Hugh, and Sally Stewart.
1780, Nov. 7, Gebby, Jean, and James Burns.
1798, June 26, Geyer, Eliz., and John Hetzer.
1786, July 4, Gibson, Isabel, and Wm. Donaldson.
1780, May 22, Gibson, Jean, and Robert Love.
1778, April 14, Gibson, Mary, and Thomas Porter.
1790, Jan. 4, Gibson, Sarah, and Hugh Fergus.
1774, May 12, Gilmore, Eliz, and John McBride.
1789, June 23, Gilmore, Jene, and George Kirker.
1798, Dec. 18, Golden, Charles, and Assina Filson.
1808, April 28, Gourdly, John, and Martha Caldwell.
1780, Feb. 22, Graham, Mary, and Samuel Findly.
1777, Nov. 25, Gray, Eliz., and John Ewing.
1779, Nov. 4, Guthery, Ann, and John Murphy.
1805, April 4, Given, Jenny, and John Deyarmond.
1783, May 6, Hall, Wm., and Miriam Brandon.
1780, July 6, Hart, Charles, and Jennet Dale.
1798, April 12, Hart, David, and Sally Paxton.
1794, July 15, Hatch, Eliz, and Richard McLaughlen.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

BY PROF. A. L. GUSS.

II.

One hundred and fifteen years elapsed after the discovery of America by Columbus, before the English, in 1607, made the first permanent settlement in North America, at Jamestown, in Virginia. During these years there were many voyages for discovery and trade along our Atlantic coast, and some futile efforts to establish settlements. The Spaniards, the French, the Dutch, and the English were all busy. In this spirit of adventure they all sought for gold, and for a supposed "north-west passage" to China, which, for long years, was supposed to be not far from the Atlantic coast. No one, however, penetrated this interior, and there is not a scrap of information throwing light upon the Susquehanna region during this period.

To this, it may be claimed, there is one exception the Spanish missionary station, at Axacan, which, by contiguity at least, may be said to throw a pre historic ray of light on this interior. Years before Walter Raleigh, in 1585, projected his settlement on Roanoke Island, the Spaniards had visited the Chesapeake, then called St. Mary's bay. They took with them in their ship on one occasion a prepossessing Indian, a brother of the chief of Axacan, whom they carried to Mexico, and after instructing him, he was baptized in the cathedral, receiving the name Don Luis Valasco, the name of the viceroy, his sponsor. Afterwards he was taken to Spain, where he was feasted by the King, and was supposed to be thoroughly civilized and christianized, and devoted to Spanish interests.

To these Spaniards the bay must at that time have appeared, as it did to the English who followed them in later years, as a country where "heaven and earth seemed never agreed better

to frame a place for man's habitation." They must have explored the upper part of the bay with its islands, for they called it an archipelago. From this native, Don Luis, it was learned that by ascending a great river, which flowed into the bay, for eighty leagues, and crossing the mountain range, there were two arms of the sea, one of which led to China, and by the other, in canoes, furs were carried to Newfoundland and traded for Indian goods. With our knowledge of the country, Indian history, and of their peculiar descriptions, this in all probability simply means, that by going up the Potomac to its head and crossing the mountain, there was a continuous water course by the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to the land of gold and civilized men; for the fame of the Spaniards in Mexico had already passed from tribe to tribe, even to those on the Mississippi river, and thence eastward over the mountains. Or it may mean, that by ascending the Susquehanna and one of its western branches, crossing the mountain, by the Allegheny and Ohio, that country could be reached. In some respects this latter route, perhaps, conforms most nearly to the description. This was the talk handed from tribe to tribe, and which Don Luis had heard related around the camp-fires of his people in Axacan, and which was interpreted as clear proof of the nearness of China.

The other route was by the Susquehanna river to the country of the Five Nations and the lands of tribes which had already begun to carry peltry down the St. Lawrence river to the old French trading-posts at its mouth, frequented since the days of Cartier, in 1535, and later, and which were visited in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries. The idea of such extensive inter-tribal trade may seem incredible, but it is well known that copper was in possession of the tribes on the Atlantic coast and on the Gulf of Mexico, which could only have been derived from Lake Superior. Certain flint stones used for arrow heads were also bartered in inter-tribal exchanges, for many hundreds of miles; and such trade was probably much more extensive prior to the wars incident to the introduction of fire-arms. It is also an interesting fact that Indian goods, such as hatchets, were in possession of the Susquehan-

nocks, at the head of the bay, in 1608, which Captain Smith says he understood them to have received by trade from the French in Canada; and they had these implements of European manufacture in such quantities that they shared some of them with their neighbors, the Tockwocks; and yet we know that it was not until this very year that the first settlement was made by the French in Canada. Moreover, the Dutch were not yet on the Hudson, and this trade, as well as that referred to by Don Luis, must have come from Brest, the old French trading-post north of the St. Lawrence.

With these crude ideas of the nearness of China, and of the interior geography, a compound of the grotesque maps of that day, supplemented by the marvelous accounts of Don Luis, and the assurance of this converted Indian, now lately returned from Spain, a grave, intelligent man of fifty-five years of age, that he would protect them in instructing his brother's tribe, the Governor Melendez, the founder of St. Augustine, in Florida, after several years of careful consideration, determined to plant the cross and the banner of Spain at Axacan, in St. Mary's bay. Fathers Segura and Quiros, and five young men of the Jesuit Order, with four Indian boys for catechists and attendants, were sent by Melendez from St. Helena sound, in South Carolina, and landed Sept. 10, 1570. The vessel returned the next day.

Where Axacan was, no map has been found to show. It was on a great river flowing into the bay, and must, therefore, have been either on the Potomac or the Susquehanna. It was called the *Espiritu Santo*, (Holy Spirit.) They were to ascend the river some distance to the landing, and then cross six miles over to another river, up which, another six miles, lived the chieftain brother of Don Luis. They came with high hopes, for Don Luis had assured them, "You shall lack for nothing; I will ever be at hand to aid you." They found a land scourged with seven years of sterility, and inhabited by half-starved remnants of tribes, which "all expected to die of hunger and cold this winter, as so many had done the previous winters, for the snows that fall on this land prevent their seeking the roots on which they are accustomed to live—in view,

however, of the great hope we entertain of the conversion of this people, and the service of our Lord, and of his Majesty the King, and of reaching the mountain range and China, it seemed proper to the father that we should venture to remain here." Thus wrote Father Quiros by the returning ship.

It was a fatal venture. They had few provisions to start with, and the winter was near at hand. They gathered such edibles as the country afforded, acorns, walnuts, chestnuts, persimmons, and a root growing like a potato, in moist lands. Thoughtlessly relying on the representation of Don Luis, they had come without means for hunting or fishing, seeming not to realize that this country was not like the sunny South from which they had sailed. Don Luis, as it usually turns out with such educated red men, soon returned to his old Indian habits, and then abandoned the missionaries entirely, and removed to a place distant from them a journey of a day and a half. They needed him as an interpreter. After several fruitless efforts to induce him to return, Father Quiros and two others were sent, in February following, to his place to make a final appeal for his return. He beguiled them with empty words, and, as they were leaving the town, they were pierced with a shower of arrows. Four days later, being February 8, 1571, Don Luis and his party, arrayed in the clothes of the slain, descended upon Segura and the others, and slaughtered all of them except one of the boys, who was saved by a chief, much to the chagrin of Don Luis. Melendez himself afterwards rescued this boy; for, after learning their fate, he came to avenge the death of his friends; and this boy, of course, preserved the knowledge here given. Don Luis fled to the mountains, but Melendez, after hanging eight of the murderers, which the boy pointed out, again embarked, and the Spanish flag ceased to float over Axacan.

The question occurs again, Where was Axacan? Dr. J. G. Shea, who has written up these discoveries of Buckingham Smith, supposes that the landing was at Occoquan on the Potomac, and that the tribe of Don Luis was on the Rappahannock. His reason is, that evidently these Indians were the nomadic Algonquins, who wandered from place to place, as it suited

their convenience, in pursuit of food ; while those living up the Susquehanna are known to have been of the Iroquois stock, who lived in fixed palisaded towns, subsisting more by agriculture, and less by hunting and fishing. This statement is undoubtedly true, and the point is well taken ; but there were also Algonquin tribes at the head of the bay and towards the east. The description would, for instance, be equally applicable to the country in passing from Port Deposit to the North East river. This location might explain two circumstances. It seems that it was upon the very arm of the bay that Capt. John Smith, thirty-seven years later, in going up the stream one and a half miles, came "where we found many trees cut with hatchets." Some white people must have been there, before this date, for some time, in order to have cut many trees. And it is also stated that Don Luis made Father Segura give up his hatchets, before killing him, under the pretense of wanting them to cut wood. There is a singular coincidence in regard to the prominence of roots used as food in this region. The story of the boy, which, though somewhat obscure and indefinite, represents the journey of the tribe of Don Luis as by no means the short and easy route he had made the missionaries believe it was. It relates that "they went into the interior, guided by the false Don Luis, taking with them their ornaments and apparatus for saying mass, and after having crossed forests, deserts, and swamps, they found themselves in want of necessary lodgings, and had to subsist on roots and herbs. In this way they reached, with much fatigue, the Province of Axacan, whose inhabitants were a savage and stark naked people." As the missionaries followed the habits of the natives in hunting roots for food, they may, indeed, have been among the Tockwocks, whom Captain Smith tells us were so called because they were proverbial root-eaters. Doubtless they subsisted so much more on roots than other tribes, that they were nick-named Tockwocks. Capt. John Smith found them, in 1608, on the Sassafras river. Moreover, as the Spaniards called the bay the archipelago, the islands above the mouth of the Potomac must have been a prominent feature to those navigators in passing to and from Axacan. There are, therefore, some reasons for considering

that the Susquehanna was the great river, emptying into the bay, visited by the Spaniards, and called by them *Espiritu Santo*. It is certain that the Susquehanna must have been the route by which that arm of the sea, that water communication, was reached, which led to the trading post towards Newfoundland. It presents an interesting idea—that this river was a thoroughfare for Indian trade from tribes in the North to those in the South.

It may never be known just where Axacan was located, but the general condition of these nomadic tribes must have been much the same as it was found in later years. They were the same untamable, treacherous, perfidious people, afterwards encountered on the James and Delaware rivers. Though we may have no means of positively proving that Axacan was on our own Susquehanna, yet this little episode, which is new to most of us, presents an interesting and romantic prelude to the history of our Indians in the days when they are better understood.

The idea of locating this place at Occoquan, on the Potomac, on the other hand, gains strength from the pronunciation of the old Spanish, which would be *Och-a-kon*, nearly resembling Occoquan, as given by Captain Smith, thirty-seven years later. This is not very conclusive, for as the word simply means "a hook," there may have been different places so called, as we know was the case with some other names. And it will be seen that Occoquan is not as near the Rappahannock, as other points lower down the river. Perhaps the story of Axacan may explain the language of Captain Smith, while up the bay, in 1608, when he says: "We encountered our old friend Mosco, a lusty savage of Wigheocomoco, upon the river Patawomek, we supposed him some Frenchman's son, because he had a thick, black, bushy beard, and the savages seldom have any at all, of which he was not a little proud, to see so many of his countrymen." As we have no knowledge of Frenchmen visiting the bay, Mosco may have been a Spanish product then about thirty-seven years of age.

Our historians tell us little or nothing of the visits of Spaniards north of Carolina, yet they must have been in the Chesapeake at a much later day than the incident above narrated. We find that in the early history of Maryland that some Vir-

ginians, envious of the peaceful and prosperous character of the infant settlement, "wickedly suggested to the Indians that those strangers were not really English but Spaniards, and would enslave them, as they had done so many of their countrymen," and "the Indians, being so credulous as to believe this report, grew jealous of Mr. Calvert, and made preparations for attacking the colony." It seems clear from this that the Spaniards were notorious among the natives on the bay for having, prior to 1634, carried off many natives as slaves. It seems certain Capt. John Smith was not the first white man to explore the Chesapeake bay, as has been generally supposed; and he may not have been the first to enter the Susquehanna river, as heretofore universally believed.

While not calling in question the commonly accepted origin of the name of Maryland, that it was given as a compliment to the Queen, it may well be doubted whether it would ever have been so called had not the name been further suggested by being localized in the bay, prior to the Maryland grant. By whom, why, and when the bay was named St. Mary's is now not known, but it is found on a chart of Cabot, as early as 1544, and Lord Baltimore, no doubt, was well aware of this use of the word before the settlement on St. Mary's river, or naming the Province Maryland.

Our first glimpse into Indian affairs upon the Susquehanna is in 1608, when Capt. John Smith, of the infant Jamestown colony explored the Chesapeake bay and its inflowing streams. He had a barge of two tons, and twelve men to perform this tremendous task. With a little meal, scarcely sufficient for half the time, they "lay twelve weeks upon those great waters in those unknown countries." While coasting about the head of the bay, Smith discovered the "Tockwhoghs," a small tribe of one hundred men, on a small river east of the bay, evidently the Sassafras, and from them learned of the great Susquehanna nation living upon a large river above tide-water. The Tockwocks were most probably a branch of the Nanticokes, but possibly Delawares, and certainly of the Algonquin family. Through Smith's interpreter, who understood English, and Powhatan Algonquin, he found no difficulty in communicating

with the Tockwocks; and through a Tockwock, who understood the neighboring Susquehanna Iroquois, he opened communication, by means of a double interpretation, with a people who scarcely knew of the existence of Powhatan, and he as little of them. How he met with and what he learned of the Susquehannocks will be treated in our next paper.

Tockwhoghs, or, as sometimes written, Tockawhoughs, is the same as Tuckahoe (men,) and signified a kind of Indian bread made from a bulbous root. The terminal *ogh* is an Algonquin form denoting people, and the final *s* in English duplicates the same idea. Many of the tribal names given by Smith and by other Europeans, were those by which they first heard them designated by neighboring tribes. These were often nick-names denoting reproach, some habit, or the locality. This tribe was termed most probably by the natives down the bay as great eaters of boiled roots; for it is not at all probable that they called themselves root-eaters. It would be like an Irishman calling his people the potato nation. No remnant in after years was ever clearly identified as the Tockwocks of Smith, and they remain a matter for speculation. Tuckahoe is the name of the valley between Tyrone and Altoona.

Early writers ascribe great nutritive qualities to a root or kind of truffle, and seem to translate the word into "Indian loaf;" but the Tuckahoe of our day, *pachyma cocos*, has little or no value as food, and great doubt has arisen as to whether there ever was such a valuable root used by the Indians as the old writers describe. It is very probable that Tuckahoe formerly denoted any and all bulbous roots used for food. Dr. Trumbull, an authority in Algonquin, says the word comes from *ptuckqui*, meaning something rounded, globular, and hence a tuber. At least five different edible roots have been identified as once having been known as tuckahoe, all of which have received other names in the course of time, while this most worthless fungus knot on diseased roots still retains it. The negroes in marshy regions apply the word to *arum Virginianum*, and declare that possum cooked with tuckahoe makes a most savory feast.

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

BY JACOB FATZINGER, JR.

II.

Thomas Armstrong (*Hist. Reg. p. 34, 35,*) who was married to Susannah ———, by deed of the 8th of December, 1750, purchased a tract of land containing 331 acres (situated as stated on page 34,) from William Allen and William Webb, attorneys for Evan Patterson of Old Broad Street, London, England, being part of a large tract containing 2723 acres called the Manor of Chawton, originally patented to Sir John Page of London, by patent dated September 11th, 1735.

William Armstrong.—There were two settlers of that name, one of whom resided in Moore township, where he died during the year 1769. He married Margaret Kerr, (supposed.) They had issue, Robert, Jean, Mary, and Elizabeth. The other William Armstrong resided in Allen township, and died during the year 1760. He married Elizabeth ———; they had issue, Agnes and Margaret.

James Allison (*p. 35*) married Jennet ———; they had issue, Sarah, m. Joseph Horner; Mary, m. Robert Hays; Margaret; James J., m. Rebecca ———; Jennet, Anne, and John.

John Boyd, (*p. 35.*)—We find that in the year 1775, the surviving issue of John and Elizabeth Boyd, was Adam, William, James, John, (who died in his minority during the years 1775–1784) and Margaret, m. Robert Sharp.

Samuel Brown married Jean Boyd. He died June 11, 1798, in his eighty-fourth year. Jean (Boyd) Brown died March 25, 1812, in her ninety-second year. They left issue nine children, viz: *James*, who died unmarried and without issue during the year 1800; he was well educated, followed the occupation of a surveyor, and in his last will and testament left £50 to the Library Society of Allen township for the purchase of

books. *William*, m. *Jane* ———, moved to Northumberland county, and died previous to the 15th of April, 1812, leaving issue, *James*, *William*, and *Jane*, m. *John Kirkwood*. *Joseph* married and moved to Turbut township, Northumberland county, had issue, *William*, *James*, (who died in his minority previous to the 3d of October, 1812,) *Samuel*, *Robert*, and *John*. *John* married *Elizabeth Doak*: they had issue, *Samuel*, *John* died June 2d, 1798, in his thirty-eighth year. *Elizabeth* (Doak) Brown married as her second husband Dr. *John Boyd*. *Robert* married *Catharine Snyder*. *Robert* died February 26th, 1823, aged seventy-eight years and two months; *Catharine* (Snyder) Brown died in 1859, aged ninety-one years, eight months, and thirteen days. They had issue a son, *William*, who died at Bethlehem, Pa., January 10th, 1866, in his seventy-third year. *Robert* Brown served during the Revolutionary War as first lieutenant of Captain Peter Rundios' company of the Flying Camp, and was taken prisoner at Fort Washington November 16th, 1776, afterwards exchanged at Elizabethtown, January 25th, 1881: was elected a Senator and represented the county of Northampton in the State Legislature from 1783 to 1787; in the year 1796 he was elected to Congress, serving eighteen years in succession. *Sarah* married *John Hays*, son of *James Hays*, who, on the 14th of November, 1815, was living in Bald Eagle township, Centre county. *Esther* married *Robert Craig*, son of *James Craig*, (see p. 35;) they moved to Turbut township, Northumberland county, and from there to Derry township, Columbia county; for their issue see page 36, of whom *Jane*, m. *John Brown*, (in the year 1815, residing in North Sewickly township, Beaver county,) *Mary* died without issue, *Samuel* m. *Jane* ———. *Elizabeth* married *William Craig*, son of *James Craig*, (see p. 36.) *Jane* married *Thomas Herron*; they removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, previous to June 5th, 1815, where *Thomas Herron* died; they had issue, *Samuel*, *Thomas*, &c.

John Cook was an early settler of the Irish Settlement, residing there on the 7th of February, 1739, when he purchased a tract of land containing 300 acres and 114 perches from a certain Edmund McEland. We have no record of him later than March 14th, 1753.

Samuel Caruthers resided in Allen township: married Margaret ———; he died during the year 1769; they had issue William, Samuel, and Margaret, who had *half sisters* Elizabeth and Mary McIntyre.

Williams Caruthers was a brother of Samuel Caruthers, (first;) he married Mary ———, and died during the year 1777, without issue.

William Craig, son of Thomas Craig first, (*see p. 36,*) it is said, served as the first sheriff of Northampton county, (1752.) We present our readers with a letter from William Craig, addressed to Lewis Gordon,* attorney-at-law, of Easton:

*Lewis Gordon was a Scotchman "out in the forty-five"; he came to this country after the battle of Culloden, and lived at Philadelphia, where he practiced law and also served as a clerk in the office of William Peters. He was the first attorney admitted to practice in the courts of Northampton county, and also practiced in the courts of New Jersey and in the courts of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as the following letter to him from Judge Benjamin Chew will show:

"BURDENTOWN, *New Jersey*, Feb'y 19, 1759.

"To Mr. Lewis Gordon, Attorney At Law:

SIR: Messrs. Graydon and Buckley Justices for the tryal of Negroes in Bucks have appointed a Court to be held for that purpose, at Bristol on Monday the 26th of this instant, which being the time of holding the Quarter Sessions in Chester County, I am not able to attend at Bristol. I must therefore beg the Favour of you to prosecute the pleas of the Crown at that Court, for me, if it does not interfere with any other Court you are obliged to attend elsewhere.

I am sir your very hble Servt,

B. CHEW."

Lewis Gordon while at Easton also followed surveying, served as an agent for the Proprietaries, and as such assisted James Scull in the survey and division of the Manor of Fermor or Dry Land tract near that town. He was married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, January 4th, 1750, to Mary Jenkins, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Jenkins, who was born in Philadelphia, October 13th, 1729, and died March 6th, 1763. Lewis Gordon died at Easton during the year 1778. Their children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*, b. at Philadelphia, m. James Taylor, son of George Taylor one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
- ii. *Isabella*, b. January 8th, 1752, at Philadelphia, m. Thomas Affleck, of the city of Philadelphia, cabinet-maker.
- iii. *John*, b. April 15th, 1755, at Easton.

" WYOMING, ye 10th December, 1753.

MR. GORDON: SIR: The Bearer's stay some minutes longer than I expected after writing and sealing the other few lines to you directed, gives this opportunity to send you an amount of Haymaker's *sails* as follows, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
His Household goods and Chattles, &c.,	105	1	10
The Plantation on which he lived,	436	0	00
Hornberrier's Place,	83	0	00
Servases Place,	69	0	00
A Warrant <i>Surce</i> ,	6	5	00
Sum Tottal,	699	6	10

This I can assure you is the whole to a penny, Errors Excepted. I had Drawn a full account of the Pirticulars in general with a view To have given it to my Father or sent it to you sir, but as I forgot and laid it amonst my other papers I cannot recollect where, but however this I am certain agrees Exactly with the others as I kept an Exact account. This in hast from

Sir your Humble Sevt

WILL CRAIG."

Christopher Haymaker resided in Salisbury township, Northampton county, and his real and personal estate was taken into execution and sold by Sheriff Craig, at the respective suits of Derrick Johnson and Adam Klampfer.

Mary (Boyd) Dobbin, (p. 35.) We find that her son Alexander moved to the State of North Carolina and was living there on the 24th day of February, 1790, and empowered his "friend William Brown of Campbell county, Virginia, but who expects in the course of the ensuing summer to become a *resider* of Pennsylvania," to dispose of his interest in the Presbyterian parsonage in Allen township, Northampton county.

James Eggleston lived on that part of the Proprietaries' Manor of Fermor situated in Bethlehem township.

iv. *Aaron*, b. January 31st, 1757, at Bordentown, N. J.

v. *William*, b. April 22d, 1760, at Bordentown, N. J.

vi. *Alexander George*, b. January 17th, 1762, at Easton.

THE CONEWAGO CANAL.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

The transportation of merchandize and the products of the soil from one point to another by water, conveyed in boats, is one of the earliest, as it is the cheapest modes our primitive fathers had of communication between settlements, and supplying each other with needed supplies or subsistence. Every stream in the Province of Pennsylvania was utilized for this purpose. A number of these were entitled to the more pretentious name of river, although we call them creeks only. The Conestoga, Swatara, Codorus, and Conedoguinit were large and easily navigated by small craft, many miles above their mouths. The Susquehanna, the most picturesque river in the State, into which these streams flowed, was the channel that carried the running waters from half of the Province to the bay, over rocks in many places, which made it dangerous and unsafe to navigate.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the trade carried on by water east of the Allegheny mountains was very large and increasing rapidly. The old "dug-outs" were found inadequate for the business, and large numbers of "keel boats," carrying from five to thirty tons of produce, were built. These were floated down with the current of the river as far as the mouth of the Swatara, where this produce was transferred to the shore, to be transported over land by wagons to a more ready market further east. When these boats were ready for a return trip, men forced them against the stream with "set poles." They would start at the head of the boat and set their poles against the bottom of the river and then work down what was called "runs" at each side of the boat, thus forcing the boat up stream as fast as a person could walk. The business at Middletown became so large that it was with very great difficulty that the

produce left there could be moved, without causing much delay. To facilitate the handling and transportation of the same, many boats went several miles further down the river, to the mouth of Conewago creek, where they unshipped their produce. Although this point was several miles nearer market, the roads were so bad that no time was gained. This was at the head of Conewago falls, which presented a complete barrier to the navigation of keel boats. James Hopkins, Thomas Bailey, James Keys, and John Greer organized a company and laid out a town at the mouth of the creek, and called it Falmouth. They also built a turnpike from there to connect with Elizabethtown.

Those persons who sent their produce down the river found that they did not get remunerative prices, and they who resided in the eastern part of the State, and purchased the same, found that it cost so much for transportation from Middletown and Falmouth that they could not sell at a profit. Both complained at this hardship, and the leading men in the State began to discuss the subject and devise some means whereby the obstacles at Conewago falls and other places could be overcome, and navigation be made safe and free to all. Bertram Galbraith, a prominent land surveyor, who lived at Bainbridge, and the most prominent citizens along the river, were appointed at various times, to explore the river and report some feasible plan to get rid of these obstructions.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, the subject was again taken up. In 1789, Samuel Boyd, Bertram Galbraith, and Thomas Hulings were appointed commissioners to explore the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers. On the 30th day of January, 1790, they reported that: "Conewago falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, was the great obstruction and barr to the wealth and population of our western country," and that a canal was the only safe and sure way of getting beyond the falls.

Some of the commissioners thought the hills along the York county shore were too close to the river, and would render it very expensive to build a canal there. They recommended the construction of a canal about a mile long, thirty-three feet

wide, and nine feet deep at its entrance, with a fall in that distance of nineteen feet. Their estimated cost of the canal was five thousand pounds. They did not, in their report, recommend the construction of locks to lift boats to a level with the head of the falls. They stated that boats carrying thirty-five tons to the head of the falls drew twenty (20) inches.

Discussion, and a free interchange of sentiment among the Legislators, the Governor, and the best engineers, convinced all that a canal with nineteen feet fall in one mile would make it impossible for a keel-boat to ascend it against the rapid water, and it was very doubtful whether there would be sufficient water in the canal to allow the descent of boats.

The Legislature made an appropriation of five thousand two hundred and fifty pounds to improve the river from Wright's Ferry to the Swatara, April 13, 1791. Of this sum one hundred and fifty pounds were expended at Chickies falls and one hundred pounds at Haldeman's riffles.

On the 3d day of July, 1792, a contract was entered into between Governor Thomas Mifflin, in behalf of the State on one part, and Robert Morris, William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlack, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abraham Witmer, and Robert Harris, as a company to construct a canal around Conewago falls, forty feet wide and four feet deep. Their engineer was James Brindly, who had no practical experience, probably, in work of this kind. The company thought that the entire expense would be about twenty thousand dollars, of which the State had appropriated one half. When they completed their work they found that they had expended \$102,000.

On the 22d day of November, 1797, amid sleet and snow, Governor Mifflin and a number of attendants arrived upon horseback at the foot of the falls, on the Lancaster county shore, to witness the opening of the canal. The commissioners and the Rev. Dr. Smith had crossed the river some hours before and examined the work. A number of persons from the neighborhood were attracted by the novel scene, and collected

along the shore. There was no artillery to salute the Governor upon his arrival. When the commissioners and Dr. Smith first arrived, a number of men went to work and commenced to drill holes in the granite bowlders, which they filled with powder, and when the Governor arrived upon the ground and passed up and down the canal, they fired salutes from these crude cannon. The canal was forty feet wide and four feet deep, with two locks at the lower end eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the distinguished party arrived they were placed upon flat-boats, and when they entered the chamber of the first lock, and the lower gate closed behind them, they were astonished to find their boat in a few minutes raised nine feet. Ice was formed in the canal and had to be broken with poles to enable the boat to proceed.

At the head of the canal they found several small keel boats, which came down from Middletown. The salutes fired from the primitive rocks aroused the whole neighborhood, and when the Governor arrived at the foot of the canal, upon his return, five hundred people had collected to welcome him. Governor Millin, who was one of the most gifted public speakers in the State or country, greeted them in his happiest vein. His arrival at the Lancaster shore seemed to be entirely unexpected to the commissioners. When they saw him standing along the shore, in sleet and snow, without any means to reach the York county side, a number of persons volunteered to go over and bring him and his attendants. Some started in a keel-boat, others in canoes and row-boats. Amongst all, there was great rivalry to reach the eastern shore first, and secure the honor of bringing the Governor back with them.

This was the first navigable canal built in the State, and, perhaps, in the United States. The act of Assembly chartering the company required the navigation of the canal to be free to every one. The company found themselves out of pocket many thousand dollars, and they applied to the Legislature for relief. They proposed to appoint a person to attend to the locks and canal, who was to charge each keel-boat a certain sum for passing it through. The amount asked for seems to have been very inadequate, and would hardly reimburse them for their outlay.

There was much opposition in the Legislature. The number of keel-boats which passed through the canal during the following summer was much greater than they anticipated; and it was urged, in objection to high tolls, that the capitol of the State was likely to be located at Columbia, and, if it did go there, the traffic through the canal would be largely increased thereby. We have not examined the acts of Assembly to see whether any were passed to relieve this company. The canal, however, must have been a great success, for it was but a few years after this when James Hopkins, Esq., who was a member of the Falmouth company, undertook to erect a canal upon the Lancaster county side, at his own expense. He sank a large fortune in the enterprise, which proved a total failure. The canal was a mile long, and but seventeen to twenty minutes were required to get a boat from the head to the foot of the falls. It required only four minutes for an object to pass the same distance over the falls. Thus was the initiatory step taken, which started an era of artificial navigation in the State. Robert Fulton, the great inventor, advocated the erection of a canal from Philadelphia to Columbia, for which he predicted great success, based upon the tolls received by the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike company, and the amount of merchandise transported over the road.

THE CHURCHES OF ROAN AND LIND.

In an appended note to the "History of Big Spring Presbytery, by the Rev. J. B. Scouller, D. D.," the author locates the church of Rev. Matthew Lind in Paxtang, as "six miles east of Harrisburg, on the Union Deposit road, on land now owned by the heirs of Jacob Grove," giving as his authority "a late publication of the Dauphin County Historical Society." The pamphlet alluded to by Dr. Scouller seems to have based its conclusions mainly upon the following facts: First. An item in the *Oracle of Dauphin*, which states that "on the 11th of September, 1795, James Byers and James Wilson, executors of William Brown, Esq., of Paxtang, offered for sale a log house, near the residence of Mr. Brown, formerly occupied as a house of worship by the Rev. Matthew Lind." Second. In Paxtang, "on the Union Deposit road six miles east of Harrisburg," there is an old Scotch-Irish grave-yard, long disused, and until lately in a sad state of neglect.

The farm and residence of William Brown, it may here be stated, was situated on the Jonestown road, three or four miles north-east of the grave-yard. Mr. Brown died there in October, 1787, when the property descended to his nephew, Thomas Brown, in whose hands it remained until 1851, when he died, after which it was sold to the present owner, Peter K. Levan. The site of the meeting-house was on the roadside near the present brick school-house, and until within a few years the foundations were distinctly visible. There never was a grave-yard attached to this church, Mr. Brown, and others of his family, having been buried in Old Paxtang grave-yard.

Of the church which stood near the grave-yard, on the Grove property, we shall not attempt to give the ecclesiastical history. Suffice it to say that the congregation was organized about 1745, was New Side Presbyterian, that their building was called "Paxtang Church," that from 1745 until 1775 their pastor was

Rev. John Roan, and that after his death it is probable that no other pastor was ever installed, but that during the few remaining years of their existence they were ministered unto by supplies. From the account book we learn that the Rev. Messrs. McMillan, Joseph Montgomery, Magill, Foster, White, Linn, and Waugh, held service there. The congregation owned about two and one quarter acres of land, the "free and voluntary gift" of Joseph Sherer. The grave-yard was laid out on one corner of this lot, probably not much earlier than 1750, as the oldest stone bears that date. The organization was kept up until 1787, when the building was taken down and the materials and furniture sold for the sum £10 18s. 3d. This amount, in addition to £12 2s. 6d. raised by assessment upon the congregation, was applied to the building of a new paling fence around the grave-yard, and the following named contributed thereto: Joseph Wilson, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Josiah White, Widow Barnet, Joseph Shaw, Joseph Montgomery, Esq., Jonathan McClure, Esq., James Duncan, Robert McClure, James Caldwell, Alexander Wilson, William McClanaghan, Samuel Sherer, Samuel Cochran, Patrick Lusk, Hugh Stewart, Robert Templeton, Michael Limes, David Boyd and James Stewart.

The sale above mentioned took place on the 27th of May, 1787, and was conducted by John Wilson and Robert Montgomery, for the congregation. The assessment was laid on the 28th of August of the same year, and seems to have been promptly paid up. All this took place in the life-time of Mr. Brown, whose name does not appear in any of these transactions, and who would, undoubtedly, have taken an active part had they related to Mr. Lind's church. And there could have been no necessity for offering the same building for sale eight years afterwards. The fence was built and the affairs of the congregation wound up, as has been stated, in the summer of 1787, and we hear no more about it until 1807, when a new fence was needed for the grave-yard. On the first day of May, 1807, for the purpose of creating a fund to defray the expense of rebuilding the fence, Samuel Sherer, Joseph Wilson, and Robert McClure, who represented themselves as "the surviving

members of the Presbyterian congregation of Lower Paxtang township, then Lancaster, now Dauphin, county, in the State of Pennsylvania, formerly under the pastorate of Rev. John Roan, since deceased," sold and conveyed to John Albert (the owner of the adjoining property, now Grove's,) the two and one quarter acres of land for the sum of one hundred dollars, "reserving, however, the free use of the burying-ground on said tract, and the space of four feet on the north, east, and west, outside the fence, and the whole space between the front and the road leading thereby." Thus it will be seen that the congregation of Lower Paxtang themselves sold their building in 1787, and not the executors of William Brown, who did not offer their house until 1795, and that the lot of ground, in the one case, is spoken of as belonging to the congregation formerly under the pastorate of Rev. John Roan, and the other as a building formerly used as a house of worship by Rev. Matthew Lind; that, although both were located in Paxtang, they were several miles apart and therefore separate and distinct institutions. Again, it should be borne in mind that the Rev. John Roan died in 1775, only two years after Mr. Lind came to Paxtang. Lind arrived in 1773 and preached there almost ten years, and being a man of mark and considerable force of character and great piety, the surviving members of the congregation in 1807 would naturally have held him more distinctly in remembrance than Mr. Roan, and would have represented themselves as the survivors of Mr. Lind's congregation.

There were, it seems, only a few covenanters in Paxtang, but no church building. William Brown, who was a man of means and intelligence, and withal a zealous covenanter, deemed it worth while to erect a house and secure a minister, hoping with these appliances to build up a congregation. Through his influence, therefore, Mr. Lind came and labored faithfully and perseveringly for almost ten years, but with no satisfactory results, the people of Paxtang being too strongly attached to that shade of Presbyterianism of which the Rev. John Elder was the most prominent representative.

W. F. R.

A JOURNAL OF THE "WHISKEY INSURRECTION."

EDITED BY BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

II.

The recital of the above story affected me very much—Her natural goodness, the ill-treatment during our long march from the people, paying 2 & 3 prices for what we received & ill-language beside. Here we were received different, we lived as well as they could give it, slept dry & comfortable. This happy Family lives about one mile from Budd's ferry on the River Yough, 25 miles from Ft. Pitte a southerly direction; a good tract of land, but hilly; a quantity of sugar maple & good timber grows here; their names are Morton.

Nov. 9th. This day we had more rest than for many days past. Mr. Sterret, Lieut. in the federal army and engaged in the same business with me, left us this morning to Bedford. The day was pleasant. About 3 o'clock this afternoon Gov^r. Lee* commander of the Patriotick Army arrived from the Virginia and Maryland Lines, to that of ours, namely Jersey and Pennsylvania Lines; was announced with the discharge of 15 Cannon. I now began to think, or at least to wish to return home. The weather beginning to grow severe, a great many of men sick & we began to prepare for a march toward Pitt.

10th. This morning the army about 8 o'clock marched on towards Pitt in three directions. We had orders to direct the stores to Pitt. The Roads were tolerable good, the land fertile but hilly. We moved about 7 miles and left our Worthy Morton family about 12 o'clock with regret. Travelling about

*Gen. Henry Lee, b. Jan. 29, 1756; d. March 25, 1818. Son of Henry, cousin of Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, and Arthur Lee. Familiarly known as "Legion Harry," or "Lighthorse Harry." Father of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army.

two Miles we came to a Creek, called the Sewickley. On the West side of it, it is remarkable for the Construction of the Road, which is extended I imagine 20 or 30 yards above the water, seemingly as if it was done by art. The Bank is seemingly as one solid rock unto the top, or to speak more Comprehensively like a Wall; the road is about 10 or 12 feet wide on the top and on the other side of the road is an Valley equally as far down as to the Water on this side and requires great attention in the Waggoner, or perhaps throw his team into an abyss that is irretrievable. We lay about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the army at a Mill, the name of Hazel's, on the little Sewickley Creek. This evening it began to rain hard; the road near the Creek was very lilly. This evening we give orders to the Waggoners to be on the start by the break of Day to get the Advance of the army.

11th. We started this morning about day break, the roads a good deal wet and still raining a little. We travelled about 3 miles through a fertile piece of Country and then entered into Braddock's old Road. About 6 miles from where we started, I found unexpectedly a Relation of my Wife's. I was treated kindly by them, and partook of nourishment rarely to be met with. We took up our Quarters about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Thompson's tavern, or as some call it Moyer's, at one Powell's at Turtle Creek. We dined this day at Thompson's, and an excellent dinner in Company with Col. Biddle* and several other officers. We had a good supper here, the family were kind. Had a long discourse on the campaign; gave us an acc^t of the Marshal appearance of the insurgents about 4 months ago. This house lays about 2 miles from Braddock's field on the old Penns^{ya} Road. The March of the latter part

*Col. Clement Biddle, b. May 10, 1740; d. July 14, 1814. In 1765 signed the "non-importation" resolutions; 1775 officer in Quaker Volunteer Company, Philadelphia; 1776 Quartermaster-General Flying Camp; engaged in the campaigns of 1777-78; shared the privations of the Continental Army at Valley Forge; retired from the army 1780; appointed Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania, 1781; U. S. Marshal for Pennsylvania, 1787; Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania in the Western Expedition of 1794.

of the day was very bad, the roads good deal hilly and deep. We were presented some of the largest shell barks that I ever saw, they were nearly as large as Walnuts, but not so good in quality as size.

12th. This morning we started early. Before breakfasting, it began to snow. We traveled about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and stopt at a little Cabbin wherein lived 4 fresh lively Irish Girls. We Breakfasted here, beside a good Comfortable fire. The Cabbin was very small, not above 12 feet square, wherein dwelt content & Hospitality, with all the perfections of Rosey Health. They had a pumpkin, the largest ever I saw; in Circumference $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. They informed me it was good deal larger when green. I waited here until our stores came up with us; gave the waggoners direction to come on as fast as they could, and then proceeded on for the long wished for Port, Fort Pitt. I arrived in town about 2 o'clock. The first Beauty that I observed in the situation was that of the Rivers, which I viewed with the greatest delight. I then began to find out Capt. Gamble, the Superintendent of the Stores, but sought him long in vain. I went to the Garrison to find him, he had just left it. I there met with Mr. Vandyke an acquaintance and Physician in the federal Army. He conducted me through and several more, the whole of and every part of the Garrison. I soon after met with Capt. Gamble, and conducted us to our Quarters—Elegant house $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town. People of the best of Characters Boarded with us; a Mr. Sample, attorney at Law, with his Lady. I was exceedingly disappointed with regard to Society. I vainly anticipated a Country awkward Society. Mr. Sample I found an agreeable informed character, that of his lady handsome, was softness itself, conversant and Informed, (Daughter of Mr. Fowler.) Indeed, I never expected so amiable a figure in so rugged an Country; together with 6 or 8 more, in all making agreeable Society. This evening proved by far the coldest than any this season. I now considered myself as safely landed in Port; had all the necessaries to make me comfortable.

13th. A most beautiful morn, but cold and calm. The rivers looked this morning like glass. Mr. Moderwel and I,

after eating a good, hearty breakfast, walked down town to view the rivers, the sight of which was truly pleasing. Along the Monongahela shore were laying boats in numbers, both loadened and unloadened, ready to be wafted to the new world down the grand Ohio, a sight majestic, demonstration of its increasing. From that we walked down the banks to the junction of the Allegheny; the latter is something larger than the former, and much clearer and more beautiful; just on the point is the spot whereon was the old French fort,* but has been erased long ago, and there remains nothing but here and there some part of the foundation. Near to that, within fifty yards, is part of the old English fort.† The labor of the artificers must have been indefatigable; the stockades nearly all extirpated, the ditches that had been digged to form a channel from the Monongahela and the Allegheny is still clear to be seen. The magazine is still a good and strong building. Braddock's fort is not quite in so commanding a situation as the old French fort; but the present garrison now held is in the most inconvenient situation of all them.

14th. This morning we found a snow of about one inch and still continuing. The greater part of the day we employed in unloading our stores, and deposited them into a new church, but newly under the roof, the inside work of which was but just begun; but therein was erected a kind of pulpit, which I suppose they made use of occasionally, but all places, whether for worship or not, were taken for the like purposes without hesitation.

15th. Still Continuing snowing. I stood sometime this morning, and looking out of the Windows of my lodging in the 2nd story. The house is very high situated, but very pleasant; it overlooks the whole of the town, and a perfect

*Old Fort Du Quesne, a point of great importance and interest during that period when "in the whole valley of the Mississippi, to its head springs in the Alleghenies, no standard floated but that of France." Five years it flourished, and then perished at the hands of its friends.

†Fort Pitt, constructed by the English after the destruction of Fort Du Quesne.

view of both the Rivers, together with an extensive view down the Ohio—all looked dead and dreary:

“ See Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad with all his rising train ;
Vapours and Clouds and Storms, Now
The drowsy world lies lost in sleep,
Where now ye lying vanities of life !
Ye ever tempting, ever cheating train !
Where are ye now and what is your amount ?
The weary Clouds, slow melting, mingle into solid gloom,
Heavy they roll their fleecy world along,
And the sky saddens with the gathered storm
The cherish'd fields put on their winter robe of purest white,
'Tis brightness all, save where the new snow melts
Along the mazy Current.”

—*Thompson.*

In the evening Mr. Moderwel and I went down town with some of our acquaintances; passed away the time agreeably in Company with a great number of Gentlemen of and belonging to different Volunteer Corps, in singing and drinking of Brandy, &c. Notwithstanding the long march before us to get home, and the dreary Winter already severely set in, it is surprising the tranquillity and cheerfulness of the Company; we were all seemingly as happy as well we could be at our respective homes.

16th. Still continuing snowing; the weather so hard and severe that the Rumors became nearly general of returning home or tarrying all Winter. Winter setting in so fast and Provisions and Forage in very scanty proportions to the demand that the Commanders thought proper to March home again and which was precipitate in Comparison to marching out. This Evening I walked out to Camp about 5 miles up the Allegheny road to speak to Col. Mosher. It was near night when I started in company with W^m. P. Atlee; the roads were excessive bad, and had we not fortunately went with two men belonging to a Volunteer Corps from Harrisburgh, on horseback, and which seeing our disagreeable situation took us on behind them, and so jogg'd on quite conveniently. It was a considerable while after night when we arrived at Camp. I there met with my old Messmates in so kind a manner that

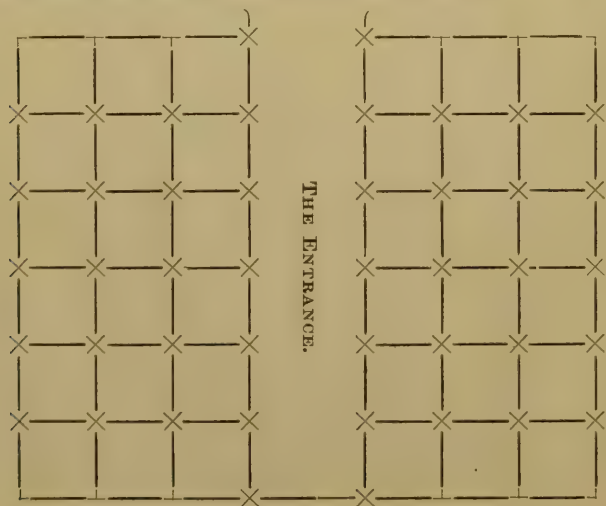
notwithstanding their disagreeable situation found myself happy. I supped with them on a good cup of chocolate, slept on a bed of wet straw, which they little noticed, but which gave me a violent cold. This was the only night I slept in a tent covered with rain & snow successively during the night; but sleep I had but little, feeling myself chilly during the whole night.

17th. This morning at the firing of the signal gun I arose and began to make my way to Pitt again, the snow was several inches deep & slush at the bottom. I was a stranger to the road and which made it both difficult to find and very disagreeable work. The snow covered the watry places, and often thinking of setting my foot safe I would plunge into slush over my shoe. Not knowing it was necessary to have procured a pass, I came off without one. I had not proceeded one mile before I was stopt by a picket Guard and demanded my pass. I then perceived my error in not procuring it, and with difficulty I could persuade the sergeant of the guard that I did not belong to any of the Corps, that my business was that of Issuing Commissary of the Clothing, &c.; but at length permitted to pass on. I had not proceeded one mile further before I was stop't the 2nd time by another Picket Guard, and had there not been one of the Company I belonged to before I rec'd the new appointment, I make not the least doubt but I should have been kept there, which him knowing me and the business I was in, ended a further inquiry and permitted to pass on. I then proceeded until I came to a Stone Cole mine through a strange Woodland, the Phenomena of which I had several times heard of. I went into the mouth thereof and called into it, if they would admit me; which echoed and rolled for a minute nearly seemingly as an huge hollow vessel and was answered from within; which I could not comprehend, but thought they forbid me entering. I waited a moment, much disappointed; at length there came one of them out of the Cave, and I then asked him to take me with him, which he seemed willingly to comply. He then hallooed to some within to bring him a candle to light a stranger in, in French, and soon came one with the candle and black as the devil, enough to frighten one. He

then ordered me to follow him in broken English, through a long entry, seemingly strongly smelling of Sulphur, and yellow fat liquid running along the Walls and under foot which they have laid with planks to make it more easy to wheel the Cole out. They then led me along gangways that intersected or run across the first. I was soon lost within it and suppose I could have with difficulty found the way out again. To give a more plain description of the Cave will be by illustrating it as below.* They were all French men that worked in it; they appeared as so many beings from the bottomless pit; they looked consumed and emaciated.

18th. This morning about 9 o'clock the Governor left Pitt escorted by the companies of horse from the Counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Dauphin. Mr. Moderwel and I left it about 12; a hard frosty morning, but about noon became much thawed and slippery and muddy travelling. We got as far as 13 miles this afternoon, to a small hut, and remained there all night. Though at another time we should have been sorry to accept of the like place, now seemed comfortable. The family

* Wherever the crosses are, there are pillars left for to support the Canopy, & the Gang Ways are cut or worked out strait and regular; the whole something extraordinary & well worth the seeing. Each of the Gang Ways extend near 100 feet under ground.



were Irish, the name of Calhoon, entertained us kindly with what they had. As the country seemed over-run with soldiers pushing home as fast and in every direction as they could, we thought ourselves happy in the situation.

19th. This morning about day break we got on our way again; we felt a little stiff and fatigued; however after marching up Turtle Creek* a few miles, and getting a little warm, we became more supple, and walking at a surprising rate athinking we should march to Lancaster in a few days, our joints moved freely and we little thought of fatigue. There was no way of getting over Turtle Creek; it was very cold, though not so very deep. We accordingly began the work; by the time we got across we made many wry faces; however, we laughed it over, and after making about 7 miles of a lonesome and desolate country, we stopped at a small hut, the landlord of which was an Irish man not long come over, and they procured us a good mess of mush and milk, and venison just killed the evening before, and which relished very much with us then; they would receive nothing in Compensation. From that we traveled to a place called Hannalstown. The roads began to be much better, and there eat a good dinner. Hannalstown at present consists of but 4 or 5 families; some years ago were several houses more in it, and tolerable good frame buildings but was reduced to ashes by the Savages, and now remains neglected. We then took a road from there used by the packers and unfit for any wheel carriages, in order to procure entertainment, as along the public roads were over-run with the Horse; every one striving to get foremost, therefore we kept as long as possible from the main way and proceeded onward. About dusk we came to a creek called the Loyalhanna† (signifying the strong water.) This frightened us; we found there was no method of crossing but to wade it. I suppose it is 60 yards wide, where we crossed it; very muddy and surprisingly rapid; we began to strip and to dread; we knew

* An eastern tributary of the Monongahela river and part of the original boundary line of Allegheny county.

† Loyalhanna river rises on W. side of Laurel hill, Westmoreland county, flows N. W.; length 30 miles; unites with the Conemaugh river near Saltsburg, and with that river forms the Kiskiminetas.

not how deep it was. I took my staff, put it before me, still to try the depth; the rapidity of the stream nearly washed us down the stream, and the cold so intense that before we had got half over, we thought we should not be able to survive it. It seemed every step we took to tramp upon hackels, and still we advanced to get across as fast as possible, never was I more dissatisfied with a Journey in my life, than at this present time. I was ready to curse them, that was the cause of bringing or taking me there, to perdition. We took lodging at one Cochran's about 40 miles from Pitt and travelled about 27 miles this day. They gave us bread and butter, Tea and sugar we brought with us, and thereon made our supper. I thought we were unwelcome guests, for what reason I know not; but let us have an Bed, which we did not expect. This night it began to rain hard & continued until morning.

20th. At break of day we left them; travelled a lonesome road, about 4 or 5 miles, through a heavy rain, to the foot of the Chestnut Ridge; We stopped at a new house built on a larger scale than Common in this Country. The good Woman of the house was obliging; she had no bread baked and had no other meal in the house but Buckwheat; but we being very much fatigued and hungry made us request her to make us bread of that, which she soon put some of into an indifferent Bucket, mixed it up with water and without any kind of rising baked in the frying pan a Cake; we eat heartily upon; necessity is the mother of invention, and tasted I, thought as them with rising and well buttered. We then proceeded about 8 or 10 miles further to one Clifford's, through an heavy rain and wet to the skin, here we were entertained well. Clifford's farm and improvements bespoke them people of Decency; the good Woman pressed us, as well as the Husband to stay that night with them. To dry our Clothes, &c., they put on a good fire and set the table with decency, that more looked like the productions of an able farmer in Lancaster County, than that of a Rugged Country; & of which we eat very heartily. We had many inducements for us to stay here, but well knew that an hour's delay would be the means of disadvantages; the Soldiery were proceeding with rapidity, and those most advanced

would procure the best fare, & that those that had already passed us plainly demonstrated the truth of it. Notwithstanding their solicitations, the heaviness of the rain and the badness of the roads, we again got on the way and marched to the foot of the Laurel Hill, at one Truman's a private house. In the evening it began to snow and to Blow, that one would almost believe that the Elements were at War with other. It grew exceeding cold and froze some. We slept on the floor, the hardness of which I experienced the effects of severely.

21st. Not being able to sleep any during the night, the time seemed long to us and about 2 o'clock in the morning we left Truman's and mounted the Laurel Hill. The rain the day before filled every hollow, then the change to that of snow and very cold sufficient for to freeze, rendered the roads most shocking. The snow covered the road and there was an impossibility of picking one's way, especially before day; one step at times would be rested on a pyramid of Ice & snow secure, and the next be sunk down in a slush of rain and snow to one's knees,—every step was insecure, though wading every way, while the Crash of the limbs and trees together overhead, the falling of the huge limbs which made the mountains tremble again, rendered the ascent dreadful and was uncertain what moment either a limb or a tree would fall and Crush us to atoms. We travelled across the mountain and stopped at a small house at the foot of it, expecting to get some nourishment; but the house was so full of one kind or other, that we could get in, but not near the fire. We were nearly perished with cold & were obliged to stay in that situation, about one hour, until the dawn of day. Laurel Hill is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles across. We were very hungry, but could procure nothing here. At break of day we again got under way and marched 9 miles further, before we could procure a bite of Bread, Potatoes or like. We now began to feel the effects of coming into the main road, and now began to feel the pangs of hunger. The good Woman was nearly tormented out of her Wits for Victuals; as fast as she could bake it the soldiers eat it, that even her own children were Weeping for want of it; I procured flour from her, made it up into a Cake and baked it, in the ashes, while she dressed

us a dish of Coffee & Venison. We made a hearty meal here. Here we were so fortunate as to meet with an empty Waggon going to Bedford; we Bargained with him for a Passage hither, and so, by kind fortune, we escaped from marching many miles of bad roads. The Waggoner driving much slower than we expected, Induced us to buy some Whiskey for him; we got him in a good humor and mended his pace. We took lodging this night at one Reigert's, part way on the Allegheny; a most miserable place. We slept as bad as cou'd be, cold, plagued with Dogs and Cats, that I never saw the like before; exceeding bad entertainment and charged double. We paid him his price and resolved never more to stop at his house, unless we could not help it.

22nd. Snowed the greatest part of the night preceding. We left our uncomfortable, inhospitable landlord this morning about 7 o'clock, without regret. Finding myself somewhat indisposed this morning, I left the Waggon and walked about 7 miles through an rough and disagreeable lonesome road up the Allegheny mountain to one Statler's. I received a good warm Breakfast, which recruited my much exhausted limbs, for which I paid $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Dollar. A crossing this mountain to Statler's and Comparing the way, I really think for badness of roads it exceeded every part of the road except the Laurel Hill. The Shadow of Death, a place so called by the dismal swampy dark aspect, about 2 miles from Statler's, is truly frightful, together with the season—"Winter spreading wide his dreary Gloom and Horror, wide extending his desolate domain." After having recruited myself again we traveled on again & having now gained the summit, as we thought, of this mountain, nothing I ever before beheld appeared more surprising, mountains branching out stupenduous, into distant lands, desolate and dreary as the grave. Every small ascent we come to we thought would be the last, but found however an unexpected hill rise before us, & that being scaled found the highest summit almost at as great a distance as before, & still as we ascended, the earth appeared more Barren & more cold. The air generally cold & refrigerated with frosts, or disturbed with Tempests. At a distance, the tops looked in wavy ridges of

the very colour of the clouds & much resembling the billows of the Sea. But as we approached them nearer, they assumed a deeper hue, & what at first appeared to be a single hill is found to be a chain of continuous Mountains, whose tops running in ridges are embosomed in each other. We traveled on as far as to Mean's tavern, near the foot of the Allegheny mountain, where was provided for supper a good Potpie & of which we partook plentifully; it is allowed 19 miles across the mountain.

23rd. This morning, when I attempted to walk, my legs seemed as if they were like sticks of wood, I could scarce move one before the other, but after getting warm I soon found myself getting more pliable; we walked 9 miles & eat a good Breakfast in Bedford, after which we proceeded on & reached the foot of Sideling Hill: nothing occurred on the way worth inserting; Sideling Hill, the foot of which is about 2 miles from the Crossings of the Juniata.

24th. About 4 o'clock this morning we began to march by starlight; clear & cold, but the roads tolerable good & ascended the Mountain; by 9 o'clock we had crossed it, & which is 8½ miles across. We marched 5 miles further & Breakfasted at Jordan's, Genteel & kind People. We then pushed forward, expecting to go about 20 miles this day, however by rising so early, roads good, that by noon we found ourselves disposed to go farther. We crossed the Tuscorora Mountains & got to Strasburgh by a little after night. That is near 40 miles this day over an rugged Mountainous Country. We had but little time to spare to make observations, however when we come to town we could find no lodgings, as we wore Bear skins on our hats. A certain Mrs. Dever, a person of good property gave us very ill language & intimated a Stable or the like was good enough for a soldier. My blood took possession of my face & with utmost difficulty I avoided resenting it as she deserved, however I hope I shall have one day or other have the extreme pleasure of confounding her satisfactorily; her Husband was more mild than she & said little, while she with that unbraided, impertinent tongue was unceasingly in agitation. But Providence, "that ever waking eye, looks down with pity on the feeble toil of mortals lost to hope, & lights them safe through all his

dreary Labyrinth of fate." Mr. A. Henry entertained us at his home with a good supper & Bed, & Mr. F. Stone another of our acquaintances invited us to Breakfast in the morning with him.

25th. This morning being a little lazy to rise, owing to the Comfortableness of the Bed, about 7 o'clock we ate Breakfast at my friend Stone's, after which we bid him adieu with a thousand blessings for his kindness, & which I shall endeavor to remember. I found myself very unfit to travel this day however Mr. Moderwel urged me on as far as he could. But he soon after left me to travel alone, to urge myself on (a poor fatigued traveller who was nearly dead with fatigue), I considered it ungenerous & and which the world could not persuade me to the Contrary. We travelled together from Lancaster to Pitt, & so far back again, & now to forsake me, in my then present situation & take to that of a Stranger, for the sake of riding on an very Indifferent Horse & the owner far more so, to carry him to Lancaster. Indeed I could not have thought it possible he could have a thought of obligating himself to any such an ill looking Person, to ride upon so scrawny a Beast without a saddle. I reconciled myself to the change; he rode off & I solitarily jogged on; he told me he should not go farther than Mount Rock that night and perhaps I could reach it. I knew not how far I could get as much fatigued as I was. I managed to reach Mount Rock 7 miles from Carlisle. But when I arrived there I received the unfortunate news, he had proceeded on to Carlisle. I felt myself deceived, & disappointed. I reconciled myself as well as I could & concluded to have to walk home at my ease. I spoke for my Bed & Supper determining to enjoy myself as well as possible. I had not been in the House $\frac{1}{2}$ Hour, when there was a Waggon just going to Carlisle that night with sundry Kind of Marketing & therein was two young Women & two Men; it was about 7 o'clock. I prevailed upon them to carry me to Carlisle & with difficulty they assented; they were a merry company indeed, though so much fatigued I here in this Society found myself at ease & agreeable entertained; the roads were excessive bad & the Waggoner stalled in a slush beyond description; we were

necessitated to unload the Waggon in the dark & lift it out of the mud. We were entertained and employed about 2 hours. About 11 o'clock we got into Carlisle & the Public Houses were all shut & the People went to bed. I could not get into any genteel house, I was therefore obliged to take up with the first one I should find would entertain me & which I found, God knows, bad enough.

26th. This morning I arose about 7 o'clock, discharged my Bill & proceeded toward Middletown by the Way of Symson's ferry.* Along the way there are no Public Houses, though the roads were tollerable & uncommonly direct & no public houses is extraordinary. I travelled about 12 miles & there from a private family got a mess of Bread & Milk. Water I found excessive scarce; in the course of about 12 miles I saw but one stream of Water & every house I passed they all replied there was none in the house, some had to bring it more than a mile & some less. After satisfying myself here I proceeded solitarily along to the ferry. I there met one Huston from Franklin County, somewhat Intoxicated. We were detained but a few minutes at the ferry. Huston and I drank freely of Wine, grew intimate & took me behind him to Middletown; in the evening gathered a great number of different soldiers from the army on Horseback; spent the evening Cheerfully and about 8 o'clock met Mr. Moderwel, whom I unknowingly passed the evening I got to Carlisle about 3 miles from the town of Carlisle. He came to my lodgings.

27th. This day about 10 o'clock We left Middletown & anticipated the pleasures of the evening of again coming among our friends & Relatives & partake of the Hospitable fireside & about 7 in the evening arrived in Lancaster.

* Simpson's Ferry was on west side of the Susquehanna river, one mile below the mouth of the Yellow Breeches creek. On the east side of the river it was called Chambers' Ferry.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF
MERCER COUNTY.

[The following letters, written by General Andrew Henderson, of Huntingdon, to James Trimble, "containing information of the quality of several Tracts of Donation Land," are not only interesting, but valuable in the elucidation of the early history of Western Pennsylvania.]

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, *January 27, 1799.*

Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 8th instant, I transcribe my private notes, taken on the ground:

Lot No. 684. "The very best black and white oak land, with some chestnut, hickory, and maple."

"802. The upland white oak, second quality, but a large proportion of bottom on the creek."

"811. The very best quality, but water uncertain."

With respect to the fittest place for the seat of justice for Mercer county, not having the boundaries before me, I cannot form an opinion as to its locality; but, admitting the Pematuning Town, or great bend of Shenango, to be near the center, I know of no place so well qualified in other respects. The situation in the bend of Shenango, in No. 78, of five hundred acres, at the mouth of Lackawanick, is a dry bank of white oak and hazel; not much timber; and there is at this place no overflowing of the creek, which is a beautiful stream. It will be handy to a mill-seat, and the bend of the creek, I think, may be made a good harbor for boats. The town plot might extend west into 826.

The situation in Lot No. 712 is also good, being a bank sufficiently high. Tho' not so high as the former, it may be observed that, from the bend, all the way to Pematuning, and some distance below, the north bank is high, and does not overflow. Any overflowing is on the south side, and that nothing but some sand-flats and not of consequence. The creek,

all along it, has a very moderate fall; will be excellent navigation, but few mill-seats. No part of Neashannock south-west-erly of those places I have mentioned can be nearer than 8 or nine miles. The branch of that creek which crossed my district has little or no fall, & was almost one continued Beaver Dam, which everybody knows are on streams with little fall.

If the Legislature fix the Town on any of the navigable streams, they must not expect many springs in the neighborhood, except at certain seasons. In that freestone land they rise very fine among the higher grounds, &, on running some distance towards the larger streams, soak into the ground. If Neashannock, at any place propos'd is not in this situation, it is an exception to all my observation in a whole summer spent in that country. In point of health, I am inclined to think the two streams must be much alike on their main Branches. On the head of Neashannock, in my district, I think it will not be so healthy.

As to the injunction you lay yourself under, to make no use of my letter but for your own information, I release you from it, as I have no lands in the county, nor intend to have any. I am totally indifferent what use may be made of my opinions in this respect, which is, in few words, if the situation is near the center, or within 4 or 5 miles of it, there can be no situation equal to the bend. It embraces an extensive navigation up the stream as well as down, which Neashannock does not.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Your most ob't serv't,

AND. HENDERSON.

HUNTINGDON, 5 March, 1799.

Sir: I rec^d yours of the 13th ult^o, and am happy in having it in my power to give you particular and, at the same time, *satisfactory* information on the subject of your Lands. When surveying the lands in question, I kept two books of notes, one with the drafts, courses, & distances, & corners, &c., for the inspection of the Surveyor General, if he chose to see them; the other totally for my own use, as I then intended to

purchase, but did not find it convenient. As to the Lots you mention, you have been fortunate in purchasing. My notes, taken on the ground, you will distinguish by quotations taken in full as they stand in my book; my own present remarks are not quoted :

“No. 39, of 300 acres, 1st & 2d quality ; a large quantity of bottom on the creek, & perhaps a mill-seat.” This tract lies on Askeawacung, which is large enough for water works of any kind. It rises high in floods, & the banks are not very high ; I am, however, inclined to think it contains a mill-seat, which is not common in that country ; not more than four, I think, are in the whole district, & you have one of them, as you will see hereafter, beside this.

“700, of 200 acres. Chiefly all upland, of the best quality I ever saw ; the timber, black and white oak, hickory, &c.; soil, rich & easily cleared.”

“712. On the south side of the hill ; black and white oak land of the first quality, with part of an old Indian Town in the south side, near the creek.” This is Pematuning Old Town. In 1785 there were some cabbins, which would have been useful to settlers, but are long since destroyed by fire. I presume the Indian corn-fields were mostly overgrown with hazel, & by this time will be nearly as hard to clear as the woods. Perhaps 15 or 20 acres of this tract may be in that situation. The creek here, and in all parts of this district, appears navigable at the times for navigation. In this country the navigation is at least as good as 30 miles further down.

“720. The first quality upland ; the side of the hill ; a very large quantity of bottom, containing a great part of an old Indian town—Pematuning ; appears not to be improved there 8 or ten years. (Excellent.)”

“729. All level land ; a great part of it excellent bottom ; some hazel glade ; the timber, dead ; first quality.” In some places in that country there are parts of the best land, on which all the timber has been killed by fire at different times, and the land overgrown with brush-wood & hazel, as hard to clear as if the timber was left.

“758. Black & white oak of the first quality.” This

tract will make a good, compact farm; is not cut up with streams of water; has enough for use.

"760. First quality, having a good proportion of bottom on the large creek & run; the east good upland."

"761. First quality, almost all bottom on both creeks & in the forks of them, & part of an Island below them." These two last mentioned tracts contain in some places a large creek, Askeawacung, which in this place has a considerable fall, which, as I hinted before, is not common in that country. A mill-seat of the first rate lies some where here, but which of the Tracts it may be in, or whether in either, I cannot say with certainty. You have law on the subject of water courses, and you see by the draft that the line dividing these two tracts from No. 84 & 80 crosses the creek so often, as to make it, perhaps, impossible to get fall enough in either of the four tracts. The bank on the west side is the best. I am inclined to think, from the observations I made, that no bank on the east side is conveniently high to carry the water on. No. 80 belongs to Col. Tho. Campble, who is acquainted with its value, & No. 84, of 300 acres, is a good deal of it a clear glade, good for little; the rest of the Tract between first & second quality." This glade is a piece of strong land nearly level, has had the timber, white oak, all destroyed by fire, & was in 1785 growing up with young white oaks with large stool grubbs, will be hard to clear on account of grubbing. The Tract may be called all about the second quality. In my notes of distinction I have first quality between 1st and 2nd; 3d quality between 2d & third; third quality, & a few, a very few, indeed, of what I called 4th quality. This last would in many parts of the State be considered of 1st or 2d quality, and is capable of being cultivated to good effect. Wherever I found indifferent land, I skipped it over; this accounts for my not making any surveys within nineteen miles of the Allegany river, where the Surveyor General's orders directed me to begin, but I construed the act of Assembly allowing land to the officers and soldiers, as a *reward* for their services, intended to be at least good *arable land*, and not dam'd hills & barrens which instead of a *reward* would to live on them be a *punishment*, and therefore disobeyed

my instructions, for which Mr. Lukens gave me a *dispensation*, & for which Mr. Broadhead (as I know of no other cause) took my district from me,—but I have had more satisfaction in the reflection of doing my duty so as not to betray the trusts reposed in me of a deserving & defenceless body of men, than I could reap from all the perquisites, whether Legal or *Illegal*, of his office, much less that of a paltry district, out of which I had culled most of the best land, and where I never intended in my own person to make another survey.

For your further satisfaction as to the other Tracts here follows my notes :

“728. A Tract of 1st quality ; the North side good black oak ; the South bottom.”

“759. First quality, having a large quantity of meadow ground in the runs.”

“801. Black & white oak, between first & second quality.”

“810. First quality ; the upland white oak, of second quality, but a great proportion of bottom on the creek, including a part of Pematuning corn fields.”

“817. B. & white oak land ; between 1st & second quality.”

“818. The first quality ; the upland white oak ; in the bottom a part of Pematuning corn fields ; the remainder in different quality with hazel.”

As to the navigation, the Shenango or Pematuning branch, from three or four miles above the great bend, where a creek called Lackawanick empties into, three or four miles below the mouth of Askeawacung, I think is better boating than the Juniata from Huntingdon to Mifflin, and from Askeawacung down I believe no obstructions are in it except the great falls four miles from Beaver town.

Have you any inclination of purchasing United States Military Warrants on Sciota or Muskingum ? If you & your friends lay out a few thousand dollars on them, you may make independent fortunes for your Children. From my knowledge of the Country, having been on part of Land reserved, I could be of service. The way I propose, would be for a certain proportion of the land to be agreed on, to examine personally the Township lines, so as to be enabled with *certainly* to choose agree-

ably to the Lot drawn. From an examination of the act of Congress you will know that such information will be absolutely necessary. I have a few hundred acres of my own, and would put them into the Company. Should you be disposed to enter into a plan of this kind, you could soon form a company to take 5 or six sections of Townships. A line on the subject by post would be acceptable. You are no doubt acquainted with some who have large quantities purchased, and might be disposed to join in the Company.

I am, Sir, with usual respect,

Your most ob't servant

AND. HENDERSON.



THE SMYSERS OF YORK COUNTY.

MATTHIAS SMYSER, son of Martin and Anna Barbara Smyser, was born February 17, 1715, in the village of Rugelbach, belonging to the parish Lustenan, about six miles west of Dunkelsbuhl, in Germany. Of his early history little is known. With his brother George and sister Margaretta, he came to America in 1738, and located on Kreutz creek, York county, Pennsylvania, taking up a large body of land in the neighborhood of what is now called Spring Forge, in the same county. This land he subsequently sold, and purchased a farm about three miles west of York, to which he removed in May, 1745, and on which he resided until his death. George Smyser went to Virginia, and nothing is known of his descendants. Margaretta married a Mr. Eyster, and had a large family. She died in 1826, at the age of ninety-eight years. Matthias Smyser died in 1778, at the age of sixty-three. His wife, whose name is unknown, died prior. They had issue, among others:

i. *Michael*, b. 1740; d. 1810; remained on a portion of the paternal farm; although his education was limited, he was known as a man of discriminating mind and sound judgment. He was early associated with the leading patriots of the Revolution, and commanded a company in Col. Michael Swope's battalion, of York county associators, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. In 1778 he was elected one of the members of the Assembly, and from that time until 1790 served in that body. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was elected to the State Senate, filling that honorable position eight years. He died in 1810. Mr. Smyser married, and had issue, *Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Michael*, and *Susan*.

ii. *Jacob*, b. 1742; d. 1794; was several years a justice of the peace; and in 1789 elected a member of the House of Representatives, serving until his death. He married, and had *Henry, Jacob, Martin, John, Catharine, Daniel, Peter*, and *Adam*.

iii. *Matthias*, b. 1742 ; d. February, 1829 ; resided all his life on the old homestead, in West Manchester township ; he served as a teamster in the war for Independence, and was throughout a zealous advocate of the Whig cause. He married, and had *Catharine, Mary, [Polly,] George, Jacob, Matthias, Philip, and Henry.*

iv. *Dorothy*, b. 1747 ; m. Peter Hoke, and had *Michael, Glorissa, Catharine, Peter, Jacob, Sarah, Polly, and George.*

v. *Sabina*, b. 1750 ; m. Jacob Swope, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and had *Jacob, George, Matthias, Emanuel, Frederick,* and two daughters.

vi. *Rosanna*, b. 1753 ; d. 1796 or 1797 ; m. George Maul ; resided some years in the town of York, and afterwards removed to Loudoun county, Virginia, about midway between Nolan's Ferry, on the Potomac, and Leesburg ; and had *Susan, Catharine, Polly, Peggy, Elizabeth, George, and Daniel. Elizabeth* m. Leonard Eichelberger ; resided near Dillsburg, York county, where she died, leaving *Jacob, Frederick, George, John,* and several daughters.

vii. *Anna Maria*, b. 1757 ; d. 1833 ; m. Martin Ebert, and had *George, Martin, Daniel, Adam, Michael, Susan, Helena,* and *Anna Mary.*

viii. *Susanna*, b. 1760 ; d. 1840 ; m. Philip Ebert, and had *Henry, Elizabeth, Catharine, Lydia, Sarah,* and *Michael.*



PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS.

BY WILLIAM H. EGGLE, M. D., M. A.

Gen. GABRIEL HIESTER.

Gabriel Hiester, jr., son of Gabriel Hiester and Elizabeth Bausman, was born in Bern township, Berks county, Penn'a, January 5, 1779. He received a good English and German education, and his early years were spent on his father's farm. His father being an active politician, the son was early imbued with the same spirit. In 1809 he was appointed by Gov. Snyder clerk of the courts of Berks county, and in 1811 prothonotary, holding these offices until 1817. During the war of 1812-14, he was brigade major, and served under General Adams of Berks county during the campaign at Washington and Baltimore. Under appointment by Gov. Findlay, he held the office of associate judge from 1819 to 1823. Gov. Shulze appointed Judge Hiester Surveyor General, when he removed to Harrisburg. He held that position from May 11, 1824, to May 11, 1830. He was a presidential elector in 1817 and again in 1821, casting his vote for James Monroe. About 1833, he erected the first rolling-mill in this neighborhood, at Fairview, on the Conedoguinet. He died there suddenly September 14, 1831, in his fifty-sixth year, and is buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Gen. Hiester married, May 12, 1803, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Otto, of Reading, who died at Estherton, January 9, 1853. They had children: *Louisa*; *Harriet*, m. C. B. Bioren; *Augustus O.*; *Gabriel*; and *Catharine*; all of whom are deceased except Augustus O., of Estherton. Gen. Hiester was a representative man of one of the most prominent families in Central Pennsylvania. Influential, nay potential, in political affairs, he was a man of enlarged views, of strict integrity, and high social attainments. He was methodical in business and energetic. In the establishment of the rolling-mill at Fairview, he was in the advance of those great industrial establishments which have given the locality the importance it deserves.

THEODORE BURR.

Theodore Burr was born August 16, 1762, at Torrington, Conn. He received a classical education, and studied mechanical and civil engineering, subsequently becoming the inventor of the Burr system of bridge building. The act for the erection of the Harrisburg bridge, and to incorporate a company for the building of a similar structure at Northumberland, was passed in 1809. These bridges were both built by Theodore Burr, and his son, Henry Huntington Burr, then a mere stripling, aided him very materially. The bridge at Harrisburg, erected between the years 1813 and 1817, was considered, in its day, a remarkable structure, and for many years was particularly noticed by travelers in America. One half of the original bridge is yet standing. Mr. Burr subsequently constructed the bridge at McCall's Ferry, on the Lower Susquehanna. The ravages of time, flood, and fire have left only the one referred to. Mr. Burr died suddenly at Middletown, where he was superintending the erection of a bridge over the Swatara, on the 21st of November, 1822. He married, in 1789, Asenath Cook, granddaughter of Capt. James Cook, the Navigator. She was born March 13, 1770, at Torrington, Connecticut, and died March 3, 1839, at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. They had issue:

- i. *Marilla*, b. October 15, 1790.
- ii. *Asenath*, b. February 3, 1792.
- iii. *Philomelia*, b. April 13, 1794.
- iv. *Henry Huntington*, b. Nov. 15, 1795.
- v. *George Cook*, b. April 14, 1798.
- vi. *Amanda Allen*, b. April 6 1800.
- vii. *Charles D.*, b. September 4, 1803.
- viii. *Julia Ann*, b. March 28, 1805.
- ix. *Theodosia*, b. March 25, 1807.

Col. WILLIAM N. IRVINE.

William McNeill Irvine, second son of Gen. William Irvine of the Revolution, and Anne Callender, daughter of Capt. Robert Callender of Middlesex, Cumberland county, was born about 1778 at Carlisle, Penn'a. He was educated at Dickinson college, where he graduated; subsequently studied law with Judge Thomas Duncan, and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in 1802. He afterwards located at

Harrisburg and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at an adjourned court March, 1807. He entered the United States army as captain May 3, 1808, in the regiment of light artillery, and was stationed several years at New Orleans. He left the army, by resignation about 1811 or 1812, and resumed the practice of law at Sunbury. In July 1813 he was acting Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, which duties he performed until his appointment by the President of the United States as colonel of the Forty-second regiment U. S. infantry, August 4, 1813. At the close of the war he resigned, and located at Harrisburg, and was appointed deputy attorney general for the counties of Dauphin and Northumberland. Subsequently commissioned by Gov. Snyder, Sept. 14, 1815, Escheator General of the State, which position he filled until the abolishment of the office. From 1819 to 1821 he was Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and had previously, 1818-19, represented the county of Dauphin in the State Legislature, and to him is due the credit for originating the bill authorizing and directing the erection of the Capitol building at Harrisburg. Gov. Shulze appointed him president judge of the judicial district comprising York and Adams counties, but he resigned shortly after, owing to some difficulty with the members of the bar and efforts made to impeach him. Col. Irvine was a brilliant pleader, but not a lawyer, and hence his failure in the judicial station to which he had been elevated. He returned to Harrisburg, where he resumed the practice of the law for awhile, and subsequently died there on the 25th of September, 1854. He is buried in the cemetery in that city. Judge Irvine was an excellent military officer, and an eloquent speaker. He was a gentleman of fine personal appearance, tall and commanding, of good conversational powers, and for a period of thirty years was quite prominent and influential in public affairs. He married July 26, 1808, JULIANNA GALBRAITH daughter of Major Andrew Galbraith of Cumberland county, and a sister of Chief Justice John B. Gibson's wife. They left two children: Dr. *Galbraith A.* who practiced medicine successfully in Warren county, and died a few years ago; and *William C.*, of Philadelphia, formerly in the quartermaster's department.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAPT. DAVID ZIEGLER.—In the *Carlisle Gazette* of 3d June, 1789, is this: "Married at Marietta (Muskingum) by Arthur St. Clair, Esquire, Capt. David Zeagler to Miss Sheffield from Rhode Island."

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION to nominate representatives to the First Congress of the United States, and also Presidential electors, assembled at Lancaster on the 3d of November, 1788. The county of Dauphin was represented by John Joseph Henry, John Gloninger, and Alexander Graydon.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.—A gentleman contemplating an extended visit to Europe, with some time at his disposal for antiquarian and genealogical researches, desires to have the names and place of birth of immigrants who arrived in Pennsylvania prior to 1776, including, however, only such as came from Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. It is his purpose to visit as many places as circumstances will permit, and to gain such information as will be of great interest to Americans of Teutonic descent. It will be necessary to give the city, town, or village in each case—the name of the kingdom, province, or district will not be sufficient. Address editor of *Historical Register*.

JUNIATA.—Reichel, "Transactions of the Moravian Society," page 26, says "Juniata is an Iroquois word. The Delawares say Juch-niada or Chuch-niada, written also Sko-kooniady, Choniata, and Chiniotta." Also Cheniaty, Taylor draft A. D. 1704, (Dr. Egle's *Notes and Queries*, 1881;) Juniada, Gov. Thomas' message, 1743. In a note, page 103, "Memorials of the Moravian Church," edited by the lamented William C. Reichel, editor of the Transactions above quoted from, he says "the Shawanese were a tribe of Southern Indians who, prior to 1700, had been expelled from their seats by the Spaniards of Florida, and navigated northward." * * * "They moved up the river and built a town at Pax-tang." On page 5 Zinzendorf calls them the Floridans, *i. e.*, adds Mr. Reichel, "Shawanese." Defering, of course, to the great authority of Mr. Reichel, I am inclined to adopt the suggestion of James Milliken, Esq., of Bellefonte, who, in a conversation a few days since, alluding to the fact that the Shawanese had removed from Spanish Florida, said a plausible supposition was they had brought with them the recollection of the Spanish word *Juanita*, feminine of the, Spanish word for John or Sister of John.

JOHN B. LINN.

J. WALKER.—In the *Carlisle Gazette* for 1788, there is a "Monody on the Death of James Oliver, Esq., by J. Walker," the most noticeable feature of which is its extreme length, covering the issues of May 28, June 4, 11, 25, and July 2 and 9. Was not this J. Walker the ancestor of Hon. John H. Walker of Erie, the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1873-4?

OFFICERS OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES FOR 1883.—We give herewith brief memoranda relating to several county societies, and request that others will furnish similar information:

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes-Barre, was incorporated in 1858.

President—Charles F. Ingham, M. D., C. E.

Vice Presidents—E. R. Mayer, M. D., Calvin Parsons, Rev. Henry L. Jones, L. C. Paine.

Treasurer—Sheldon Reynolds.

Recording Secretary—Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

Corresponding Secretary—Hon. E. L. Dana.

The Society has recently issued "*A Memorandum Description of the finer specimens of Indian Earthen-ware Pots in the collection of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., made by Harrison Wright, Recording Secretary of the Society, and Member of the Committee on Cabinet*," being publication No. 4, a valuable contribution to North American Archæology. It is illustrated by photographs of seven pots, remarkable specimens of the skill of the aborigines. Dr. Wright has done good service in this particular.

Historical Society of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, (late "Old Resident's Association,") organized April 10, 1878.

President—Thomas J. Biggam.

Vice Presidents—John E. Parke, R. Miller, Jr., William Little, J. P. Fleming, John Rippey, Dr. George S. Hays.

Treasurer—John Fullerton.

Secretary—W. M. Gormly.

Meetings held on the second Thursday of each month, except the months of June, July, and August.

Historical Society of Dauphin County, organized, 1867.

President—A. Boyd Hamilton.

Vice Presidents—Hamilton Alricks, Joseph H. Nisley, Daniel Eppey.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D.

Recording Secretary—George Wolf Buehler.

Treasurer—John B. Cox.

Librarian—William H. Egle, M. D.

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HARRISBURG,
PA.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. I, — No. 3.

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1883.

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Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

NUMBER 3.

OCTOBER, 1883.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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EARLY INDIAN HISTORY ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

BY PROF. A. L. GUSS.

III.

Captain John Smith published an account of the infant colony of Virginia, called the "*Generall Historie*," etc., in which there is a narration of his expedition to the Susquehanna river. He set out July 24, 1608, and returned September 8, following. "John Smith writ this with his own hand." His book also contains a supplementary narrative of his trip prepared by Bagnall, Powell, and Todkill, three of his companions. It was published in London, in 1624, had 248 pages, and was re-issued, with date of title-page only altered, in 1626, 1627, and twice in 1632. It was also translated and published in the works of DeBry and of Hulsius. A copy in our State Library is of the date 1632, and cost seventy-five dollars. An edition of 1630, called "*True Travels*," etc., contains, besides the matter of the "*Generall Historie*," an account of Smith's adventures in Europe, Asia, and Africa. A careful reprint of this work, in two volumes, was made in Richmond, Va., in 1819. These editions contain a map, drawn by Smith himself, embracing the Chesapeake bay and circumjacent regions, extending upwards indefinitely into Pennsylvania. Considering his facilities, the geographical outlines are so correct that it must be regarded as a most wonderful work: and the map alone proves Smith

to have been a close observer, a born explorer, and a most extraordinary man. Smith modestly remarks that what he did with his small means he left the reader to judge by the map he made of the country, which would, however, convey only an imperfect idea of the magnitude thereof. For many years there were no improvements made on Smith's map. It was copied by Dutch, French, and others, and attached to their maps, or used as a model by other map-makers. In a suit during the boundary line controversy, Penn's heirs, in 1735, said: "That is the oldest book and in best esteem," and Secretary Logan and Surveyor Eastburn testified that the map "is the most correct of any first description of a new country" that they had ever seen. A copy of the date of 1624 was produced during this trial. It was claimed that in the Maryland charter the lands granted Lord Baltimore "were so bounded by the help of Capt. Smith's said book and map of Virginia, and no other, for that map only, and no other then extant, has all the names agreeable to those mentioned and used in said patent." Hence, Smith's map helped to cradle Delaware, and played its part in determining the famous "Mason and Dixon's Line." It was certainly the first effort to map any part of our present State, (*Penn'a Arch., N. S., vol. vii, 315, 322, and 340.*)

It is proper here also to mention the other publications of Smith and his contemporaries, which in any way bear upon the Susquehanna exploration. The "*True Relation*," etc., London, 1608, has nineteen unpagged leaves and gives an account of the colony covering the first thirteen months from April 26, 1607. This has been reprinted with notes by Charles Deane, Boston, 1864. The vessel that took the manuscript to England left the same day that Smith started on his first voyage up the bay, and hence it contains nothing about that discovery.

As early as 1612, there was also published at Oxford, a tract called "*A Map of Virginia*," etc., with a description of the country by Smith, 48 pages, and an appendix by other writers, 110 pages. The map and that part of this Oxford tract which was written by Smith himself, was republished, with but few variations, in the "*Generall Historie*," pages 21 to 96; but the part written by the others was much changed and amplified.

The "*True Relation*" is not thus used in making up the "*Generall Historie*," because, as some suppose, it could not be made to fit the story of Pocahontas saving his brains from the murderous club of Powhatan, which first appeared in that book. What Smith has told us of the Susquehannocks, was, therefore, substantially written and mapped in the Oxford tract. It appears that this map, and the "annexed relation of the countries and nations," was sent home by Smith soon after his return from the Susquehanna explorations in 1608, but was not printed until 1612, which was a couple of years after his return to England, and its publication must have passed under his eye. What changes he made in supervising the printing no one can tell. Purchas, in his "*Pilgrimage*," 1613, published an abstract of the Oxford tract, and gives a brief sketch of the Susquehannocks. It seems that while preparing this work, a year or two previous, he had been "courteously" allowed to see "Smith's Mappe," which "may somewhat satisfy the desirous and his book when it shall be printed, further." Purchas, in his "*Pilgrimes*," 1625, pages 1691 to 1733, republishes Smith's map and his Oxford tract descriptions almost literally; but the appended portions correspond more with the "*Generall Historie*," and the changes it introduced. The beautiful photo-lithographic copy of Smith's map, which we have the pleasure of presenting herewith to the subscribers of the HISTORICAL REGISTER, contains the figures 41 on the lower left corner, indicating the page of Smith's book the map was to face; and at the top, 1690 and 1691, denote the pages in the "*Pilgrimes*," between which the map was to be placed.

With Smith's writings, there should be mentioned, also, the "*Historie of Travaile into Virginia*," etc., by William Strachey, Secretary of the Colony, 1609-1612, first printed from his manuscript, by the Hakluyt Society of London, in 1849. It has a vocabulary of Indian words, and was probably written prior to 1616 from notes taken in Virginia, though many pages of it are identical with Smith's Map and description of 1612.

Capt. Smith passed up the Susquehanna to the falls. He says: "Though canoes may go a day's journey or two up it, we could not get two miles up it with our boat for rocks."

The first rocks, however, we now know, are at Port Deposit, at the head of tide water, and this point is four miles from the bay. It is very probable, also, that Smith was up still higher, either on land or in an Indian canoe. The number of islands in the river, which he has marked on his map, and the cross mark denoting the highest point reached by him on the river, being by the scale at least fifteen miles, seem to require that Capt. Smith was actually up as far as the State line. On the Potomac and other rivers it is clear he went beyond the "rocks." He may have been the first white man that ever trod the soil of Pennsylvania. At all events, so far as we have any definite account, he was the first white man that met Indians who're-sided within the limits of Pennsylvania.

While among the Tockwocks "so it chanced one of them could speak the language of Powhatan," and having learned of a mighty nation living on a large river, "we prevailed with the interpreter to take with him another interpreter, to persuade the Sasquesahanocks to come to visit us" at a place near the mouth of the river, where Smith awaited them. These natives Smith has designated in his book as Sasquesahanocks, and laid down on his map as *Sasquesahanoughs*. Smith's companions say: "Three or four days we expected their return, then sixty of those giant-like people came down with presents of venison, tobacco, pipes three feet long, baskets, targets, bows, and arrows." They lived on the "chief spring" coming in at the head of the bay from "the north-west from among the mountains"—an interesting statement, proving that Smith learned something of the existence of the mountains on the upper parts of the river. He even ascertained the trend, for he says: "From the head of the bay to the north-west the land is mountainous, and so in a manner from thence by a south-west line, so that the more southward the farther off from the bay are those mountains." That portion of the map beyond the rocks, or highest point reached by the explorers, was, of course, constructed by Smith upon information derived from these Indians during this single interview. As it is not explained in the book, its interpretation has given rise to very divergent opinions.

The principal town, Sasquesahanough, is laid down on the map, by the scale, about twenty-two miles from the bay, but the book speak of them being located "two days' journey higher than our barge could pass for the rocks," which would place them much higher up the river. Certainly, a two days' journey was more than twenty-two miles, and as they awaited the return of the interpreters "three or four days," they probably may have gone forty or fifty miles. It is claimed that this chief town was always near the mouth of the Conestoga creek. As we know that the location of such Indian towns were often changed on account of cleanliness, convenience of wood, and for other considerations; and as we know there was a "Sasquehannocks new town" where "some falls below hinder navigation," about 1648; and that "the present Sasquahana Fort" in 1670, was on the south side of the river below "the greatest fal," now known as the Conewago falls: and as they had a fort at the mouth of the Octoraro, perhaps as early as 1662, it is impossible to exactly locate the town designated by Smith. Though nothing is stated in the narrative of other towns, yet Smith must, at this interview, have learned of five others given on the map, all evidently belonging to the same nation, or to confederate allies, for the general title covers all of them. Positive proof that *Cepowig* was one of their towns is found in the general recapitulation of the names and locations of the tribes by an early writer, who says "the Sasquesahanoes are on the Bolus river"—there being no other town to which it could refer, for no natives were found along the upper part of the western shore. What information he had, beyond Smith's exploration, we are not informed. The Bolus is now known as the Patapsco, entering the bay at Baltimore. The map, however, gives *Cepowig* on another stream—Willowbye's river; which seems to be an elongation of our Bush river. In either case, the town may have been in the direction of Westminster, Md. *Attaock* is at the head of a stream emptying into the Susquehanna on the west side below the chief town, apparently forty miles from the bay, which may indicate the region of York. About twenty miles above the chief town on the east side of the river is *Quadroque*. Just

above this the river forks, and it is impossible to tell by the map which is the main branch of the stream. *Tesinigh* is on a branch coming from the north-west. *Utchowig* is a town on the other branch coming from the west. Both these towns, seemingly by the scale, are about sixty miles from the bay. This may indicate that Quadroque was about Middletown, *Tesinigh* about Lebanon, and *Utchowig* about opposite Harrisburg. It must be borne in mind, however, that these towns are named and located entirely from descriptions given by these Indians after their peculiar fashion and through a double translation, and that they may have been, and in all probability were, much further up the river. No dependence can be placed upon the scale of leagues, for points, beyond the limits of Smith's explorations. "The rest was had by information of the savages, and set down according to their instructions." Even if Smith had an idea of these distances, they may have been forgotten in after years before the map was made, and this part may have been contracted by the engraver to suit the space left on the border of the map. In his Oxford Tract, 1612, Smith says the river "cometh three or four days' journey from the head of the bay." One of Smith's principal motives in making this exploration was the hope of discovering the supposed, and much sought for, passage to the "South Sea" or Pacific Ocean, and thus opening a near way to China. It will be remembered, he was sailing up the "Chickahomania" creek, at the time he was captured, a year prior to this, on what seems to us this same comic errand. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that he inquired diligently concerning the upper parts of the river, its branches, and the towns located upon it. In reply only the larger branches and the principal towns would be given. As he learned that the river came "from among the mountains," it would be a queer thing if he inquired nothing as to what tribes were among those mountains, and with what tribes they had alliances; as we find he did in the friendly conferences he had on other rivers. All things considered it is not, therefore, an improbable interpretation to locate Attaock on the Juniata, Quadroque at the forks at Northumberland, *Tesinigh* on the North Branch towards Wyoming, and *Utchowig* on the West

Branch towards Lock Haven. As such, they may have denoted the head towns of allied tribes. The map shows the towns have "king's houses."

This position seems to be demonstrated by the identification of Utchowig at the head of the upper West Branch, with the *Eries*, or Nation of the *Chat*, as the French called them. Smith, in speaking of the Virginia animals, says: "*Utchunquoyes* is like a wild cat." Purchas, in his "*Pilgrimes*," says: "There is also a beast they call *Vetchunquoyes*, in the form of a wild cat." Strachey says, the *Utchoonggwai* is a wild beast bigger than a cat and spotted black under the belly as a lynx. Ut-chun-quoy, or, perhaps, -quog, which equals -wog or -wig, is near enough Ut-cho-wig to be regarded as almost certainly the same word. They are much more nearly alike than many other spellings now regarded as identical. Gen. John S. Clark maintains that the word "Chat," as applied by Canadian traders and missionaries, did not refer to the wild-cat, but to the raccoon, and that there are reasons for believing that this Erie, or Cat, or Raccoon nation, which the armed Five Nations obliterated in 1655, at one time came from the Susquehanna, and probably even from the Chesapeake bay, and were even then known as the Raccoon People. The early Virginia writers, however, seem to distinguish between the wild-cats and what they variously term—*rahaugheuns*, *raugroughcuns*, (*True Relation*,) *aroucouns*, (*True Declaration*, 1610,) *arougheuns*, (*Pilgrimage*,) *rarowcuns*, (*Gen. His.*,) *rakowns*, (*Whittaker*,) *racones*, (*Humor*,) *arraha-counes*, and which are said to be "much like a badger, but living on trees like a squirrel." On the other hand, Father Sagard describes the Chat in a manner that leaves little doubt that the Erie chat was a raccoon, and that it is the animal after whom they were named. He says: "Nation of the Chat, * * * and it is my opinion that this name has been given them on account of these chats, small wolves or leopards, which are found in their country, of which they make clothing, trimmed and ornamented with the animals' tails sewed around the edges and on the back." In *Montanus*, 1671, p. 130, we have an illustration of this tail ornamentation. It is not material to our argument as to whether *eragak*, *jegosasa*, *chat*, are to be translated

raccoon or wild-cat. It would be perfectly natural, even if the Susquehannocks describes the distant town by an Iroquois term, that the two Tockwock interpreters would give it to Smith in Nanticoke or Powhatan; and, considering the adverse circumstances of the conference and the dialectical variations, Smith did well in giving Ut-cho-wig for Raccoon or Chat town: and there can be no reasonable doubt that they are "*the Nation du Chat or Eriech-ronons*" of the Jesuit Relations of 1641, and whose habitations may well be inferred, in 1646, by the statement that in approaching the Erie country from the east "there is a thick, oily, stagnant water, which takes fire like brandy." In Smith's day it would seem that they were yet upon the heads of the West Branch. That Smith's towns are not to be confined by the scale to the narrow limits of the lower river, as has been hitherto supposed, is greatly strengthened by the manner in which he has laid down on his map the three towns of the *Atquanachukes* from information gained at this same interview, which name is, no doubt, a descriptive title of the Delawares. "*Chickahokin*" is certainly Chikohacki or Chihokies, one of the names of the Unamis or Turtle tribe, and their location is properly in the State of Delaware. The *Macocks* may be the Minsis—the location, on the west side of a river, which, as Smith heard it spoken of, he has no doubt intended for the Delaware river, points clearly to the Minisinks, above the Delaware Water Gap, as the council-house of that tribe. The word is given by Smith as meaning a "pompeon like a muske millen." Heckewelder also gives it as meaning boxes made of the inner bark of elm and birch, used to pack maple sugar for transportation. The title of "pumpkin eaters" may have been a Tockwock term of derision. In a Dutch reproduction of Smith's map, in *Montanus*, 1671, this Delaware river is more distinctly marked, and the bay, at its mouth, is clearly delineated. There can be no question as to the river and location here intended. Beyond this river, and near the unexplored ocean, is the *Atquanachuk* town itself, and we find this name given on several Dutch maps for many subsequent years. They are located well up in New Jersey, near New York, and were evidently Delawares. DeLaet,

in 1624, says: "The people who dwell about this bay [New York] are called *Aquamachugues*." The Italian map of 1632 gives them as "*Aguana Chugues*." William Strachey, in his book calls them the *Ac-quan-ac-huks*. Smith expressly says of the Susquehannocks: "Many descriptions and discourses they made us of *Atquanachuk*," signifying that they "are on the ocean sea." Here we see how he got his information by which he located these distant people, and by analogy we must place the other towns far up the Susquehanna. Hence, we cannot agree that most of Smith's towns "were in the present Lancaster county." Nothing, in a manner, is further known of these towns—at least not under these names. It has been claimed that all these names of Susquehanna towns are Iroquois, of the Susquehannock dialect, but those making this claim have not deciphered their significations, and it seems most natural and probable that they came to Smith translated into Powhatan or Tockwock. Names which the interpreters understood they would be as likely to translate as any other words; and they did understand these names as well as any other words they translated. The *Atquanachuk* names were received at the same time, through the same medium, from the same natives, and they are not Iroquois. We have, therefore, clear proof that they did translate these, and why not, then, the others? Again the Algonquin word for place, region, land, country, is *ohke*, *auke*, in Delaware *hacki*, in Smith's book and map *ocke*, *ock*, *ack*, etc. This terminal evidently closes most of the names in both lists. Some, or all, of Smith's names are given on other maps, for more than half a century, but only as copied after Smith. On subsequent maps, such as the Popple, where many undoubted Susquehanna Iroquois names do occur, none of Smith's names are given.

We regret that we must leave much of interest connected with this subject in the uncertainty which surrounds it, provoked at the great loss of that information which an intelligent pen, at that period, might have given us in a few minutes. We will pay our respects hereafter to the interior defunct tribes, and to the chief town, *Connadago* or Fort, which Smith

says they had palisaded to defend themselves against their mortal enemies, the Massawomakes.

Before leaving this subject, we call attention to a matter which has hitherto not been understood. The "*True Relation*," written by Smith in Virginia, and sent home with Capt. Nelson's ship, which sailed on the very day Smith set out on his first trip up the bay, was published that same year, 1608, and, of course, contains no information of what was learned during the two Chesapeake exploring voyages; yet it contains a passage of great interest pertaining to Susquehanna Indian affairs, as given by Powhatan a year previous. As before stated, nothing contained in the "*True Relation*" was ever incorporated into any of Smith's later writings, though it is, perhaps, the most reliable of all the historical matter published over Smith's name. Perhaps its very truth unfitted it for revamping into the romance that was woven into the "*Generall Historie*." It tells the story of the Chickahominy voyage, and his capture by "Opeckakenough," to whom he showed his compass, and with whom he held a scientific conversation on astronomy and the shape of the earth, which he related to his brother Powhatan when he delivered Smith to that emperor. "He, much delighted in Opechan Canough's relation of what I had described to him, oft examined me upon the same. He asked me the cause of our coming." Smith replied that they had had a disastrous encounter with a Spanish ship, and came up the river for fresh water while repairing the vessel. Then Powhatan "demanded why we went farther with our boat." Smith seems to have been afraid to admit that they were settlers, and told him that his father had a child slain, as they supposed by the Monacans, whom Smith shrewdly reminded him were also his enemies, and that he wished to revenge the death. Smith said this happened on the "back sea, on the other side of the maine, where there was salt water." This was Smith's trick to divert the sly emperor and get information of the South sea, supposed to be not far distant. Powhatan had been out of school for some time, and this talk was somewhat confusing to his geography. However, "after good deliberation," he "began to describe the countries beyond the falls, with

many of the rest," that is, we presume, other countries. Smith represents him to have said that the "said water dashed amongst many stones and rocks each storm, which caused oft times the heads of the river to be brackish." The King's Council had ordered the colonists to explore the rivers, and especially the north-west branches, for the near route to China; and Smith, having his eyes on the South sea, understood Powhatan to refer to it. It has been hitherto supposed that Powhatan was trying to deceive Smith, and that he adopted his tactics in telling about the sea-water during storms dashing over into the heads of the river. It is clear, however, that Smith did not comprehend the great chief's geographical description, for the answer does not relate to the region hitherto supposed, but opens up a glimpse into the state of affairs in altogether another section, as is evident from Powhatan's discourse as given in the "*True Relation*." It says: "*Anchanachuck* he described to be the people that had slain my brother, whose death he would revenge. He described also, upon the same sea, a mighty nation called *Pocoughtronack*, a fierce nation that did eat men, and warred with the people of *Moyaoncer* and *Pataromerke*, nations upon the top of the heads of the bay, under his territories, where the year before they had slain an hundred. He signified their crowns were shaven, long hair in the neck tied on a knot, swords like pole-axes. Beyond them he described people with short coats and sleeves to their elbows, that passed that way in ships like ours. Many kingdoms he described me to the head of the bay, which seemed to be a mighty river, issuing from mighty mountains betwixt the two seas." It must be conceded that Powhatan had considerable knowledge of the country, more or less definite, and extending several hundred miles. Such information was obtained through hunting and war parties, and from captives. He could not see where Smith's brother could have been killed, except by a tribe adjoining the sea, where white men had landed. Hence, we may rest assured that the An-chan-ac-huck are the At-quin-ac-huck, that is, the Delawares, of whom the Susquehannocks told Smith, a year later, that they were "on the ocean sea." The words are practically identical, and the map gives

their location, and this rationally interprets the supposition of Powhatan. Two of the names we may safely regard as misprints, of which the tract is full, for Moyaonces and Patawomeake. The Moyaons, whom Purchas calls Moyowances, are on the map on the north side of the Potomac, at about the place afterwards famous as the home of the Piscataways. Patawomek is given on the south side of the river, on a point of Potomac creek, where New Marlborough, Stafford county, Va., now is. From this tribe the river received its name.

Now, Powhatan describes a people that had been waging war on these two tribes, who belonged to his territories, and of whom they had killed one hundred the previous year. He describes their name, character, location, manner of wearing their hair, the fact that they were in possession of hatchets, as also a vivid picture of the Susquehanna river. Everything here points to and fits the Susquehannocks, visited by Smith the next year, but at this time yet entirely unknown. They were a mighty and fierce nation with wide-spread fame, and reported to be cannibals, which is a charge often made against them in common with the other Iroquois tribes in after years. Alsop, 1666, charges the Susquehannocks with eating portions of the prisoners which they burned at the stake. The very word, Mohawk, meant man-eaters, as applied to them by the Hudson river Indians. The manner of wearing the hair is clearly intended to describe just what Smith saw the next year, and has so well pictured in his map. The iron hatchets which Smith found in possession of the Tockwocks, they informed him they had received from the Susquehannocks; and they in turn, Smith says, informed him that "from the French they had their hatchets," and Purchas says the same thing. Swords like pole-axes are evidently hatchets; and though we cannot, at this date, fix the time and place "on the same sea," adjoining the Delawares and the Susquehannocks where the French traded with the natives, yet the fact that they had these goods seems to be undeniable. It must have, at that date, seemed quite probable. It was possibly at the New York bay, as the Susquehannocks were one of the Minqua tribes, one of whom was

at this period at this busy point, as given on old maps, and as appears from Dutch historians, and from the sale of Staten Island, the deed of which contains the signature of a "Minqua Sachemack." After 1603, we know the French were very active in the fur trade about the St. Lawrence, "and it is notorious that Sieur Champlain did for many years prosecute the fur trade at a place where Boston now stands," and other places, "during more than ten years before any English or Dutch inhabited that quarter,"—*Penna. Arch. N. S. vol. vi: p. 38* also 4 and 34, and Champlain's map in Vol. III. Doc. His. N. Y. and p. 35 where the Dutch, in 1623, "convoyed the Frenchman out of the river," and the Dutch tell us the natives came thirty days' journey from the interior to trade. The Susquehannocks were a ruling tribe, and enforced trade privileges. The name Powhatan gave this fierce and mighty nation is Pocoughtronack, or, as elsewhere more correctly spelled in the same tract, Pocoughtaonack. William Strachey, Hakluyt Soc., Vol. VI, 27, calls them "Bocootawwonaukes." There can scarcely be any doubt of the identity of the people Po-cough-ta-on-ack, Bo-coo-taw-won-auk, and the Sasque-sa-han-ock. We shall refer to these words hereafter. The historical student will notice, also, that the wars which the fierce nation on the heads of the bay were waging upon the Potomac tribes, is precisely the same picture presented when Lord Baltimore, twenty-five years later, made his first settlement in Maryland and for many years later. As Lake Erie was, in fact, the only "back sea" of which Powhatan knew anything, his description of the Susquehanna is most admirable as "a mighty river issuing from mighty mountains betwixt the two seas." The statement about the storms washing the salt water among the rocks had of course reference to the action of the tides on the same river. The reference to clothing and "ships like ours" plainly refers to Europeans.

Finally, if anything further be needed to prove the correctness of our position in regard to the identity and location of the Anchanaeluckes mentioned by Powhatan in 1607, it is demonstrated by Powhatan himself a year or two subsequently. In the fall after Smith returned from the Susquehanna, Captain

Newport arrived from England with a copper crown for Powhatan. He sent Smith over to invite the Chief to Jamestown to the coronation. The haughty chief refused to come: and among other things said, as we find in the "*Map of Virginia*," etc., 1612: "As for the Monacans, I can revenge my own injuries; and as for *Atquanuchuck*, [the Barrens, New Jersey,] where you say your brother was slain, it is *in the contrary way* from those parts you suppose it. But for any salt water beyond the mountains, the relations you have had from my people are false; whereupon he began to draw plots upon the ground of all those regions." This settles it.

The testimony of Strachey is no less clear as to the other word. He says: "The low land of Virginia borders west and north-west upon the Falls and the country of the Monacans, and north upon the Bocootauwanauks, east upon the sea, and south upon Florida." Again, "to the northward of the Falls [at Richmond,] and bending to the north-east lieth the skirt of the high land country, from whence the aforesaid five navigable rivers take their heads, which run through the low land into the Chesapeake bay; this quarter is altogether unknown to us as yet, only herein are seated, say the Indians, those people whom Powhatan calls Bocootauwonaukes." And again, the great emperor * * we commonly call Powhatan, * * * the greatness and bounds of whose empire, by reason of his power and ambition in his youth, has larger limits than ever before had any of his predecessors in former times, for he seems to command south and north from Mangoages and Chawonaks * * to Tockwogh, a town palisaded standing at the north end of the bay; * * south-west to Anoeg, (not on the map,) ten days distant from us; west * * to the foot of the mountains; north-west to the borders of Massawomeck and Bocootauwonough, his enemies; north-east and by east to Accohanock, Acconack, and some other petty nations lying on the east side of our bay." This unquestionably identifies the "Bocootauwanaukes" with the Susquehannocks; and Powhatan well knew where they and the Delawares were located. A most singular repetition of the relations between these Indians, as described by Powhatan, will be found, in 1644, [*Bozman's His.*

of *Md.*, vol. ii, 27-9,] when the Marylanders were anxious to make peace between the Susquehannocks and the Piscataways, and especially to include the Patomecks, though south of the river.

Smith places the Susquehannocks far above the Powhatan tribes in every respect, and this conforms to the general established superiority of the Iroquois tribes over the more feeble Algonquins. They covered Smith with "a great plaited bear skin," put around his neck "a great chain of white beads weighing six or seven pounds," and they laid at his feet "eighteen mantles, made of divers sorts of skins sewed together," and kept "stroking their ceremonious hands about his neck, for his creation to be their governor and protector," promising aid, and food, and all they had, if he would stay with them to defend and revenge them of their mortal enemies, the Massawomakes. They seem to have had a manly confidence in the white strangers, which contrasts strongly with the low cunning and suspicion so often characteristic of the Algonquin tribes, as is finely illustrated, for example, in Smith's reception on the Potomac, where they came "shouting, yelling, and crying, as so many spirits from hell." Five of the Susquehannock chiefs, after the "talk," came boldly aboard the barge, and crossed with the pale faces over the head of the bay to the Tockwocks, "leaving their men and canoes, the wind being so high they durst not pass." Like the Mohawks, they seem to have passed among the coast tribes whenever they pleased.

Captain Smith's description of these muscular sons of the forest is so charming that this sketch would be incomplete without giving it. He says: "Such great and well proportioned men are seldom seen, for they seemed like giants to the English, yea, and to their neighbors, yet seemed of an honest and simple disposition, with much ado restrained from adoring us as gods. These are the strangest people in all those countries, both in language and attire, for their language may well bescem their proportions, sounding from them as a voice in a vault. Their attire is the skins of bears and wolves. Some have cloaks made of bears' heads and skins, that a man's head goes into the skin's neck, and the ears of the bear fastened to

his shoulders, the nose and teeth hanging down his breast; another bear's face, split behind him, and at the end of his nose hung a paw; the half sleeves coming to the elbows were the necks of bears, and the arms through the mouth, with paws hanging at their noses. One had the head of a wolf, hanging in a chain, for a jewel; his tobacco pipe, three quarters of a yard long, prettily carved with a bird, a deer, or some such devise, at the great end sufficient to beat out one's brains, with bows, and arrows, and clubs suitable to their greatness."

While crossing the bay to Tockwock, with the five chiefs aboard, Smith drew a pen-picture of one of them, of which he says: "The picture of the greatest of them is signified in the map. The calf of his leg was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion, that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hair, the one side was long, the other side shore close, with a ridge over his crown like a cock's comb. His arrows were five quarters long, headed with splinters of white crystal-like stone, in form of a heart, an inch broad, and an inch and a half, or more, long. These he wore in a wolf's skin at his back for a quiver, his bow in one hand, and his club in the other, as described." See the picture in the map. The style of wearing the hair, here described and pictured, will be recognized as somewhat Huronian in fashion, and as Powhatan would say, there is crown shaving and long hair in the neck. Smith closes this first and most interesting interview with these confiding giants, with the pathetic statement that he left them "at Tockwogh sorrowing for our departure, yet we promised the next year to again to visit them."



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL.

Sunbury and Northumberland in 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Here are a number of boatmen employed in going up and down the river to Middletown and back. With these and others from the country, this infant village seems busy and noisy as a Philadelphia ferry-house. I slept in a room with seven of them, and one for a bed-fellow. He was, however, clean and civil, and our bed good and neat. Some of them suspected me of being a clergyman and used me with profound respect. "Your Reverence," was the preface of almost every sentence. One of them, a genuine *Quo-he*, coaxed me by persuasion and complaints out of a sixpence as charity.

Wednesday, June 28th. A very wet, rainy morning. About twelve o'clock marched into this town, from the "Great Island" or "Indian land" fifty miles up the river, thirty young fellows, all expert riflemen, with a drum and fife, under Captain Lowdon.* They passed on, however, soon to Sunbury where they remained until Monday. Brave youth! go, through the kindness of the God of battles, may you prosper and save your country. I made some small acquaintance with Mr. Doheda, a smart agreeable Englishman, and one Mr. Chrystie, a dry, sensible, intelligent Scot.

29th. I rode up the West Branch, two miles, to Mr. Andrew Gibson's,† on the way crossing the river twice, over a fine, rich, island shaded with lofty, smooth beech trees; on one of these I carved my name. After dinner, I went down the river with

*This was Captain Lowdon's company on its way to Boston; see Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley for a roll of this company, enlisted along the West Branch.

†Andrew Gibson lived about a mile below Dr. Rooke's furnace, in now Union county.

two of the Mr. Gibsons in a small boat, for exercise and recreation. The river is perfectly transparent,—so clear that you can see, in the deepest parts, the smallest fish. In the evening came the Philadelphia papers. All things look dark and unsettled. The Irish regiments have arrived. Government is strengthening its forces; the Americans are obstinate in their opposition. The Virginians have differed highly with their Governor, and he has thought it necessary to go on board, with his family, of one of his Majesty's ships. The Continental Congress is sitting in Philadelphia, and recommends Thursday, July 20th, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Saturday, July 1st. I crossed the river and rode into town; my landlady received me kindly. From the room where I write this I have a long, full, and beautiful prospect of Sunbury down the river. Now, going either up or down, are many boats, canoes, &c., plying about. In short, this town in a few years, without doubt, will be grand and busy. I find these two infant villages, like other rivals, are jealous of each other's improvements, and Mr. Haines,* who is proprietor of this place, is much annoyed.

Sunday, July 2d. A rainy, damp morning; but little prospects of service. At eleven, some few came in; we have worship in Mr. McCartney's house. After we began, many came in from the town, and they gave me good attention. Between sermons several gentlemen kindly invited me to visit them; Mr. Cooke, the high sheriff;† Mr. Martin, a gentleman who came lately from Jersey, (Robert Martin;) Mr. Barker,‡ a young gentleman, a lawyer from Ireland last fall. After one hour and a half intermission we had service again; many more were present than

*Reuben Haines, brewer, of Philadelphia.

†Afterward, Col. Wm. Cooke of the 12th Penna. See Dr. Egle's sketches of members of the convention of 1776 for notice of Col. Cooke.—*Penn'a Mag.*, vol. 3, page 320.

‡John Barker, Esq., joined the Revolutionary army in September, 1776. I have a very interesting letter, written by him to Michael Troy, Esq., of Sunbury, dated September 22, 1776. His further history I cannot trace.

in the morning. Mr. Scull, the Surveyor General's [Deputy Surveyor, as John Lukens was then Surveyor General] agreeable mate, was present at both sermons; Mrs. Hunter, Capt. Hunter's lady, who lives on the other side of the water at Fort Augusta, and is burgess [lieutenant] for his county, and is with Mr. Scull now, down at Philadelphia, was also present at both sermons, with her two small, neat daughters, and a beautiful young lady—her niece.* I was invited by Mrs. Scull to coffee. Present: Mrs. Hunter and the young ladies, Mrs. McCartney and her sister, and Mr. Barker. While we were at coffee the post came into town: we have in the papers accounts of the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, where the Provincials were worsted; accounts of Gen. Washington and his aid-de-camp, Mr. Mifflin, leaving Philadelphia for the North American camp. Mrs. Scull very kindly invited me to make her house my home while I shall stay in town. She has a pleasant and valuable garden, the best, by far in the town; it has a neat and well-designed summer-house. She has a well-finished parlor, with many pieces of good painting; four, in special, which struck me much; large heads from ancient marbles of Hypocrates, Tully, Socrates, and Galen.

Monday, July 3d. No paper to be had in town and I have only five sheets. Mr. McCartney gave me £1. 5s. 9d. for the supply, for which he demanded a receipt, a custom here. Breakfasted with Mrs. Scull. I dined with Mr. Martin, in West-way street, on the river. After dinner, Mr. Haines, the proprietor of the town, took me to see a lot he is about to give to the Presbyterian Society. It is a fine high spot on the North-way street, and near the river; also near it is a fine spring of good water. A number of the town gentlemen proposed, if my appointments will allow, to preach in this town on the day of the Continental fast.

Tuesday, July 4th. Mrs. Scull entertained me with many

*Col. Samuel Hunter's wife was a sister of Abram Scott. Their two daughters referred to were Mary, who married Samuel Scott, and Nancy, who married Alexander Hunter, her cousin. The niece was Mary Scott, who married Gen. Wm. Wilson, of Chillisquaque Mills, grandfather of Mrs. John B. Linn.

good, agreeable songs. She moved my head toward my charming Laura when she sang the following :

CONSTANCY.

Oh ! lovely Delia, virtuous, fair,
Believe me now thy only dear,
I'd not exchange my happy state
For all the wealth of all the great, &c., &c.

A rainy afternoon ; I spent it with Mr. Barker in doors. I was introduced to one Mr. Freeman, a young gentleman who has been a trader at Fort Pitt. He beats the drum, and we had a good fifer, so we spent the evening in martial amusement.

Wednesday, July 5th. A very wet morning. Last Sunday some Northumberland saint stole my surtout from my saddle. It was hid, for security, in a wood-pile in the neighborhood, where it was found the next morning, advertised, and this day returned. If this be the "New Purchase"* manners, I had rather chosen to own some other kind of impudence. I agreed to-day to preach in this town on the day of the public fast, and began my sermon for that purpose. I had some proposals made me for staying in this town, but I cannot yet answer them. I dined with the kind and entertaining Mrs. Scull. She took me, with Mr. Barker, into Mr. Scull's library. It is charming to see books in the infancy of this remote land. I borrowed, for my amusement, the following from her : "The Critical Review, No. 44." Our evening spent nightly tete-a-tete in honor and friendship ; in bed by three—much too late.

Thursday, July 6th. I opened my eyes, by the continued mercy of our bountiful overseer, at half an hour after eight, when a most serene, lovely morning, more so after so much dark and unharvestable weather. I was called in to see Mrs. Boyd, to visit and pray with a sick young man, Mr. Thompson. I found him lying very ill with an intermittent fever and a great uneasiness of mind. I conversed with him as well as my abilities would allow, and commended him to God in prayer

*The country along the West and North Branches, purchased from the Indians in 1768, went by the name of the "New Purchase" until after the next purchase of 1784.

and withdrew. Breakfasted with Mrs. Scull and Mr. Barker, and with great reluctance I took my leave of both. The young gentleman who has been preaching in the English church at Salem, N. J., is this Mr. Barker's brother. By ten I left town. The road lies along the river, and after leaving the town about a mile, such a fertile, level, goodly country, I have perhaps never seen. Wheat and rye, thick and very tall. Oats I saw in many places, yet green, and full as high in general, through the field as a six-railed fence. Polks and elders, higher than my head as I sat upon my horse, and the country is thickly inhabited and grows to be a little open. All this pine tract on the north side of the West Branch, belongs, I am told, to Col. Francis,* and is now leased for a term of years. After riding eight miles on the bank of the river I crossed over. The river is near a half mile broad, and since the rain it has risen so that I had near been floated. Stopped at Captain Wm. Gray's.

*Col. Turbutt Francis owned the land on the river bank from Northumberland to above Milton. Captain William Gray married Agnes Rutherford, daughter of Thomas (of Paxtang), and became one of the first settlers in Buffalo valley, Union county, in 1771. He owned, and resided until his death in 1815, on the farm now owned by Major Paul Geddes; second farm above Lewisburg, along the river.



MARRIAGES IN MARSH CREEK SETTLEMENT.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD McPHERSON.

II.

- 1802, June 21, Hays, Robert, and Rebecca Agnew.
 1797, June 29, Hays, Samuel, and Polly Youst.
 1808, Feb. 23, Heagy, Sally, and John Colter.
 1798, June 26, Hetzer, John, and Eliz. Geyer.
 1808, Sept. 22, Hezlet, Wm., and Eliz. Steel.
 1783, Dec. 23, Hodge, Margeret, and Arthur Chamberlain.
 1789, Aug. 13, Hodge, Rebecca, and Samuel Knox.
 1801, Sept. 15, Holdsworth, Samuel, and Ruth Caldwell.
 1795, Feb. 12, Horner, Alex., and Jenny McCallen.
 1806, Jan. 21, Hulick, Isaac, and Sally Commongore.
 1784, Nov. 23, Hunter, Jean, and Joseph Thompson.
 1798, March 29, Hunter, Ruth, and Robert Taylor.
 1779, Jan. 27, Hurt, Agnis, and John Forest.
 1777, Feb. 25, Jamison, Robert, and Jene Wilson.
 1800, Feb. 13, Jenkins, Eliz., and John Crooks.
 1776, Sept. 17, Johnson, John, and Eliz. Cathcart.
 1804, Nov. 12, Johnson, Wm., and Mary King.
 1791, Dec. 27, Jordan, Thomas, and Mary Branwood.
 1779, May 24, Junkin, Joseph, and Eleanor Cochran.
 1783, Dec. 18, Kane, Margaret, and Hugh Lind.
 1801, March 31, Kelly, John, and Lydia Tate.
 1783, Nov. 2, Kerr, Eliz., and David Dunwoody.
 1798, March 11, Kerr, George, and Nelly Wilson.
 1780, Feb. 17, Kerr, Josiah, and Sarah Reynolds.
 1775, Dec. 14, Kerr, Mary, and Wm. Fulton.
 1785, May 3, Kerr, Nancy, and Robert Taylor.
 1778, Dec. 18, Kerr, Sarah, and Wm. Galbraith.
 1802, March 23, Keys, John, and Kitty Slasher.
 1774, March 24, Kilpatrick, Balt., and Agnes Patterson.
 1780, April 25, Kilpatrick, James, and Jean Finly.
 1805, May 23, Kip, Hanna, and Jacob Smith.
 1804, Nov. 12, King, Mary, and Wm. Johnson.
 1789, June 23, Kirker, George, and Jean Gilmore.
 1782, March 28, Kirkland, James, and Anne Colter.
 1786, Oct. 17, Knox, Margaret, and Thos. Cochran.
 1789, Aug. 13, Knox, Samuel, and Rebecca Hodge.

- 1786, April 14, Krail, John, and Eliz. McCann.
1779, March 7, Leeper, Eliz., and Wm. Stewart.
1783, Dec. 18, Lind, Hugh, and Margaret Kane.
1798, April 23, Livingston, Margaret, and Daniel Murphy.
1799, May 9, Logan, Esther, and Samuel McKnight.
1799, Nov. 14, Longwood, Matthew, and Eliz. Thomson.
1780, May 22, Love, Robert, and Jean Gibson.
1807, April 7, McAlister, John, and Jean Work.
1774, May 12, McBride, John, and Eliz. Gilmore.
1795, Feb. 12, McCallen, Jenny, and Alex. Horner.
1794, March 1, McCallen, Sally, and John Speer.
1806, March 25, McCammon, John, and Polly Proudfoot.
1786, April 14, McCann, Eliz., and John Krail.
1799, July 18, McCarter, Eliz., and James Stewart.
1780, Feb. 15, McCaul, John, and Jean Stewart.
1781, Nov. 13, McCleland, James, and Agnes Sinclair.
1787, Aug. 7, McCleland, Nancy, and Robert Townsliie.
1778, June 16, McCleland, Wm., and ——— Anderson.
1783, Aug. 19, McCleland, Thomas, and Agnes Fergus.
1806, March 25, McCleraghan, John, and Rebecca McCleraghan.
1806, March 25, McCleraghan, Rebecca, and John McCleraghan.
1774, Dec. 14, McCormick, James, and Mary Redick.
1800, June 12, McCoy, John, and Polly Achrey.
1795, Jan. 20, McCreary, Jennet, and Alex. Young.
1790, Jan. 5, McCreery, Wm., and Agnes Speer.
1776, March 25, McCullough, Agnes, and Joshua Marlin.
1777, June 9, McCullough, Sarah, and Hugh Barkley.
1774, April 25, McCullough, Jennet, and Ephraim Wallace.
1780, June 27, McCutchen, Alex., and Sarah Crunleton.
1778, June 30, McDowell, Agnes, and James Blakely.
1804, Feb. 7, McEnnay, Mary, and Eli Bradford.
1782, Aug. 20, McEwen, Jean, and David Danton.
1800, March 25, McFarland, Wm., and Margery Beatty.
1777, March 31, McFerran, Annie, and Samuel Moore.
1777, Sept. 16, McFerran, James, and Susanna McFerran.
1778, Sept. 30, McFerran, Jean, and Wm. Moore.
1777, Sept. 16, McFerran, Susanna, and James McFerran.
1778, Nov. 16, McFerson, Alex., and Mary Brounlee.
1800, Oct. 21, McGaughey, Alex., and Rebecca Torrens.
1808, March 29, McKellop, Alex., and Sarah Slents.
1776, April 16, McKibben, Alex., and Sarah Peden.
1780, Jan. 6, McKnight, Margaret, and Moses Blackburn.
1799, May 9, McKnight, Samuel, and Esther Logan.
1794, July 15, McLauglen, Richard, and Eliz. Hatch.
1799, July 2, McMaster, Mary Ann, and Joseph Walker.
1779, March 1, McMichel, Christopher, and Martha Findly.
1775, March 16, McMurry, Agnes, and Joseph Anderson.

- 1776, ——— —, McNaught, Margery, and Wm. Robinson.
 1775, March 1, McNaughton, Sarah, and Alex. Blackburn.
 1791, March 29, McWilliams, Hannah, and John Reynolds.
 1800, March 25, Magoffin, John, and Ketty Casset.
 1776, March 25, Martin, Joshua, and Agnes McCullough.
 1775, Oct. 16, Marshal, Mary, and Robert Walker.
 1776, Oct. 21, Marshal, Wm., and Sarah Marshal.
 1776, Oct. 21, Marshal, Sarah, and Wm. Marshal.
 1781, Nov. 2, Martin, Anne, and Wm. Finney.
 1786, March 7, Maxwell, Samuel, and Jennet Ramsey.
 1774, Dec. 13, Mitchell, Ebenezer, and Jean Ritchey.
 1774, Aug. 30, Mitchell, Isabel, and James Wilson.
 1780, April 3, Mitchel, Jene, and Wm. Thompson.
 1776, March 27, Mitchel, John, and Jene Wilson.
 1776, April 9, Mitchel, Sarah, and John Cochran.
 1783, June 24, Monteith, John, and Jennet Tate.
 1784, Nov. 11, Moore, James, and Margaret Young.
 1777, March 31, Moore, Samuel, and Annie McFerran.
 1785, Sept. 20, Moore, Sarah, and Wm. Vance.
 1778, Sept. 30, Moore, Wm., and Jean McFerran.
 1782, June 25, Moorhead, Anne, and Robert Crunkleton.
 1799, Dec. 12, Morrison, Robert, and Jene Findly.
 1805, May 23, Morrow, Bekey, and Wm. Cochren.
 1774, June 2, Morrow, Elizabeth, and Samuel Wilson.
 1792, Nov. 22, Morrow, Margaret, and Hugh Dunwoody.
 1776, Nov. 15, Murray, Mary, and John Rankin.
 1798, April 23, Murphy, Daniel, and Margaret Livingston.
 1778, Dec. 3, Murphy, Hugh, and Jennet Thompson.
 1779, Nov. 4, Murphy, John, and Ann Guthrey.
 1800, April 30, Neely, Jene, and Thomas Breden.
 1780, March 30, Nicol, James, and Isabel Ritchey.
 1785, Jan. 20, Orr, Eleanor, and James Douglass.
 1800, Dec. 25, Orr, Jenney, and James Young.
 1783, July 15, Orrond, Thomas, and Margaret Poe.
 1774, March 24, Patterson, Agnes, and Balt. Kilpatrick.
 1785, March 10, Patterson, Alex., and Jenny Porter.
 1797, Oct. 26, Patterson, James, and Bettey Withrow.
 1778, Jan. 27, Patterson, Susanna, and David Dunwoody.
 1789, July 9, Patterson, Thomas, and Agnis Blakely.
 1781, May 1, Patterson, Thomas, and Eliz. Brown.
 1797, Sept. 19, Patterson, Wm., and Eleanor Porter.
 1804, Sept. 6, Patton, Agnes, and John Quigly.
 1781, April 16, Paxton, Martha, and Robert Campbell.
 1787, Feb. 13, Paxton, Mary, and Samuel Fergus.
 1798, April 12, Paxton, Sally, and David Hart.
 1797, Sept. 18, Paxton, Samuel, and Margaret Ferguson.
 1790, May —, Peden, ———, and James White.

- 1787, Dec. 15. Peden, Rebecca, and Wm. Bogle.
1776, April 16, Peden, Sarah, and Alex. McKibben.
1807, March 10, Peden, Sarah, and Thomas Reed.
1805, March 27, Peden, Susanna, and James Stewart.
1783, July 15, Poe, Margaret, and Thos. Orrond.
1779, Nov. 9, Poe, Mary, and Archibald Findly.
1797, Sept. 19, Porter, Eleanor, and Wm. Patterson.
1785, March 10, Porter, Jenny, and Alex. Patterson.
1778, April 14, Porter, Thompson, and Mary Gibson.
1806, March 25, Proudfoot, Polly, and John McCammon.
1804, Sept. 6, Quigly, John, and Agnes Patton.
1786, Jan. 22, Ramsey, Eleanor, and Hugh Burns.
1786, March 7, Ramsey, Jennet, and Samuel Maxwell.
1783, Nov. 25, Ramsey, Martha, and Thos. Dunlap.
1776, Nov. 15, Rankin, John, and Mary Murray.
1779, Nov. 9, Ray, Sarah, and John Renfren.
1774, Dec. 14, Redick, Mary, and James McCormick.
1807, March 10, Reed, Thomas, and Sarah Peden.
1805, Sept. 3, Reid, Samuel, and Mary Agnew.
1779, Nov. 9, Renfren, John, and Sarah Ray.
1791, March 29, Reynolds, John, and Hannah McWilliams.
1780, Feb. 17, Reynolds, Sarah, and Josiah Kerr.
1780, March 21, Reynolds, Wm., and Sarah Wilson.
1780, March 30, Ritchey, Isabel, and James Nicol.
1774, Dec. 13, Ritchey, Jean, and Ebenezer Mitchell.
1778, Oct. 13, Ritchey, Matthew, and Rachel Wallace.
1781, May 14, Robinson, Margaret, and James Dickson.
1775, Aug. 8, Robertson, Mary, and John Drennan.
1776, March 28, Robinson, Wm., and Margery McNaught.
1783, Sept. 9, Russel, Isabel, and John Bell.
1776, Feb. 14, Scott, Samuel, and Eliz. Wilson.
1778, Dec. 1, Shannon, Mary, and Alex. Stewart.
1781, Nov. 13, Sinclair, Agnes, and James McCleland.
1802, March 23, Slasher, Kitty, and John Keys.
1808, March 29, Slents, Sarah, and Alex. McKellop.
1805, May 23, Smith, Jacob, and Hanna Kip.
1787, Oct. 16, Smith, Samuel, and Jene Caldwell.
1788, Oct. 21, Smock, John, and Anne Vanarsdale.
1790, Jan. 5, Speer, Agnes, and Wm. McCreery.
1794, March 1, Speer, John, and Sally McCallen.
1789, June 23, Speer, William, and Catarine Blakely.
1808, Sept. 22, Steel, Eliz., and Wm. Hezlet.
1800, Feb. 11, Steen, Matthew, and Margret Campbell.
1778, Dec. 1, Stewart, Alex., and Mary Shannon.
1790, Jan. 14, Stewart, Eliz., and Joseph Walker.
1796, March 29, Stewart, Eliz., and David Brines.
1780, Feb. 15, Stewart, Jean, and John McCaul.

- 1789, March 5, Stewart, Jean, and John Stewart.
 1778, Sept. 14, Stewart, James, and Mary Walker.
 1799, July 18, Stewart, James, and Eliz. McCarter.
 1805, March 27, Stewart, James, and Susanna Peden.
 1789, March 5, Stewart, John, and Jean Stewart.
 1779, Sept. 14, Stewart, Mary, and Isaac Walker.
 1801, April 6, Stewart, Sally, and Hugh Garvin.
 1805, March 14, Stewart, Polly, and David Cunningham.
 1779, March 7, Stewart, Wm., and Eliz. Leeper.
 1796, April 19, Stewart, Wm., and Jennet White.
 1783, June 24, Tate, Jennet, and John Monteith.
 1801, March 31, Tate, Lydia, and John Kelly.
 1785, May 3, Taylor, Robert, and Nancy Kerr.
 1798, March 29, Taylor, Robert, and Ruth Hunter.
 1799, Nov. 14, Thomson, Eliz., and Matthew Longwood.
 1778, Dec. 3, Thompson, Jennet, and Hugh Murphy.
 1784, Nov. 23, Thompson, Joseph, and Jean Hunter.
 1780, April 3, Thompson, Wm., and Jene Mitchel.
 1791, Dec. 22, Torrens, Jenny, and John Watson.
 1800, Oct. 21, Torrens, Rebecca, and Alex. McGaughey.
 1787, Aug. 7, Townslie, Robert, and Nancy McClelland.
 1788, Oct. 21, Vanarsdale, Anne, and John Smock.
 1785, Sept. 20, Vance, Wm., and Sarah Moore.
 1789, Feb. 24, Vantind, Mary, and Albert Demoro.
 1774, April 19, Wade, John, and Jennet Brownlie.
 1779, Sept. 14, Walker, Isaac, and Mary Stewart.
 1790, Jan. 14, Walker, Joseph, and Eliz. Stewart.
 1799, July 2, Walker, Joseph, and Mary Ann McMaster.
 1778, Sept. 14, Walker, Mary, and James Stewart.
 1776, Sept. 4, Walker, Rebecca, and James Dinsmore.
 1775, Oct. 16, Walker, Robert, and Mary Marshal.
 1774, April 25, Wallace, Ephraim, and Jennet McCullough.
 1778, Oct. 13, Wallace, Rachel, and Matthew Ritchey.
 1791, Dec. 22, Watson, John, and Jenny Torrens.
 1790, May —, White, James, and ——— Peden.
 1796, April 29, White, Jennet, and Wm. Stewart.
 1808, April 12, White, Rebecca, and Henry Ferguson.
 1776, Feb. 14, Wilson, Eliz., and Samuel Scott.
 1774, Aug. 30, Wilson, James, and Isabel Mitchell.
 1791, March 17, Wilson, James, and Mary Young.
 1804, Feb. 6, Wilson, James, and Mary Wilson.
 1776, March 27, Wilson, Jene, and John Mitchel.
 1777, Feb. 25, Wilson, Jene, and Robert Jamison.
 1808, Oct. 27, Wilson, Jene, and John Agnew.
 1800, Oct. 16, Wilson, Mary, and Thomas Carson.
 1804, Feb. 6, Wilson, Mary, and James Wilson.
 1798, March 11, Wilson, Nelly, and George Kerr.

- 1774, June 2, Wilson, Samuel, and Eliz. Morrow.
1780, March 21, Wilson, Sarah, and Wm. Reynolds.
1779, Dec. 7, Wilson, Susanna, and David Erwine.
1805, Aug. 20, Wilson, Wm., and Betty Dunwoody.
1797, Oct. 26, Withrow, Betty, and James Patterson.
1805, March 7, Withrow, Wm., and Sarah Cooper.
1807, April 7, Work, Jean, and John McAlister.
1795, Jan. 20, Young, Alex., and Jennet McCreary.
1800, Dec. 25, Young, James, and Jenny Orr.
1787, March 26, Young, John, and Rachel DeFus.
1790, Dec. 7, Young, John, and Margaret Clugston.
1784, Nov. 11, Young, Margaret, and James Moore.
1791, March 17, Young, Mary, and James Wilson.
1797, June 29, Youst, Polly, and Samuel Hays.



PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE "GENESEE COUNTRY."

BY JOHN L. SEXTON, JR.

II.

Captains Samuel and Francis Erwin became permanent residents of Painted Post. Captain Samuel Erwin was born at Erwinna, Bucks county, Pa., May 4, 1770, and was educated in the select schools of his native county. On the 10th of January, 1799, he was commissioned by President John Adams First Lieutenant in the Eleventh regiment, of United States infantry; and February 16, 1802, was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Second regiment of United States infantry by Thomas Jefferson, and subsequently promoted to Captain. In the year 1801 he married Miss Rachel Heckman, of Easton, Northampton county, Pa., by whom he had ten children, who grew to manhood and womanhood. For a number of years, or until about the year 1811 or 1812, he and his brother Francis were engaged in the mercantile business at Painted Post. Captain Samuel Erwin was a man of sterling qualities, of commanding presence, and fine intellectual and physical proportions. Being nearly six and a half feet in height, and well proportioned, he was well calculated for the hardships of a pioneer life. He died November 10, 1836. Many of his descendants are now living in the township of Erwin, in which the village of Painted Post is situated; and are all worthy and respected people.

The conducting of five hundred German and English emigrants from Philadelphia via Lancaster, Harrisburg, Northumberland, Tioga, Painted Post, to Bath, by General Williamson, in 1792, referred to in our April number, excited the citizens in the several localities named, and they became greatly interested in the Genesee country. Within a short time after the arrival of Gen. Williamson and his colony at Bath, mechanics,

farmers, speculators, and tradesmen, from Philadelphia, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, Northampton, and Northumberland counties, followed up the road cut by Genl. Williamson and his party, or ascended the Susquehanna via the West and North branches, and reached the Eldorado of the Genesee. Although Genl. Williamson had established himself at Bath, in the Genesee country, he still relied upon Northumberland as the base of his supplies. Judge McMasters, in his writing of that period, says: "He (Genl. Wilkinson) established his centre of organization and correspondence at the village of Northumberland, situated on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the West Branch of that river, then a place of much consequence, and one, which at this day, (1850,) though somewhat decayed, retains an ancient and old-fashioned respectability of appearance not to be seen in the dashing young towns of New York, west of the Mohawk. To this old town we owe, at least, civility. For a time, during the infancy of our country (Steuben), it was one great reliance against starvation and nakedness. It supplied us with flour, when we had no grain; with pork, when we had no meat; with clothes, when we were unclad; with shoes, when we were unshod. It sent us our mails, it fitted out our caravans of emigrants, it received, with hearty cheer, our gentlemen when weary of riding over the desolate Lycoming road.

"Many impudent villagers of the North, which now like light-headed youngsters, keep their fast telegraphs, smoke anthracite coal, and drive their two-minute locomotives, as if they inherited estates from their ancestors, were, if the truth must be told, once shabby and famished settlements; and when faint and perishing, were saved from starvation, by this portly old Susquehanna farmer (Northumberland), who sent out his hired men with baskets of corn and huge shoulders of pork with orders, to see to it, that not a squatter went hungry.

"By extraordinary good luck these lean squatters became suddenly rich; and now arrayed in very flashy style, with Gothic steeples, and Moorish pavilions, and all such trumpetry, driving their fine chariots, and smoking their sheet-iron funnels, they laugh most impertinently, and we may say ungratefully, at the

old Quaker who had compassion on them when they lay starving in the underbrush. These things let the lumberman remember, when from his raft he sees the white steeples of Northumberland, relieved against the dark precipice beyond; the West Branch, meanwhile, pouring its flood into the lordly Susquehanna and renowned Shamokin dam, the Charybdis of pilots, roaring below." Judge McMasters should have explained that a large portion of the settlers, whom Northumberland relieved and assisted, were Pennsylvanians, and neighbors and friends of Northumberland. All honor to Northumberland! Under all circumstances she did a noble and kindly work.

At the same time that General Williamson and his party were making settlements on the Conhocton river at Bath, another party, who had purchased lands of him, were locating on the Canisteo river at and near the present town of Hornellsville. These settlers were principally of New England descent, but more recently from the county of Luzerne, in Pennsylvania. They had not only been through the war of the Revolution but through the war between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Among these settlers were Jedediah Stephens, Uriah Stephens, Solomon Bennett, William Wyncoop, Elisha Brown, Joel Thomas, James Hadley, and John Jameson. Some of them had made several "removes" from their Wyoming valley homes before locating on the banks of the Canisteo. Two townships were purchased, and upon the river flats a log house was erected, 26x24, with one room below, but supplied with four fire-places, one in each corner. Judge McMasters says: "In the following spring (1790) a family was encamped before each of these fire-places, and occupied its own territory with as much good humor as if divided from the others by stone walls and gates of brass." Upon this purchase there were many acres of cleared land, covered with an obstinate growth of grass, which required four yokes of oxen to pull the plow through. The origin of these meadows was never ascertained by the settlers. An Indian, Captain John, was interrogated, but their history was beyond his time or traditions. After the frosts in autumn, when the grass had become dry, this miniature prairie was set on fire, which burned with great rapidity.

It was in this vicinity where the Kanisteco Castle, a Delaware Indian town, was located. It was the seat of At-weet-se-ra, the Delaware King. The castle was destroyed by Montour and Brandt, in 1764, by the order of Sir William Johnson, of Johnson Hall, on the Mohawk. There were at that time in the village surrounding the castle about sixty hewed log houses, occupied by a mixed set of Indians of different tribes, who had refused to give up two murderers, who had killed two German traders in the land of the Senecas.

Jedediah Stephens went into the Canisteco valley (in the Genesee country) from Wyoming, Pa., in May, 1790. He was born May 11, 1757, at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut. Married Abigail Corey, at Goshen, Orange county, New York, January 1, 1778; served six years in the Continental army, during the revolutionary war; was in the Indian battle at Wyoming, July 3, 1778, where his brother Rufus was killed. He owned a farm at Wyoming; was taken prisoner by Col. Plunket, but after a few days was released. In May, 1790, with his wife and family of five children—Abigail, Silas, Nathan, Sylvia, and Cynthia,—removed from Wyoming and settled on lot No. 10, in the town of Canisteco. He purchased six hundred acres of timbered land, some fifty acres of which he had cleared prior to his death, January 26, 1830. While Canisteco belonged to Ontario county, in 1793-4 he represented his town as supervisor (*see history of Steuben county, page 227*). The descendants of Jedediah Stephens have been, and are, among the most influential and respected citizens of the Canisteco valley.

Uriah Stephens was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut. Married Martha Rathbun, a native of Stonington. Of this union were born—before the family emigrated—Benjamin, who died in the revolutionary war; Mrs. Solomon Bennett, Mrs. Daniel McHenry, Uriah, junior, John, Mrs. Judge George Hornell, Phineas, Elias, Elijah, William, and Benjamin 2d. The family left Connecticut in 1766, and settled in Stillwater, N. Y., and afterwards in Northumberland, Pa.; thence to Tioga Point (Athens, Pa.); thence to Newtown (Elmira, N. Y.); and, in 1789, the father, in company with his sons Uriah and John,

his sons-in-law, Solomon Bennett and James Hadley, explored the Canisteo valley. Uriah Stephens, senior, was a soldier of the French and Indian war; his son, Uriah, junior, took his place, and served through the entire Indian war on the Indian frontier of Pennsylvania. It was during this and subsequent periods that he became identified with Pennsylvania. He married, while in the Wyoming country, Elizabeth Jones, in the year 1785, of which union were born three sons and five daughters. He died August 2, 1849, aged eighty-eight years; and his wife March 30, 1849, aged eighty-three years. His descendants are still living in the Canisteo valley.

Judge McMasters, writing of the settlement on the Canisteo, says: "A large portion of the first settlers of Canisteo were from Pennsylvania, and had within them a goodly infusion of that boisterous spirit of love of rough play for which the free, manly sons of the backwoods are everywhere famous. On the Susquehanna frontier, before the Revolution had arisen, an athletic, scuffling, wrestling race, lovers of hard blows, sharpshooters, and runners, who delighted in nothing more than in those ancient sports by which the backs and limbs of all stout-hearted youths have been tested since the days of Hercules. The eating of bears, the drinking of grog, the devouring of hominy, venison, and all invigorating diet of the frontiers; the hewing down of forests, the paddling of canoes, the fighting of savages, all combined to form a generation of yeomen and foresters daring, rude, and free." Canisteo was a sprout from this stout stock, and on the generous river flats flourished with amazing vigor. Life there was decidedly Olympic. "The Romans of the West" were not long in finding out these cousins, and many a rare riot they had with each other. The savages came down, four or five times in each year, from Squakie Hill for horse and foot racing, and to play all manner of rude sporting games. In wrestling or in "rough and tumble" they were not matches for the settlers, many of whom were proficient in the Susquehanna sciences, and had been regularly trained in all the wisdom of the ancients. The Indians were powerful of frame and of good nature. The settlers agree that "they were as quick as cats," but "the poor

critters had no system." In these wrestling matches Elias Stephens was the champion. He was called the "smartest Stephens on the river." No Indian in the Six Nations "could lay him on his back."

General Williamson was indefatigable in his efforts to people, with permanent settlers, the Pultney estate. Constructing roads, erecting hotels at convenient stages, building mills for manufacturing of lumber and the grinding of grain, improving the navigation of the river, and building boats to ply upon the waters of Seneca lake, Canandaigua, and other lakes within his territory. The first craft (a sloop) launched upon Seneca lake was built under the direction of Genl. Williamson, in 1796, and ran between Catherines town, Watkins, and *Kanadesaga*, now Geneva. Many Pennsylvanians assisted Genl. Williamson in his enterprises, and became citizens in the Genesee country: purchasing lands, establishing homes for themselves and their posterity.



THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

III.

Descendants of John, James, and Charles Pollock, brothers, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, about 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania.

The following genealogical notes came into my hands from various quarters, while making researches into the family history of James and Oliver Pollock, of Carlisle, Pa. I have thrown them into shape and present them in their imperfect condition; leaving the work of completion to those more immediately connected with this house. The records of the first two generations are based on a letter written in 1848, to William Pollock by his uncle James, of Erie county, son of Charles, and born 1769. A copy of this letter has been sent me by Captain O. W. Pollock, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. With the facts of this letter, all the traditions of other descendants agree.

James says: "My father, Charles, had three brothers, John, James, and Thomas. They all came to the Colonies many years before the revolution. Thomas remained but a short time, when he returned to Ireland, and being an educated man, he applied himself to the study of physick; which profession he practiced during the remainder of his life." The letter further states, in substance, all the particulars noted in the following record of John, James, and Charles, and adds: "My father had three sisters; I do not know their christian names, but their husbands' names were McLeon, Sheriff, and Colwell. The latter dying, his widow married an Allison, and settled in Nova Scotia."

In addition to this letter, Mr. William W. Hart, of Williamsport, gr.-gr.-grandson of John, has in his possession letters from Ireland, from which the following is gleaned:

In a letter from Wm. Scull to John Pollock, dated January 28, 1771, he says: "My love to cousin Nelly and aunt Jarvis." In a letter from Thomas Pollock to his brother, John Pollock, dated at Coleraine, August 3, 1785, he says: "Betty and Mary join in most tender regards to you and family, and Mr. Barber and family." In a letter from Eliza Pollock to David Barber, Northumberland, Pa., and dated, as all the letters are, from Coleraine, Ireland, May 22, 1797, she addresses him as "Dear Brother," and says: "Brother Bob had some intention to go to America, but found it was not in his power this season:" again, "Brother John, they say, has left Carlisle;" and again, "Sister Jane is no more; she departed this life the 17th of February, 1797." The letter closes thus: "Dr. and Mary join in love to you and brother John." From these records I deduce the following genealogy:

A gentleman of the name of Pollock, living at Coleraine, Ireland, had the following children:

1. *i. John Pollock*, b. March 3, 1724, Coleraine; d. July 16, 1794, Carlisle, Pa.; m. 1st Catherine Campbell; 2^d Eleanor Scull.
- ii. Thomas Pollock*, M. D., b. —; d. unm.
- iii. Robert Pollock*, b. —
2. *iv. James Pollock*, b. 1728, Coleraine; d. 1812; m. Mary Heron.
3. *v. Charles Pollock*, b. C., 1732; d. March 1785; m. Agnes Steele.
- vi. Jane Pollock*, d. Feb. 17, 1797, at Coleraine, Ireland: m. — McLean?
- vii. Eliza Pollock*, m. — Sheriff?
- viii. Mary Pollock*.
- ix. — Pollock*, m. 1st Mr. Colwell? 2^d Mr. Allison; removed to Nova Scotia.
- x. Elizabeth Pollock*, d. at Coleraine.
- xi. — Pollock*, m. Davis Barber, of Northumberland, Pa., possibly having emigrated with her brothers.

According to James, this emigration occurred when Charles was twenty-two or three years of age. He having died in 1795, this fixes the date of emigration at 1750. James also says that John located at Carlisle, Pa.; James in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa.; and Charles in Northumberland county, Pa.

I. JOHN POLLOCK, b. March 3, 1724, in Coleraine, Ireland;

settled in Carlisle, Pa., where he was twice married. First, March 8, 1759, to CATHERINE CAMPBELL, dau. of Alexander Campbell, of Cumberland valley, who d. December 12, 1765. M. second, June 18, 1766, to ELEANOR SCULL, dau. of William Scull, Deputy Surveyor of Pennsylvania, 1769, and sheriff of Northumberland county, 1775, and grandson of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and a niece of Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. John Pollock was a merchant, distiller, and hotel keeper in Carlisle. He also engaged largely in land speculation. He sold a valuable property in Carlisle, for which he got his pay in Continental money, which, becoming greatly depreciated, caused him heavy losses. He was at one time postmaster of Carlisle. He died July 16, 1794, at Carlisle, leaving sufficient property to insure the comfort of his family. His widow, Eleanor, survived him fourteen years, as her will is dated Carlisle, August 29, 1808. In it she calls herself "widow of John Pollock, dec'd," and mentions "Sister Elizabeth, (Scull,) widow of John McDaniel," and her "daughter-in-law, Eleanor Armstrong," and "Jean Pollock, wife of Alexander Pollock." She d. s. p.

Children by first marriage, all born at Carlisle :

4. *i. Eleanor*, b. February 7, 1760 ; m. James Armstrong.
- ii. Thomas*, b. March 22, 1762 ; a lawyer ; d. unm., 1812.
5. *iii. Alexander*, b. January 30, 1764 ; d. 1801 ; m. Jane Sheriff.
- iv. John*, b. December 11, 1765 ; d. February 18, 1772.

II. JAMES POLLOCK, b. about 1728, in Coleraine, Ireland ; settled in Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., at what is now Greensburg, about 1773, where he became a prominent citizen, and died in 1812. He m., about 1770, MARY HERON, of Heron's Branch, Franklin county, Pa. ; she d. November 5, 1820. He was appointed the first justice of the peace in that part of the State, having taken with him a commission from the Governor, on his removal to Westmoreland, dated February 27, 1773 ; re-appointed January 11, 1774. This office he held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1776. He was appointed, March 21, 1777, sub-lieutenant of the county, holding the office until he was superseded April 2, 1778, for reasons which appear thus in the Penn'a Col. Records, xi, 455 :

"George Reading, Esq., was appointed by the House of Assembly to be sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland county, in room of James Pollock, who is superseded because he hath not taken the oath of allegiance to the State." Mr. Pollock represented his county, one or more sessions, in the Legislature of the State. "He was possessed of considerable worldly means for that period and, in a season of peculiar scarcity, his poor neighbors received grain and other necessities from him, without money and without price." His grandson, Rev. J. T. Lytle, records an incident which illustrates his force of character, as well as that of his wife. Mrs. P. had accompanied a small caravan of the neighbors, who had gone east of the mountains to obtain salt, iron, and other necessities, and on returning they were met on the top of the Alleghenies by a number of persons fleeing from the Indians, who were reported to have entered the valley. They represented to her the danger of proceeding, and tried to persuade her to turn back. "I will go on till I see Jamie," was her reply. She pursued her journey, and found all in peace, and her husband awaiting her return. The alarm was a false one. Before the fugitives started they had gathered around Mr. P. and tried to persuade him to flee with them, but he quietly remarked, "I will wait till I see Mary."

Mr. Pollock was visited by a very severe affliction in the tragic death of his son David, who was killed January 30, 1807, under the following circumstances: He had gone over the mountains eastward, on business, or, as some suppose, on an affair of the heart. In his return he had stopped at the house of one Statler, or Slotter, on the mountain, to take breakfast and feed his horse, and had proceeded on his journey. He had not traveled far when two men stopped and shot him; they then drew him off the road and robbed him, concealing his body behind a log, and made for the woods. This occurred on the old Pennsylvania road between Stoystown and Statler's tavern. Some packers from Westmoreland county, traveling down the road and near the place, heard the report of two guns. Coming to the spot, they found a hat, a whip, and a horse; they also saw tracks into the woods, which they traced

for two or three rods, but could see nothing more. They then went on towards Statler's, and soon met a footman to whom they showed what they had found, and told the story. The footman knew the horse and said he had traveled in company with the owner the day before. The packers then took the horse on to Statler's; Mr. S. immediately sent an express to Stoystown. In the meanwhile, some horsemen coming up the road, examined the place and found the body within a rod or two of the road. While the packers were coming with the footman they saw two armed men on the road, who immediately took to the woods. The neighbors then collected and pursued them, and, about midnight, found them in a house about six miles from Somerset. The woman of the house came out and told the party there were two men in the house. The men heard the noise and prepared to escape. Two of the party, Macks Koontz and Jacob Lambert, went in. One of the men, who afterwards proved to be the murderers, attempted to escape by the door, and on his way fired at one of the party, the bullet passing through his clothes. The man was then fired on by a number and instantly killed. The other was quietly arrested and lodged in the Somerset jail. From papers found on their person they proved to be Frenchmen, named Noel Huguel and John Duplie Arnaud. Huguel, the surviving murderer, was tried at Somerset, convicted, and hung. They bore the evidences of their guilt on their person. The body of Mr. Pollock was stabbed in ten or fifteen places. He had been shot through the neck and his throat cut in such a manner as nearly to sever his head from his body. A part of the dirk, with which he had been stabbed, was found in the body; the other part, with Mr. P.'s watch and seventy dollars in money, was found in the possession of the prisoners. The indignation of the people was such that Huguel had to be protected from lynch law.* On the same day, January 20, 1807, Mrs. Rachel Pollock, wife of Thomas, the eldest brother of David, died in childbed. The Rev. Mr. Lytle states, that while the two dead bodies lay in the same room at the house

*See American Register 1806-7, *i.* 214.

of James Pollock, Mrs. P., the mother, replied to one of the women present, who was trying to console her, "It might be worse." "But what could be worse," the friend replies; "here is your son murdered and your daughter-in-law dead?" "Well," said Mrs. P., "it would have been great a deal worse if my son had murdered some other man." David Pollock was a very promising young man of 22 or 23 years of age.

JAMES POLLOCK had children :

6. *i. Thomas*, b. 1772; d. 1847; m. 1st Rachel Hendricks; 2^d Susan Henderson.
- ii. Elizabeth*, m. John McCoy.
- iii. Mary*, m. David Knox.
- iv. James*, d. unm.
7. *v. John*, b. 1783; d. 1862; m. Elizabeth Hamill.
- vi. David*, b. 1784-5; d. Jan. 30, 1807.
8. *vii. Nancy*, b. 1789; d. 1845; m. William Lytle.

III. CHARLES POLLOCK, b. about 1732, in Coleraine, Ireland; d. March, 1795, in White Deer, Buffalo valley, in his sixty-third year. James, his son, says: "I think I recollect hearing my father say he was twenty-one or two when he came to America." This would place the emigration of this family at 1750. Charles located in Northumberland county, near Fort Augusta—now Sunbury. Owned pew 32, Buffalo Township Presbyterian church, in 1791. He m. AGNES, OR AGNEZE STEELE, daughter of Adam Steele, of Northumberland county, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland before 1750. [Steele had two sons, William and Richard Steele; and five daughters, Susanna, who m. ——— Giler, and was shot by the Indians while milking her cow; Sarah, who m. ——— Whiteside; Jane, who m. ——— Huston; and Mary, who m. ——— Lytle.] Children:

- i. John*, d. unm. Mch., 1795.
9. *ii. Adam*, b. 1767; d. 1816; m. 1801, Elizabeth Gilliland.
10. *iii. James*, b. Aug. 8, 1769; d. May 24, 1857; m. June 2, 1801, Mary Steele.
11. *iv. Thomas*, b. 1772; d. Sept. 29, 1844; m. 1st in 1796, Margaret Fruit, 2^d in 1820, Eleanor Knox.
12. *v. William*, b. 1773; m. Sallie Fruit; removed to Clarion county, Pa.
- vi. Richard*, d. unm. and young.

vii. *Charles*, b. 1780; d. Aug., 1798; he was apprenticed to Robert Giffen to learn the tanning business; he injured himself carrying four bushels of grain some distance, up into a loft, and superinduced the disease from which he died in his 19th year.

viii. *Mary*, b. 1782; d. 1784.

ix. *Jane*, b. 1784; d. 1784, aged 6 weeks.

13. x. *Robert*, b. May 22, 1785; d. Feb. 22, 1844; m. Margaret Anderson.

IV. ELEANOR POLLOCK, (John,) b. February 7, 1760, Carlisle, Pa.; d. ———; m. May 24, 1788, in First Presbyterian church, Carlisle, to JAMES ARMSTRONG. They lived near Warrior church, in Northumberland county, and had a large family. Among their children were:

i. *Eleanor*, m. Andrew Guffy, of McEwensville, from whom descended A. J. Guffy, of Watsontown, Pa.

ii. *Rev. Richard*, b. April 13, 1805, at Turbottsville, Pa.; graduated A. B. Dickinson Coll. 1827, M. A. 1830; graduated Princeton Theological Sem. 1831; m. Clarissa Chapman, b. May 15, 1805, Russell, Mass. They went as missionaries to the Sandwich Islands in 1832.

V. ALEXANDER POLLOCK, (John,) b. January 30, 1764; d. ———, 1806; m., in 1789, his first cousin, JANE SHERIFF, who d. in 1816. Children:

i. *John*, b. 1792; d. 1800.

ii. *Thomas*, b. 1795; d. 1854; m. Catherine Davis and had one dau., who m. S. D. Ball, of Lock Haven, Pa.

iii. *Eleanor*, b. Oct. 28, 1798; d. Nov. 28, 1866; m. Adam Hart, Muncy Station, Pa., and had *William W.*, lawyer, at Williamsport, Pa., and *Kate*, living at Muncy.

iv. *Mary*, b. Dec. 3, 1801; d. Feb. 8, 1878; m. Samuel Guffey, and lived in Mercer county, Illinois.

VI. THOMAS POLLOCK, (James,) b. 1772; d. 1847; m. 1st, RACHEL HENDRICKS; d. January 30, 1807, at Greensburg; she was sister to Governor Wm. Hendricks, of Indiana, the father of Hon. Thomas H. Hendricks. 2d, SUSAN HENDERSON. He was one of the commissioners of Westmoreland county; member of the State Legislature for several sessions; for many years associate judge, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children:

i. *Ann*, m. Thomas Mathews.

ii. *Mary*, m. Thomas Mathews

- iii. *Eliza*, m. Thomas Chapman.
- iv. *Nancy*, m. Thomas Moorehead.
- v. *Abraham*, m. Elizabeth Lee; had one son killed in the Confederate States army.
- vi. *Joseph*, m. Hannah C. Van Meter; had two sons in the Confederate States army.
- vii. *Susan*, d. unm.
- viii. *Sarah Jane*, m. Thomas Clark.
- ix. *James*, removed to Kentucky.
- x. *Thomas*.
- xi. *Catharine*, m. Rev. James Rankin; graduated A. B. Washington College, 1842.

VII. JOHN POLLOCK, (James,) b. 1783; d. March 16, 1862; m. September 15, 1807, to ELIZABETH HAMILL, of Westmoreland county, b. December 18, 1788; d. February, 1864. He is said to have been "a remarkable man in his day. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an active politician. He possessed clear, penetrating intellect, keen wit, and admirable social qualities. His intelligent, fervent, practical piety was his greatest ornament. A ready and forcible writer, he was invariably found on the side of public questions which the progress of events has vindicated as right." Children:

- i. *David*, b. May 11, 1809; d. March 28, 1882, Cleveland, O.; m. Jane Johnston, b. Jan. 22, 1821; d. July 26, 1879.
- ii. *Ann*, m. Robert Graham.
- iii. *James*, d. in Ky.
- iv. *Robert Hamill, D.D.*, b. Sept. 15, 1807, Greensburg; clergyman United Presbyterian church; d. July 20, 1877; m. Jane H. Scroggs, and had Mary and Thomas. (See mem. of him by Rev. J. P. Lytle, *Evangel Repos.*, April, 1878.)
- v. *Thomas C.*, m. Martha J. Barnett.
- vi. *Mary*, m. Rev. Moses Arnott; grad. A. B. Jeff. Col. 1841. d. —.
- vii. *Jane Elizabeth*.

VIII. NANCY POLLOCK, (James,) b. 1789; d. 1845; m. William Lytle. Children:

- i. *Mary*, m. David Brown.
- ii. *Jane*, d. Burlington, Iowa, 1847; m. David Kyle.
- iii. *Francis, M.D.*, m. Florida Routt, in Tenn. Was surgeon 36th Ill. Vol. U. S. A. 1861-5. P. O. Lebanon, Ill.
- 14. iv. *James P.*, m. Elizabeth Wilson.
- v. *Nancy*, m. Thomas McCaughey. P. O. Wooster, O.
- vi. *William*, m. Martha Wilson.

IX. ADAM POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. 1767, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. in 1816; m. 1801, ELIZABETH GILLILAND. In 1796 he lived in White Deer township, Northumberland county, and owned a farm, a stone dwelling house, and double barn. In 1800 he, with his brothers James, Thomas, William, and Robert, removed to Erie county, Pa., with their widowed mother, and settled on adjoining farms near Waterford. In 1806 Thomas and William removed to Armstrong—now Clarion—county, near Callensburg. Adam had several children. The only one that lived was:

15. *i. Charles*, b. April 3, 1803; d. 1850, at Erie; m. Elizabeth W. Wallace.

X. JAMES POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. August 8, 1769, Northumberland county; d. May 24, 1857; removed with his brothers, in 1800, to Erie county, Pa.; m. June 2, 1801, MARY STEELE, who d. May 4, 1829. His farm was located four miles south of Waterford. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1837–8, from Erie. Children:

- i. William*, b. June 4, 1802; d. Oct. 23, 1850.
- ii. Nancy*, b. Feb. 12, 1804; d. Feb. 21, 1870.
- iii. Eliza*, b. April 14, 1806.
- iv. Charles*, b. April 2, 1808; d. July 15, 1877.
- v. John*, b. Oct. 3, 1810; d. Sept. 10, 1833.
- vi. Jane*, b. June 11, 1812.
- vii. Mary*, b. June 4, 1814.
- viii. Thomas*, b. Aug. 5, 1816.
- ix. Robert L.*, b. Jan'y 12, 1819; d. Dec. 10, 1849.
- x. James*, b. July 5, 1820; d. Aug. 20, 1820.
- xi. Steele*, b. Nov. 10, 1823.

XI. THOMAS POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. 1772, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. September 29, 1844, Erie county, Pa.; m. 1st 1796, MARGARET FRUIT, daughter of Robert Fruit, of Fruitstown, Pa.; b. 1774; d. Nov. 23, 1817; m. 2^d, October, 1820, ELEANOR KNOX; b. May 21, 1796; d. March 23, 1859. In 1800 removed to Erie county, and in 1806 to Clarion county, Pa.; locating near Callensburg, where his descendants still live. Children by first marriage:

16. *i. Nancy*, b. North^d county, Mch. 3, 1797; d. Aug. 29, 1866; m. 1822, Abel Grant.

17. ii. *Catharine*, b. N. county, Meh. 12, 1799; d. Dec. 29, 1865; m. March 11, 1819, Ross Porter.
- iii. *Mary*, b. Erie county, Feb. 10, 1801; unm.
18. iv. *Jane Fruit*, b. E. county, Meh. 21, 1803; d. Oct. 19, 1849; m. Joseph Troutman.
19. v. *John*, b. E. county, May 19, 1805; d. July 12, 1851; m. Juliet Porter in 1832.
20. vi. *Robert*, b. Clarion county, May 4, 1808; d. Nov. 17, 1882; m. May 6, 1830, Mary Miller.
- vii. *Thomas*, b. July 4, 1810; d. Aug. 24, 1835; unm.; was a millwright.
21. viii. *James*, b. May 18, 1813; m. July 30, 1842, Elizabeth Stewart.
- ix. *Richard*, b. Meh. 26, 1815; d. Dec. 10, 1855; unm.
22. x. *William*, b. Oct. 27, 1817; d. Sept. 25, 1876; m. Martha Tullis about 1840.

Thomas Pollock had the following children by second marriage, all born in Clarion county, Penna:

23. xi. *Margaret*, b. Oct. 13, 1821; d. Jany. 14, 1881; m. July 4, 1842, Sam^l Kifer.
24. xii. *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 17, 1823; m. Dec. 12, 1844, Wm. Stitt.
25. xiii. *George Knox*, b. Meh. 24, 1826; m. Rachel J. Longwell, Apl. 6, 1854.
26. xiv. *Charles H.*, b. Nov. 21, 1828; m. Caroline Richards, Apl. 22, 1856.
- xv. *Joseph B.*, b. May 11, 1831; d. Oct. 12, 1869, Kansas City, Mo.; unm.
27. xvi. *Samuel S.*, b. Oct. 23, 1833; m. Emma Knight.
28. xvii. *Thomas*, b. April 28, 1837; m. Augusta Brower.

XII. WILLIAM POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. 1773, in Northumberland county, Pa.; d. 1824; m. 1798 to SALLIE FRUIT, sister of his brother Thomas' wife, and daughter of Robert Fruit, of Fruitstown, Pa. She d. 1823. Robert Fruit was an early settler of Dauphin county. His name appears in the Paxtang assessment list for 1770. He was a juror on the first criminal case tried in Sunbury, 1772. Sworn as one of the County Commissioners of Northumberland county, April 4, 1774. In 1775 he was assessed for three acres cultivated land, three horses, five cows, one sheep, and one servant. He was elected member of the Assembly for the same county in 1776, and in the same year was chosen to serve on the Committee of Safety for the said county, from White Deer township. In 1778 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Assembly. In

1790 he was constable of White Deer township and supervisor in 1791. William Pollock had children :

29. *i. Nancy*, b. 1799 ; d. 1833 ; m. Alexander Porter, brother of Ross Porter.
- ii. Jane*, b. 1801 ; d. —, 1824.
- iii. Catharine*, b. 1803 ; d. 1841 ; m. William Porter, brother of Ross ; had six children.
- iv. Hannah*, b. 1805 ; d. Dec. 17, 1823.
30. *v. Charles*, b. 1807 ; d. April 31, 1874 ; m. Ann Stewart in 1829.
- vi. Margaret*, b. 1809 ; d. 1834, Brown county, Ohio.
31. *vii. Robert*, b. 1811 ; d. May 14, 1869 ; m. —.
- viii. Sally*, b. 1813 ; d. Felicity, O., April, 1837 ; m., 1835, Wm. Porter, nephew of Ross ; had one dau., living Clarion county, Pa.
- ix. Adam*, b. 1815 or 1816 ; d. 1851 or 1852 ; m. Rose Walters, d. s. p.
- x. Mary*, b. 1817 ; d. 1835, in O.
- xi. Elizabeth*, b. 1819 or 1820 ; d. in Ky. ; m. Whalen Thomas ; had two sons.

XIII. ROBERT POLLOCK, (Charles,) b. May 22, 1785, Northumberland county, Pa. ; d. February 22, 1844 ; moved to four miles south of Waterford, Pa., 1800 ; m. MARGARET ANDERSON. Children :

- i. Charles*, b. Oct. 12, 1811.
- ii. Nancy*, b. March 27, 1813.
- iii. Betsey*, b. Oct. 18, 1815 ; d. May, 1818.
- iv. Sallie*, b. March 10, 1817.
- v. James*, b. Jan. 24, 1819 ; d. Aug. 16, 1820.
- vi. Mary*, b. April 17, 1822.
- vii. Jane*, b. July 14, 1824 ; d. March 7, 1855.
- viii. Eliza*, b. April 30, 1826 ; d. Aug. 16, 1860.

XIV. REV. JAMES POLLOCK LYTLE, (Nancy, James,) m. ELIZABETH WILSON, of Xenia, Ohio. He is a clergyman at Sago, Muskingum county, Ohio. Children :

- i. Mary*.
- ii. Nannie*.
- iii. Samuel*.
- iv. Frank*.
- v. Paul*.
- vi. William*, d. inf.

XV. CHARLES POLLOCK, (Adam, Charles,) b. April 3, 1803, near Waterford, Erie county, Pa. ; d. Erie, May 31, 1850 ; m., 1831, to ELIZABETH WILSON WALLACE, dau. of Dr. John C.

Wallace, the first resident physician of Erie, Pa. She d. July 5, 1881. Children:

- i. *John Adam*, b. Jan. 5, 1832; d. Feb. 18, 1838.
32. ii. *Otis Wheeler*, b. Aug. 7, 1833; m. 1st *Ellen Thomas*; 2^d *Sarah A. Black*.
33. iii. *Charles Gilliland*, b. Feb. 2, 1835; m. *Mary Lincoln*.
- iv. *Benjamin Wallace*, b. Oct. 16, 1836; d. Dec. 13, 1838.
- v. *James Steele*, b. Oct. 18, 1838; m. March 26, 1870, *Elizabeth Knight*, of Little Rock, Ark. He was for a long time postmaster at L. R., and is now cashier of the Exchange bank, in that city. No issue.
- vi. *Robert Anderson*, b. Oct. 21, 1840. Is a stock farmer at Wisner, Neb.
- vii. *Jane Wallace*, b. April 3, 1843; d. April 1877; unm.
- viii. *Elizabeth Wilson*, b. June 13, 1845; unm; P. O. Erie, Pa.
- ix. *Ellen*, d. inf.

XVI. NANCY POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Northumberland, March 3, 1797; d. August 29, 1866; m. 1822, ABEL GRANT, shoemaker, from Providence, R. I. He purchased the farm in Butler county now known as the Grant Farm. He was b. January 13, 1788, and d. August 26, 1882. Children:

- i. *Andrew M.*, b. Aug. 14, 1823; d. Octo. 7, 1841.
- ii. *Artemus*, b. Sept. 24, 1825; m. May 23, 1853, *Amanda Sexton*; have eight children living—four married.
- iii. *Thomas*, b. July 15, 1828; d. July 1, 1854; m. 1853, *Elizabeth Grant*; had one posthumous son, who is married.
- iv. *Sally Ann*, b. Oct. 28, 1830; m. S. P. Eakin; had seven children—two married.
- v. *William D.*, b. Aug. 26, 1833; m. *Martha Wilson*; have five children—one son at Allegheny Coll., Pa.
- vi. *Joseph S.*, b. Feb. 23, 1836; served in 78th reg. Penn'a Vol., 1861-5; m. 1866, *Emma Laughner*; have three daughters.
- vii. *Mary Jane*, b. Mch. 13, 1839; d. Aug. 13, 1866; m. Aug. 29, 1864, *Aranthus Carnathan*; had one child.
- viii. *John L.*, b. Dec. 12, 1840; entered 78th reg. Penn'a Vol. during the civil war; d. Va. Dec. 14, 1863.

XVII. CATHARINE POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 12, 1799; d. December 29, 1865; m. January, 1819, ROSS PORTER, b. March 3, 1794; d. March 31, 1864. Children:

- i. *Thomas*, b. Dec. 1, 1819; m. Feb. 29, 1844, *Maysville, Ky.*, *Ann Holliday*; live at Healsburg, Cal.; eleven children.
- ii. *Polly*, b. July 5, 1821; d. Sept. 18, 1838.
- iii. *Nancy*, b. July 10, 1824; d. Sept. 23, 1860; m. Mch. 20, 1856, *Andrew Porter*; had one daughter—now married and has two children.

- iv. *Margaret*, b. Oct. 6, 1826; d. Apl. 27, 1831.
- v. *Alexander*, b. Mch. 8, 1829; d. Nov. 4, 1829.
- vi. *Sally Ann*, b. Nov. 17, 1830; m. Feb. 10, 1853, to Robert Porter; have eight children.
- vii. *Jane F.*, b. Apl. 20, 1833; Aug. 24, 1865, d. s. p.; m. Oct. 13, 1859, to John Howe.
- viii. *Keren*, b. June 20, 1836; d. Jan. 24, 1837.
- ix. *Olive*, b. Nov. 26, 1837; m., 1st, June 7, 1859, James Kerr, served U. S. A. 1861-3; had seven children; he died 1863. M., 2^d, Herman Knight; have two children.
- x. *Eliza Mary*, b. May 1, 1840; unm.
- xi. *Emma C.*, b. Sept. 1, 1842; d. Feb. 26, 1843.

XVIII. JANE FRUIT POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 21, 1803; d. Oct. 19, 1849; m., 1821, JOSEPH TROUTMAN, who was b. Dec. 4, 1793; d. Oct. 19, 1881. Children:

- i. *William Pollock*, b. Nov. 11, 1822; d. Aug. 31, 1827.
- ii. *Catherine Elizabeth*, b. Nov. 10, 1824; m., July 9, 1847, to Rev. H. M. Chamberlin, M. E. Church; a daughter m. Rev. D. C. Plannett.
- iii. *Margaret Fruit*, b. Feb. 5, 1827; d. 1853; m., Sept., 1857, Rev. Elliot Zingling.
- iv. *Nancy Grant*, b. June 5, 1829; m. Frank R. Fritz; P. O. Parker City.
- v. *Thomas George*, b. Aug. 17, 1831; m., Jan. 28, 1856, Christiana Arner; is a carpenter; P. O. Perryville.
- vi. *Mary Ellen*, b. March 6, 1835; m. Elias Osman, carpenter, Butler county, Penna.
- vii. *Hannah Jane*, b. Dec. 20, 1837; d. 1871; m., 1862, Martin Maloney; had five children—removed to Virginia.
- viii. *Sarah Emma*, b. July 14, 1844; m., 1st, S. Newell; 2^d, Wm. Bell, Esq., of Bradford; carpenter and J. P. in Oil City for two years. Mr. Bell was a ruling elder in the U. P. Church.

XIX. JOHN POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 19, 1805; d., Higginsport, O., July 12, 1851; m., 1832, JULIET PORTER, niece of Ross Porter; b. 1813. He was a mill-wright, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children:

- i. *Charlotte Jane*, b. 1832; m., 1st, 1852, to Col. Parks Calvin, U. S. A. He was a lawyer and Col. of — Ohio regt., U. S. A., 1861-5; d. Ironton, Ohio, 1866. She m., 2^d, — Crumlish, engineer on the Ohio river. He d. at Ironton. She m., 3^d, Mr. Hamilton, of Sherman, Texas, where she resides.
- ii. *Josephine*, b. May, 1834; d. Aug., 1836.

- iii. *Granville*, m. Hattie Jamison; served in U. S. A. during civil war; taken prisoner at Guyandotte. Is foreman Franklin Stereotype Foundry, Cincinnati, O.
- iv. *Arethusa*, m. James Sargent. P. O. Felicity, O.
- v. *Theresa*, m. Joshua McGraw. He was killed by steamboat explosion, Cincinnati, O.; P. O. Felicity, O.
- vi. *Henrietta James*, m. Wm. Miller Pollock, (Robert, Thomas, Charles,) May 12, 1868.
- vii. *Thomas*, d. inf.
- viii. *Laura*, m. J. R. Newcomb, of Texas.

XX. ROBERT POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 4, 1808, Clarion county, Pa.; d. Nov. 17, 1882, Callensburg, Pa.; m., May 6, 1830, MARY MILLER; b. Clarion county, Nov. 3, 1810; d. Dec. 20, 1881. These both died within one mile of the spot where they were born. They celebrated their golden wedding May 6, 1880. They were both life-long and earnest members of the Presbyterian Church, having united with it in early youth. (For Obit., see *Presbyterian Banner* Dec., 1881, and Nov., 1882.) Children:

- i. *Sarah Jane*, b. April 24, 1831; d. Jan. 19, 1867; m., Jan. 12, 1856, Wm. R. Watson; four children living in the West.
- ii. *Thomas G.*, b. May 2, 1833; d. U. S. A., Yorktown, Va., June 8, 1862.
- iii. *Wm. Miller*, b. Feb. 5, 1835; m., May 12, 1868, Henrietta James Pollock dau. of John Pollock, *supra*, and his first cousin; served three years in company E, 62d regt., Pa. vol. inf., U. S. A., enlisting July 25, 1861; honorably discharged July 13, 1864.
- iv. *John Core*, b. Aug. 22, 1837; enlisted for three years U. S. A. with his brother, July 25, 1861, company E, 62d regt., Pa. vol. inf.; d. in hospital Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1862.
- v. *Fruit*, b. Dec. 2, 1840.
- vi. *Robert Walker*, b. Nov. 10, 1842; m., June 6, 1872, Maggie Meals.
- vii. *Alvin R.*, b. Aug. 4, 1845; m., June 15., 1876, Amelia Richey.
- viii. *Hamilton H.*, b. July 8, 1847; grad. A. B. Lafayette College 1875, A. M. 1878; taught in Blair Academy 1875-8; P. O. Leadville, Col.
- ix. *Margaret*, b. Oct 31, 1849; d. Feb. 20, 1852.
- x. [*dau.*], b. Oct. 29, 1851; d. same day.
- xi. *Benjamin Franklin*, b. Oct. 29, 1853; d. Oct 6, 1865.

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

BY JACOB FATZINGER, JR.

III.

Robert Gregg owned a large tract of land on the left bank of the Lehigh river near the town of Catasauqua, as also another tract on the left bank of that river below the town of Bethlehem, containing 575 acres, including three islands, in the river opposite this latter tract, containing, respectively, sixteen, twelve, and eighty-five acres. He resided here as early as the year 1746. We find that the corner of the division line separating the township of Bethlehem from that of the township of Forks was a Spanish oak sapling near Robert Gregg's house. Robert Gregg married Margaret ———. He died March 9, 1756, in his fortieth year. Margaret Gregg died April 24, 1800, in her ninety-seventh year. They had issue: Margaret, who m. Dr. Matthew McHenry, and Robert, junior, of whom we have no record.

John Hays and Jean, his wife, with four children emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, about the year 1730; settled in Chester county, where his house burned. He then moved to Northampton county, where he kept public-house and store, on the road leading from Bethlehem to Gnadenhütten. During the Indian troubles he used to beat a drum, on the hill top near his house, to warn the settlers of approaching danger. He died November 16, 1789, aged eighty-five years. His widow died at Derry, Northumberland county, aged ninety-four, in 1806. (*See Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley*, pp. 540, 541.)

We have in our possession a draft of the survey and division of a tract of land containing 1800 acres and allowance, situated on the Lehigh river, in Allen township, Northampton county. This survey was made by a certain George Golgouf-

sky, (a Moravian draftsman and surveyor residing at Nazareth, Penna., where he died in December, 1813,) during the years 1760-62. Among the names of the settlers on this tract we find that of John Hays—104 acres and ninety-four perches—undoubtedly the same person here referred to.

Of the children of John and Jean Hays four were born in Ireland, viz: William, Isabella, John, and Mary. Those born in Pennsylvania were Elizabeth, James, Robert, Francis, and Jane. William Hays owned a tract of land containing ninety-five and a quarter acres, part of the 1800 acre tract above mentioned, adjoining his father's tract on the south-west. Isabella m. [Thomas] Patton. From the draft in our possession we find that a Thomas Patton owned a part of the 1800 acre tract joining lands of John Hays on the south.

John Hays (2d) m., first, Barbara King; d. August 11, 1770, aged thirty years; daughter of James and Mary (Boyd) King; and their children were:

1. *Mary Hays*, d. September 9, 1776, in her fifteenth year.
2. *John Hays*, d. October 9, 1821, in Lycoming county, Penna.; m. Jane Horner, d. September 23, 1824; their only child, John K. Hays, d. March 11, 1878, aged eighty-one years, at Williamsport, Pa.
3. *James Hays*, d. March 1, 1829, in his sixty-fifth year; m. Hannah Palmer; their only child, Maria, married John Lattimore, son of William and Mary (Ralston) Lattimore.

John Hays (2d) m. secondly Jane Walker, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Blackburne) Walker. In the year 1763, John Hays (2d) purchased a tract of land, containing 108 acres, from his mother-in-law, Mary King, situated on the Catasauqua creek, in Allen township, Northampton county, being part of a larger tract which the said Mary King, by deed dated December 4, 1750, purchased from the attorneys of Evan Patterson, of the city of London. Under date of April 25, 1763, Mary King took a lease for life of the following part of said tract, as follows:

"A certain piece or lot of ground situate in Allen township, on the west side of a creek or rivulet called Callisuka, (Catasauqua,) and upon the south line, (within the bounds of his,

the said John Hays', 108 acre tract, lately granted to him by the said Mary King,) containing seven and a half acres, bounded eastward with Callisuka creek, southward and westward with the said Hays' orchard and land, and northward with the land of Robert Lattimore, in the occupation of the said Mary King. Also, one acre of meadow-ground, to be allotted and staked out on such part of the said John Hays' grass land, as she shall think fit to choose."

During the year 1760, John Hays, (2d,) together with the celebrated missionary, Frederick Post, and the Indians Isaac Stillé and Moses Tatamy, were sent by the Provincial Government to attend an Indian treaty west of the Ohio river. The journal of John Hays is recorded in Pennsylvania Archives, vol. iii, (first series,) pages 735-741. John Hays also served during the Revolutionary war as quartermaster to Col. John Siegfried's battalion, Northampton county militia.

John Hays (2d) resided on the tract of land previously referred to, where he carried on a tannery, and where in the year 1790, he erected a grist mill, yet standing and in operation, now owned and occupied by the writer, whose father purchased it in the month of January, 1827. Capt. Hays died at Meadville, Pa., on the 5th of November, 1796, while on a trip to the North-western part of this State, accompanied by his son William, in order to examine some property purchased by him from John Heckewelder and George Huber, of Bethlehem, Pa., as appears from the following letter from Mrs. Jane Hays to the Honorable Samuel Sitgreaves, viz:

"January 10, 1803.

TO MR. S. SITGREAVES:

"My late husband, in his lifetime, purchased two certain tracts of land, lying on the French Creek, then Allegheny county, one from John Heckewelder, the other from George Huber, each tract containing about 400 acres, and paid, on each tract, two hundred pounds and gave obligations for the remainder. They, for their parts, gave deeds warranting and defending the same, (since recorded in Allegheny county.) Since his decease one hundred dollars has been paid to the said Huber by the Administrators. The administrators then being scrupulous as to their different titles not being good, as part of each tract was claimed by the agents for the Holland Land Company by a prior right, the parties then agreed to have it settled by an ami-

cable action. It was then ordered, by court, that William Lattimore and Abraham Levering should settle the contest. They accordingly agreed that George Huber should pay back the money that was paid, and have the land again. Now, what I wish to be informed of is whether that money is real or personal estate, and how it is to be divided ?

“JANE HAYS.”

To which Mr. Sitgreaves made the following reply :

“I have considered the case within stated, and am of opinion that the money restored to the estate of Mr. Hays, in consequence of the accommodation within mentioned, must be considered as real and not as personal property. Of consequence the widow is entitled to the interest on one third of the amount during her life, and the principal will be divided among the children, subject to the widow's rights, according to the directions of the acts of Assembly regulating the descent of real estate in cases of intestacy.

“S. SITGREAVES.”

EASTON, 25th January, 1803.

According to the records of the orphans' court for the county of Northampton, John Hays (2d) died possessed of the following real estate situated in Northampton county, viz: “A tract of land situated in Allen township, said county, containing 108 acres and allowance, upon which is erected a mansion house and other buildings, grist-mill, and tan-yard. One other tract, also situated in Allen township, containing about 270 acres, being a part of the late proprietaries manor of Fermor, commonly called the dry lands. One other tract of unimproved land, also situated in Allen township, containing twenty-five acres. Also, another tract of land, situated in Towamensing township, containing about 150 acres.” The records also state that he died intestate, leaving a widow—Jean—and thirteen children, viz: John (3d), James, Jean, Elizabeth, Ann, William, Isabella, Robert, Thomas, Richard, Samuel, Mary (2d), and Rebecca. John and James, sons of John Hays (2d) by his first wife, have already been referred to. John Hays (3d), by a release, dated July 28, 1795, and during the lifetime of his father, relinquished his right in and to his father's estate.

4. *Jean Hays*, m. ——— *Grier* ; both died in Chester county, leaving issue ; *John C.* ; *James K.* ; *Joseph* ; *Nancy*, m. ———

Ralston; *Jane*; *Fanny*, m. ——— Lewis; *Elizabeth*, m. ——— McClure; *Maria*, m. ——— Long; *Martha*, m. ——— Hays; and *Isabella*, m. ——— Long.

5. *Elizabeth Hays*, b. March 3, 1770; d. January 27, 1844; m. Dr. Edward Humphrey; b. June 1, 1776; d. Dec. 5, 1847; and they left issue; *John*, now living in Illinois; m. first, *Mary Ann* ———; d. July 20, 1845, in her 39th year. *Dr. Charles*, lately deceased; m. *Mary Stanton*. *Sarah E.*, b. Nov. 29, 1800; d. Oct. 19, 1871; m. *Hugh Horner*; b. April 21, 1788; d. July 15, 1861. *Mary R.*, m. *John Lyle*. *Jane*, m. *Michael Weitzel*.

6. *Ann Hays*, b. June 8, 1771; d. January 8, 1851; m. *John Nilson*; d. January 1, 1857, in the 91st year of his age. They left issue: *Charles*; *William McNair*, d. January 18, 1851, aged 44 years; *John*; *Margaret*, m. *Joseph Horner*; d. January 27, 1866, aged 75, and had four children; *Sallie Ann*, m. *Baxter McClure*; *Jane*; *Mary Ann*, d. Sept. 13, 1877, aged 63 years, m. *Rev. Leslie Irwin*; b. July 22, 1806, at Ballibay, county Monaghan, Ireland; d. November 16, 1873, at Quincy, Ill.

7. *William Hays*, m. and removed to Pittsburgh; served as an associate judge of Allegheny county; where he died about 1846, leaving issue: *John*, *Robert*, *William*, *Henry*, *Richard*, *Charles*, and *Jane*.

8. *Isabella Hays*, m. *John Ralston*.

9. *Robert Hays*, married. Under proceeding in partition upon the estate of *John Hays*, (2d) the homestead and tannery, including ninety-eight acres and twenty perches of land, were awarded to *Robert*; who, in the year 1803, sold the same to *Michael Weaver* (grandfather of the writer). *Robert* afterward removed to the central part of Pennsylvania, and died at Bellefonte, leaving issue: *William*, *Alfred*, and *Ann*.

10. *Thomas Hays*, m. ——— *Houston*; he died at Williamsport, Pa., leaving issue: *Thomas*; *William*; *Charles*; *Sarah*, m. ——— *Paine*; *Jane*; *Mary*, m. ——— *Kline*; *Martha*, m. ——— *Polk*; and *Isabella*.

11. *Richard Hays*, d. in Lycoming county, Penna.

12. *Samuel Hays*, d. at Erie, Penna., leaving two sons and three daughters.

13. *Mary Hays*, died unmarried, January 11, 1851, aged 64 years.

14. *Rebecca Hays*, d. April 10, 1810, aged 49 years.

Of the other children of John Hays (1st) and Jean, his wife, we have no record further than a draft, indorsed Robert Hays, 168 acres, ninety-six perches; the descriptive part stating that it is "a draught of a tract of land situated in Allen township, Northampton county, being part of a larger tract, late William Allen's, Esq. Surveyed the 22d May, 1781, for Robert Hays per James Brown." Robert Hays married Mary Allison, daughter of James and Jennet Allison. (*Hist. Reg.*, page 122.)

Thomas Herron. There were two persons of this name, one of whom resided in Moore township previous to the year 1747. He married Jean McConnell. Thomas Herron died October 4, 1772, aged sixty-three years. His wife, Jean, died during the year 1804. They had no issue. Thomas Herron bequeathed a certain portion of his estate to a certain Mary Fleming, who afterwards married William Moffat. He also gave the sum of ten pounds unto his minister, the Rev. John Rosbrugh; also a certain sum unto Arthur Lattimore, of Allen township, "to be by him applied to such charitable uses, chiefly or only to the gospel, as he, in his judgment and discretion, shall think best." The other Thomas Herron married Jane Brown, daughter of Samuel and Jean (Boyd) Brown: they removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, where Thomas Herron died, previous to June 5, 1818. (*Hist. Reg.*, page 123.)

James Horner came from the North of Ireland. He resided on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas Laubach, situated on the main road leading from Bethlehem to Mauch Chunk, near the village of Howertown, in Allen township, Northampton county. He married Jean Kerr. James Horner was born in Ireland, in the year 1711, and died May 1, 1793. Jean (Kerr) Horner was also born in Ireland, in the year 1713, and was murdered by a party of Indian warriors at the time of the Stinton massacre.* On her tombstone is the following inscription: "In memory of Jane, wife of James

* See Dr. Egle's History of Penn'a, pages 974-5.

Horner, who suffered death by the hands of savage Indians, October 8, 1763. Aged fifty years." The writer was informed by the late Mr. Thomas Clendinen that his father came near being a victim of the Stinton massacre, from the fact that he was present at a corn-husking frolic at the house of Mr. Stinton on the night preceding the massacre, and staying until late in the night, he was about leaving for home, but being prevailed to remain until morning, he consented to do so, but, after staying awhile, it seemed to him that something prompted him to leave, and in obeying it he escaped being present at the massacre. Also that, consequent to the trouble and excitement at that time, Mrs. Horner was buried without a coffin, and that her husband took her corpse to the meeting-house of the English Presbyterian congregation, and there sat up with it, alone, on the night following the massacre, and that the interment took place the following day. James and Jean (Kerr) Horner had issue:

1. *Hugh Horner*, b. September 20, 1743; d. April 15, 1806; m. *Elizabeth Wilson*, d. December 22, 1835, in the 87th year of her age. They had issue:

- i. *Jean*, m. *Samuel Abernethy*.
- ii. *James*, b. January 1, 1779; d. October 28, 1823; m. *Esther Clendinen*. She m. secondly *James Vliet, Esq.* (See *Hist. Reg.*, p. 37.)
- iii. *Robert*, b. April 23, 1781; d. July 7, 1844; m. *Jane Wilson*, d. November 10, 1859, in her 87th year.
- iv. *Judith*, b. April 28, 1784; d. at 14 years of age.
- v. *William*, b. May 31, 1786; d. May 14, 1868.
- vi. *Hugh*, b. April 21, 1788; m. *Sarah E. Humphrey*, daughter of *Dr. Edward and Elizabeth (Hays) Humphrey*. (See preceding.)
- vii. *Elizabeth*, b. May 28, 1790; d. August 11, 1826.

2. *John Horner*, b. October 1, 1747; m. *Susan Darrah*.

3. *Thomas Horner*, b. November 1, 1749; d. November 27, 1825; m. *Jane Patterson*, d. September 9, 1835, aged 74 years. They had issue:

- i. *Sarah*, b. June 19, 1785; m. *Nathan Kerr*, son of *James and Jane (McInstry) Kerr*, d. June 18, 1844, aged 62 years
- ii. *Jean*, b. January 12, 1787; d. June 20, 1791.

iii. *James*, b. July 30, 1789; died in Ohio subsequent to the year 1861; m. 1st Letty Brown; 2d. Pleasant Harvey.

iv. *Jane*, b. February 12, 1795.

v. *Anna*, b. May 31, 1797; m. Joseph Harvey.

vi. *Thomas*, b. in 1800; m. 1st, Cassandra Anderson; 2d, Jane Barton. In the year 1877 he resided at Nunda, Livingston county, N. Y.

4. *Sarah Horner*, b. December 12, 1751; d. 1826, in the State of New York; m. Wm. McNair, son of John and Christianna (Walker) McNair. Mr. McNair died in 1823, near Mt. Morris, N. Y.

5. *Mary Horner*, of whom we have no record.

6. *James Horner*, b. May 14, 1757; no record.

7. *Jean Horner*, b. October 20, 1759; m. John Hays, son of John and Barbara (King) Hays.



BAPTISMS OF ST. GABRIEL'S P. E. CHURCH, MORLOTTON, (DOUGLASSVILLE,) BERKS
COUNTY, PA.

COMMUNICATED BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Child.</i>	<i>Parents.</i>	<i>Baptism.</i>
1 April, 1736.	Ezekiel.	Peter and Elizabeth Jones,	30 Sept., 1735.
28 Sept., 1736.	Mary.	Burgund and Mary Bird,	29 Oct., 1735.
Oct., 1736.	Nicholas,	Jonas and Mary Jones,	23 May, 1736.
	James,	William and Bridgette Bird,	3 Oct., 1736.
	Christine,	Burgund and Mary Bird,	31 Feb., 1737.
	Sarah,	Andrew and Dorothy Jones,	28 Aug., 1737.
	Margaret,	Peter and Elizabeth Jones,	2 April, 1738.
	Marcus,	William and Bridgette Bird,	4 Feb., 1739.
29 Sept., 1738.	Thomas,	Justin and Anne Mayberry,	1 May, 1739.
21 April, 1739.	Moses,	Andrew and Dorothy Jones,	1 May, 1739.
10 Feb., 1741.	Stephen,	Andrew and Dorothy Jones,	2 April, 1741.
13 Mar., 1740.	Evan,	Nathan and Catharine Evans,	30 Aug., 1741.
	Andrew,	Andrew and Dorothy Jones,	4 Sept., 1743.
11 June, 1744.	Rebecca,	William and Bridgette Bird,	19 June, 1744.
3 Nov., 1744.	Peter,	Jonas and Mary Jones,	13 Jan., 1745.
	John,	Mounce and Margaret Jones,	24 Jan., 1745.
	William,	Peter and Ruth Jones,	14 April, 1745.
6 Dec., 1747.	Ruth,	Peter and Ruth Jones,	8 April, 1748.
26 Mar., 1753.	Ruth,	Peter and Ruth Jones,	27 May, 1753.
17 April, 1752.	Peter,	Mounce and Margaret Jones,	27 May, 1753.
1 June, 1753.	Jane,	George and Mary Douglass,	15 July, 1753.
4 July, 1746.	James,	John and Catharine Williams,	18 July, 1753.
11 Nov., 1739.	Mary,	Benjamin and Susanna Boone,	6 Aug., 1753.
13 Aug., 1741.	Benjamin,	Benjamin and Susanna Boone,	6 Aug., 1753.
24 Mar., 1743.	James,	Benjamin and Susanna Boone,	6 Aug., 1753.
11 Aug., 1745.	Samuel,	Benjamin and Susanna Boone,	6 Aug., 1753.
3 May, 1749.	Dinah,	Benjamin and Susanna Boone,	6 Aug., 1753.
13 Dec., 1753.	Samuel,	Nicholas and Judith Jones,	20 Jan., 1754.

23 Dec., 1753.	Mary.	William and Bridgette Bird.	20 Jan., 1754.
18 Mar., 1747.	Elizabeth.	James and Margaret Bird.	1 Sept., 1754.
16 Jan., 1750.	Eleazer.	James and Margaret Bird.	1 Sept., 1754.
5 May, 1752.	Ruth.	James and Margaret Bird.	1 Sept., 1754.
18 Aug., 1754.	Judith.	James and Margaret Bird.	1 Sept., 1754.
23 Sept., 1754.	Mary.	George and Mary Douglass.	17 Nov., 1754.
24 June, 1755.	Elizabeth.	Peter and Ruth Jones.	29 June, 1755.
28 Sept., 1757.	Hannah.	Nicholas and Judith Jones.	4 Dec., 1757.
20 Mar., 1757.	Pierce.	Peter and Ruth Jones.	1757.
8 April, 1758.	Hannah.	Mounce and Margaret Jones.	1758.
21 Feb., 1759.	Sarah.	Nicholas and Judith Jones.	1759.
31 July, 1759.	Judith.	Peter and Ruth Jones.	1760.
21 Dec., 1759.	Abraham.	Mounce and Margaret Jones.	20 April, 1760.
12 April, 1762.	Ezekiel.	Peter and Ruth Jones.	15 Feb., 1762.
	John.	Nicholas and Judith Jones.	18 May, 1762.
18 Mar., 1765.	Rebecca.	Mounce and Margaret Jones.	18 May, 1762.
	Bridgette.	Mounce and Margaret Jones.	18 May, 1762.
	William.	Mark and Mary Bird.	25 Mar., 1765.
	John.	Mark and Mary Bird.	17 Nov., 1767.
20 Jan., 1776.	Margaret.	Mounce and Margaret Jones.	17 Mar., 1776.
9 Aug., 1777.	Peter.	Peter and Catharine Jones.	15 Oct., 1777.
1 Nov., 1774.	Amos.	Harris and Judith Jones.	10 Sept., 1778.
8 July, 1796.	Caleb.	Peter and Catharine Jones.	1 Aug., 1796.
8 Nov., 1794.	Samuel.	John and Cynthia Jones.	31 July, 1796.
3 Feb., 1796.	Caleb.	John and Cynthia Jones.	31 July, 1796.
17 April, 1797.	Sarah.	John and Mary Jones.	25 June, 1797.
16 Aug., 1799.	George W.	George and Mary Douglass.	6 June, 1801.
28 Mar., 1799.	Catharine.	Peter and Catharine Jones.	12 April, 1801.
5 April, 1802.	Rebecca.	Peter and Catharine Jones.	25 Dec., 1802.
8 Oct., 1804.	Amelia.	George and Mary Douglass.	3 May, 1808.
2 Feb., 1808.	Theodore.	Samuel D. and Sarah Franks.	18 Dec., 1808.
26 April, 1808.	Elizabeth.	George and Mary Douglass.	9 Oct., 1814.
26 May, 1814.	Rachel May.	Thomas and Margaret Jones.	15 Jan., 1815.
2 April, 1812.	William.	George and Mary Douglass.	

JAMES McLENE,

ONE OF THE UNMENTIONED "MEN OF MARK" OF THE
CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

BY BENJ. M. NEAD.

It is the case, and it is so naturally, that, with few notable exceptions, in reviews of the events of the revolutionary portion of our Commonwealth's history, the greater prominence has been given to the military characters of that dramatic period. These were the chief actors upon the stage, and the luster of their achievements secured for them—when the jealousy or personal pique of ruling spirits in the home government did not eclipse their names entirely—such prominent mention in the printed records of those times as comported with a due preservation of the dignity and State pride of New England chronicles, to whom, to our shame as Pennsylvanians be it said, we have been content almost unto this day to delegate the principal business of conserving and promulgating American history.

But aside from those Pennsylvanians who contributed by their military prowess to the general grand results of the Revolution, there were men in the more quiet walks of civil life whose names do not appear upon the printed pages of history, who in their own spheres contributed their share in the consummation of a free and independent form of government for Pennsylvania. Of one of this class of almost forgotten patriots it is the purpose of this article to make some mention.

James McLene was the son of William McLene, and although readily mistaken for an Irishman,* was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, 1730.

* When I first took my seat in council, (Sup. Ex.,) not having been acquainted with any people from the western country, I thought from their conversation that McLene, Boyd, Smith, and Whitehill were Irishmen. * * * Talking one day with Smith (who had as much

He was fortunate in enjoying more opportunities in the way of an early education than were ordinarily available at that period. During his boyhood, New London was the seat of a classical academy, which, under the charge of the Rev. Francis Alison,* a man of large scholarly attainments, had become deservedly celebrated as an institution of learning. At this academy James was educated, in company with such worthy companions as Charles Thomson, afterwards master of the Quaker free school in Philadelphia, secretary of the conference of committees and of the Continental Congress; Thomas McKean, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and second Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790; George Reed and James Smith, signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In the year 1753, James McLene, then a young man of twenty-three years of age, attracted by the fame of the "Conococheague Settlement," the name which the early settlers in old Antrim township, Cumberland (now Franklin) county, had given to their home, took up a valuable tract of land there, and having married, July 5, 1753, Christina Brown, (of that vicinity,) he located upon his purchase the next year. Here he seems to have pursued, for twenty years and upwards, the usual

of the brogue and look of an Irishman as any one that ever came from Tipperary) about being at sea, he told me he never was at sea in his life. "And how, my honey," says Dean, who was sitting by me, and who also thought him from Ireland, "did you get to Philadelphia?" "Why I rode here." "And arrah, honey! did you ride here all the way from Ireland? I never heard of a bridge between the two countries." "Devil a bit of me," says Smith, "was ever out of Pennsylvania." And this I found was true, and that McLene, Whitehill, and Boyd were all born in Pennsylvania. People who live in an Irish settlement, or who are much with the Irish, generally affect the brogue.—*Autobiography of Charles Biddle*, p. 203.

* Rev. Francis Alison came to America in 1735, served for a short time as tutor in John Dickinson's father's family, became pastor of New London Church in 1737, opened his academy in 1743, removed to Philadelphia in 1752, and became principal of the Philadelphia Academy, accepted in 1755 the professorship of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was subsequently vice prevost. He was the founder of the Presbyterian Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows.

avocation of a yeoman of the frontier, with no event in his career, except his evident growth in popularity, to challenge particular mention, until the thunder of the Revolution awoke him to activity in an important sphere of labor for the cause of freedom.

Among the "number of gentlemen" who met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1776, was Mr. James McLene, from the county of Cumberland.* These gentlemen were deputed by the committees of several of the counties of the Province to join in provincial conference to take action upon the resolution of the Continental Congress of May 15, 1776, which called upon the colonies "to adopt such governments as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

In the deliberations of this conference, the importance of which it is not necessary to enlarge upon, Mr. McLene took an active part. The conference lasted but one week, yet in that time all the preliminaries for calling a State convention and for choosing representatives thereto were arranged. Besides this, important measures, demanded by the exigencies of the times, and not strictly within the legitimate scope of the conference, were adopted. The most important of these was the establishment of the Pennsylvania Flying Camp, a militia force of four thousand five hundred men, raised in obedience to a resolution of Congress, and subsequently sent to the relief of General Washington's army on Long Island. The disasters of the Continental army at Fort Washington and in the battles on the Island were shared to the utmost by this brave body of Pennsylvania yeomen who have been scarcely accorded a mention in history. James McLene was on the committee which devised the ways and means of raising the Flying Camp and of fitting them to take the field.

Having been so closely and in so able a manner identified

* Mr. McLene's colleagues from Cumberland county in this conference were: Col. James Allison, John Maclay, Esq., William Elliot, Esq., Col. William Clark, Dr. John Calhoon, John Creigh, Hugh McCormick, John Harris, and Hugh Alexander.

with the workings of the provincial conference, as a natural consequence Mr. McLene was chosen from Cumberland county one of the members of the constitutional convention, which met in Philadelphia on the 15th day of July, 1776, to complete the work begun in the conference.* Of this body, the deliberations of which lasted a little over two months, Mr. McLene was an attentive member, and here doubtless gained much of that intimate knowledge of public men and manners, which fitted him for intelligent service in those positions of kindred character which he subsequently filled ably and with credit to himself.

Just as natural was the next step McLene took, from the convention to frame the fundamental law of the new government to the first Assembly of Representatives to enact the statute law.

All of McLene's colleagues from the home county in the constitutional convention, with the exception of Jonathan Hoge, served with him in the Assembly of 1776-7. During this session the good common sense and executive ability of McLene is strongly indicated by the character of the committees upon which he served, and by the manner in which he performed his work. His attention, as a member of the military committee, was closely given to formulating a practicable militia system for the State. He was one of the Assemblymen of Pennsylvania delegated to confer with the delegates of Virginia and Maryland respecting the boundary lines, some point of that vexed question, notwithstanding the impending war, being at that time agitated; and when the British army took possession of Philadelphia, and the adoption of extreme measures in the councils of the patriots became necessary, he was named as one of the committee to prepare a bill to authorize the president and council of Pennsylvania to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, and of the committee to devise a plan to prevent the giving of supplies and intelligence to the enemy.

In the session of 1777-8 the record of McLene as a leader is

* The other members of the convention from Cumberland county were John Harris, William Clarke, William Duffield, Hugh Alexander, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Whitehill, and James Brown.

still more marked. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly on the 20th of November, 1777, and served in that important capacity until the 20th of February, 1778, when he voluntarily resigned the position, and John Bayard was chosen as his successor.

In March, 1778, a difficulty which seems to have been of a somewhat serious nature occurred between the Pennsylvania authorities and the Continental Board of War, relative to supplies for the army, ordered by Congress, then in session at York. The precise nature of this difficulty is not apparent, owing to the omission of the record concerning the same in the minutes of the Council and Assembly. Pennsylvania had a grievance, and set it forth in an address from the Council and the Assembly to Congress. James McLene and Robert Whitehill, members of Assembly, were appointed a committee, on the 6th of March, to go to Yorktown and present to Congress this joint representation of the Council and Assembly of Pennsylvania. Congress took steps to remove this grievance, and a short time subsequently passed the following resolve in regard to the same: "That Congress conceive all cause of complaint against the instructions of the Board of War to their superintendents must now cease as three of said superintendents have been dismissed, and it is expressly enjoined upon the others to conform to the regulations of the State in which they are from time to time employed."

On the 9th of November, 1778, McLene, having won the confidence of the people by his service in the Supreme Legislative branch of the new government, was advanced to a seat in the Supreme Executive branch, viz: the Supreme Executive Council. For the choice of councillors the State was divided into three districts, the first consisting of the city of Philadelphia and the three original counties of the State, and the remaining two of four counties each. In the first district one councillor was chosen from the city of Philadelphia and one from each of the counties,* to serve three years; in the second district one councillor was chosen from each of the counties,†

* Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks.

† Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and Berks.

to serve two years, and in the third district one councillor was chosen from each of the counties,* to serve one year. McLene was chosen a councillor to represent Cumberland county, by the people of the second district, at the October election, 1778, and served for two years.

James McLene is next recorded as sitting with the Continental Congress. Of that important body he was an able, conservative member, during the trying session of 1779-'80.†

The framers of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776 evidently looked upon the results of their labor simply as an experiment. They seemed to believe that the body politic created under that instrument following the analogy of the human body, would undergo radical changes in a period not exceeding seven years. Accordingly, by the terms of the Constitution itself, it was provided that at the end of that time, namely, in the year 1783, (and every seventh year thereafter,) that a so-called Council of Censors should be chosen by ballot, consisting of two persons from each county and city in the State. The duty of the Council of Censors was defined to be to inquire whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part, and whether the legislative and executive branches of the government had performed their duty as guardians of the people, or had assumed or exercised other or greater powers than they were entitled to under the Constitution. They were also to inquire whether the public taxes had been justly levied and collected in all parts of the Commonwealth, in what manner the moneys had been disposed of, and whether the laws had been duly executed. For these purposes they had power to send for persons, papers, and records. They had also authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and recommend to the Legislature the repeal of such laws as appeared to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the Constitution. Theirs was also the right, upon the consent of two thirds of their number, to call a convention to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appeared to them

* Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland.

† His colleagues in Congress from Pennsylvania were William Shippen, James Searle, and Fred. A. Muhlenburg.

an absolute necessity of amending any article of the Constitution which was defective, explaining such as were considered not clearly expressed and of adding such as were necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people. But all proposed changes were to be promulgated for the consideration of the people at least six months before the election of delegates to a convention.

In the Council of Censors which began its first session Monday, November 10, 1783, James McLene and William Irvine were the representatives from Cumberland county. With them sat many of the ablest men of the State, and the record of the deliberations of this council is full of interest. The first Constitution of our present form of State government bears in many particulars the impress of their opinions and is largely the result of their labors. McLene and Irvine both took an active part in the proceedings of the council. McLene was a member of the chief committee which was appointed to inquire whether the Constitution had been preserved inviolate in every part. It was this committee which recommended the bi-cameral system of legislation, and suggested the propriety of restricting the exercise of the executive power to a single person.

In the year 1783, McLene was chosen to represent Cumberland county a second term in the Supreme Executive Council, and the new county of Franklin having been erected from Cumberland, in 1784, he was elected in October of that year to serve still another term in that body as the representative of the new county. One who was intimately connected with the Council as an officer, speaks as follows of the situation of affairs at this time: "Council was nearly equal at this time with respect to parties. The Republican members were Messrs. Neville, Hill, Muhlenburg, Ross, Willing, Boyd, and Elliott. The Constitutionals were Messrs. McLene, Whitehill, Smilie, Findley, Watts, Smith, Dean, Hoge, and Martin. The distinction was that the Republicans wanted an alteration in the Constitution. They wished to have a House of Representatives and a Senate. The other party thought no alteration necessary * * * We had frequent and violent disputes

between these members upon political subjects, but they were of little consequence then, and can be of none now. The best informed man of either party and the readiest of business was Mr. Hoge, but he was so diffident a man that if we had a full council he could never rise to make a motion, or even to second one. He was a worthy, valuable man. McLENE, Whitehill, Smilie, and Findley are all sensible men. They would not be the least embarrassed in speaking before any assembly whatever. Smilie and Findley are natives of Ireland; the former was brought up a house carpenter, the latter a weaver. They are both men of talents, and if they had received a good education would have made figure in any legislative body. McLene and Whitehill are Pennsylvanians. These four had been leading members of the State Legislature. They are all now (1803) living. * * McLene has retired from public business." *

By an act of Assembly, passed in 1782, the President and Vice President and a member of the Supreme Executive Council, appointed by council for that purpose, together with the Secretary of the Land Office, the Receiver General, and the Surveyor General for the time being, were required to sit as a Board of Property to hear and determine all cases of controversy in regard to the title of lands in the Commonwealth. The President or Vice President served on this board as long as he continued in office, but a different member of council was chosen to serve each month. During the year 1786 and 1787, owing to the sickness of President Franklin, Vice President Charles Biddle presided over the Board of Property, and James McLene sat as council's member during the months of September, 1786, and June, 1787.

After his retirement from the council, McLene was again elected to the Assembly, and represented the new county of Franklin until 1789. That year he was chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1790, and subsequently after the adoption of the Constitution was again

* *Autobiography of Charles Biddle, Vice President Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania*, pp. 202, 203.

immediately re-elected to Assembly, and faithfully serving two terms more, he retired in 1794 to the quiet of his home in Antrim township, Franklin county. Six years later, on the 18th of March, 1800, when he had reached the ripe old age of seventy, he was commissioned a justice of the peace, his active spirit refusing to rest even after nearly half a century of earnest important service to the public.

In the quiet country, about four miles north-east of Greencastle, now the principal town in old Antrim township, there may still be seen the remains of an ancient burial place. It is sadly neglected now. Brambles choke up its paths, and unkempt forest trees cast their shadows upon its shattered and moss-covered tombstones. This is "Brown's Mill grave-yard." The ravages of time may have rendered it impossible for us to tell which of those neglected monuments covers his remains, yet here rests the body of Hon. James McLene, who died on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1806, aged seventy-five years, four months, and twenty-seven days. *Idoneus Homo.*



THE DEFECTION OF ARNOLD.

[The following letter, written by Michael Simpson, of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, to his friend and neighbor, Joshua Elder, of Paxtang, notwithstanding its bad orthography, is worthy of preservation in these pages. MICHAEL SIMPSON was a son of Thomas Simpson, an early Scotch-Irish settler, who located in Paxtang in 1720, where this son Michael was born, twenty years later. Michael was brought up a farmer, receiving the meager education, and yet essential, of the back-woodsmen. When the Indian forays following the defeat of Braddock spread dismay and desolation along the frontiers, he became an ensign in the provincial service, and served under Forbes and Bouquet, and the expeditions which brought peace to the settlements. At the outset of the Revolution he was appointed second lieutenant of Captain Matthew Smith's company, and was attached to the Quebec expedition under Arnold in 1775. Being absent under orders of General Arnold when the final attack was made upon that stronghold, he avoided capture. He was subsequently promoted first lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania, Colonel Hand, and was in command of his company at the battle of Long Island. On the 1st of December, 1776, he was commissioned captain, and as such was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and White Plains. In fact, not being retired the service until under the re-arrangement of the Line in January, 1781, for nearly six years he served his country and its cause faithfully and well. After the war, Captain Simpson bought a farm on the Susquehanna, opposite Chambers' ferry, where he erected a large stone house, which was destroyed by fire within the present year, 1883. He owned the ferry on the York county side of the river, and for awhile leased the Chambers' ferry on the east side. It was the old Carlisle ferry of earlier days. Here he resided until his death, which occurred on the 1st of June, 1813. Being brigadier general of the militia, he was known as General Simpson. He was a gentleman of aristocratic bearing, and yet much loved and respected

by his neighbors. He was possessed of a warm heart, was a firm friend, was liberal and obliging. Such was the author of the letter herewith given—he was a *soldier*, and his bad orthography may be forgiven.

[Of JOSHUA ELDER, to whom the letter was written, we make the following brief mention. He was the second son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Baker, was born in Paxtang township, (now Dauphin county,) Pa., on the 9th of March, 174⁴₆. He was a farmer by occupation. During the frontier troubles of 1763–64 he was in active military service. When the Revolution broke out he was a leader on the patriot side, and appointed one of the sub-lieutenants of Lancaster county, as also a justice of the peace, serving until the close of the war. He was a prominent advocate for the formation of the county of Dauphin, and under the Constitution of 1790 was commissioned by Governor Mifflin one of the associate judges of the courts, August 17, 1791. The appointment, however, of Sheriff Clunie to the bench, on the resignation of David Harris, who had removed to Baltimore, so incensed him that he peremptorily resigned. He was appointed by Governor McKean prothonotary January 5, 1800, a position he filled by reappointment until February 6, 1809. In March, 1810, he was elected burgess of the borough of Harrisburg. He died at his residence in Harrisburg, on the 5th of December, 1820. Judge Elder was twice married,—first, to Mary McAllister, who died November 21, 1792; secondly, to Sarah McAllister, who died December 6, 1807.]

“HEAD QRS., TAPAN, *Sept*^r 27, 1780.

“D^r JOSEY: Yours I Rec^d favor^d by D^r. Montgomery, but was long on the way, for which I thank you for your Particulars. I am glad to hear of your having peace and a good harvest. Surpris’d to hear of Sickness of the Army, defate at White plain, or the loss of waggons, or the French being block’d up;—is all a falsity of I suppose a disaffected Gentry. I have heard bad news frequently from Susqueh^a of the Indians, destroying the enhabitance, which is very distressing.

“Our ontelligence from Carolina is much more favorable than it was at first mentioned by Gen^l Geatses Letter to his Excel-

lency. We hear lately of a number of prisoners we lost there, was sent of by a Guard, but the Mility rising and Retaking them and y^e Guard, make all in our favor on that Quarter. Sorry to hear of our friends falling by the enfernal Toreys, in Particular Addam Torrence.

"A grand discovery maid. Gen^l Arnold who comm^d at West Point had sold the place. The Plot was found out by a Captⁿ of the Mility who took the Ajitant Gen^l of the British army at Tarryton on his just going to the enemy's lines, after being threw our whole army, and maid great discovery. Had a plan of West Point, and all the fortifications round it, and Gen^l Arnold's name in it. He was brought to his Excellency at King's ferry, on his return from Road Island with y^e Markis De Leviat, on the 25th Inst. His Excellency emediately push'd to West Point; and Gen^l Arnold found his Plot found out, emediately push'd of to y^e Enemy. He had apointed the British fleet to sail up the 25th, and on y^e 26th to demand the place, which was to be emediately delivered up without the firing a gun. His Excellency's timely notice prevented. We have not heard that y^e Fleet sail'd because of the plot's being found out. The Ajitant Gen^l begs his life, as he say he can make more discoverys than his life's worth. He Offer'd y^e Captⁿ 100 Guines, his Gold Watch, horse, Pistoles & coat to let him go, but all to no purpose. I trust there may be some discovery maid among a body we have long had raison to suspect.

"Our army lys waiting the arival of the French. I hope something may turn up from his Excellency's Conference with the French army at Road Island. I hope to have something more in a short time. You'l let your Father hear and all Friends, and let it Rejoice all our friends, & Particular Mr. Chestnut Over y^e Water, with my Comply^{ts}.

"My Comply^{ts} to Polly. I rest, S^r you ashur'd Friend & Hum Serv't

"MICH^L SIMPSON.

"I hear Captⁿ M^c Allister Cetch'd the Red belied Salmon. I give him joy, with my comply^{ts}. I am glad to hear your Puppys come on so well; there's hopes they'l make fine dogs."

Indorsed: "Joshua Elder Esq Lancaster county, Paxtang, Hon^d by Mr. McMartin."

COL. MATTHEW SMITH.

BY WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D.

MATTHEW SMITH, the son of Robert* and Mary Smith, was born in 1734 in Paxtang, Lancaster, now Dauphin, county, Pennsylvania. He received the limited education of pioneer times, and was brought up as a farmer. During the French and Indian war he was in service in Bouquet's expedition. He comes, however, into prominence by being one of the delegates appointed by the inhabitants on the frontiers to present their memorial of grievances to the Assembly during the "Paxtang Boys'" foray against the perfidious Indians on Conestoga Manor and in the work-house at Lancaster. Save as the bearer of that petition, he was not connected with the so-called "massacre."

In June, 1775, the roll of the drums of the Revolution called him from the quiet of his farm, and he enlisted a company of volunteers in Paxtang to march to the siege of Boston. His company included many famous characters, and one of its members, Judge Henry, has preserved a record of their wonderful march, under Arnold, through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. The attack on Quebec, and the capture of Smith's company, are graphically told by Judge Henry. Captain Smith was probably exchanged in the spring of 1778, for on the 28th of May, that year, he appeared in the Supreme Executive Council as the member for Lancaster county, in which office he served during the years 1778-9.

On the 3d of August, 1779, he writes from Sunbury that he had arrived there with "sixty Paxtang Boys," to look after the

* ROBERT SMITH, of Paxtang, died in March, 1757, leaving a wife Mary, and issue as follows :

- i. *Matthew.*
- ii. *Rebecca*, m. Samuel Allen.
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *David.*

Indians and British who had captured Fort Freeland on the 28th of July previous. On the 11th of October, 1779, he was chosen Vice President of Pennsylvania, but resigned shortly after, owing to the heavy expenses connected with that position. On the 4th of February following he was appointed prothonotary, &c., for Northumberland county, filling that office until the 25th of September, 1783. Captain Smith afterwards removed to Milton, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 22d of July, 1794, at the age of sixty years. A company of light infantry, under Major Pratt and Captain James Boyd, marched with the body six miles to Warrior Run burying-ground. "Many tears were shed at the old patriot's burial, and after his remains were deposited, three volleys were fired over his grave." Captain Matthew Smith was as brave a soldier, as ardent a patriot as ever lived. He served his country long and faithfully, undaunted by the detraction of Quaker historians, who sought to throw a stigma upon his character from the fact that he was one of the bearers of the memorial of the frontiersmen to the Assembly for redress of grievances, and designating him as "the leader of the Paxtang rioters." That he was in nowise connected with the bloody transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster may reasonably be inferred, from the fact that he was chosen as the representative of the "back inhabitants." With "a price set upon his head," no participant would have ventured into Philadelphia. History fully exonerates him, and his brave and heroic after-life, begging himself in behalf of his country which needed his patriotic services, has been left as an example of the pure and disinterested spirit of the days of the Revolution. As one of the war eagles of that illustrious era, his name and fame are a glorious heritage. We have little knowledge of Col. Smith's family, save that in the tidal wave of emigration to the Presque Isle settlements his descendants went thither, and a son, Wilson Smith, who settled at Waterford, was an officer of note in that section during the war of 1812-14, and represented his district in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1817. A son of his, Matthew Smith, resides at Waterford.

KOQUETHAGAEELON, OR COLONEL WHITE EYES.

BY ISAAC CRAIG.

The following information regarding this faithful friend of the Americans is worth preserving: Mr. McAllister, a blacksmith, was an early settler in Pittsburgh, and White Eyes engaged him to make some beaver-traps, paying part on them in beaver-skins and agreed to pay the rest in the same way, but before he could do so Pontiac's war occurred. Mr. McAllister supposed the debt lost, for, according to Indian custom, "war paid all debts." Shortly after the war, McAllister was surprised at the appearance of White Eyes in his shop with a bundle of skins. He held out his hand to shake hands with McAllister, saying: "We brothers now; you good man; you make me good traps; me owe you; me pay you." McAllister replied: "I guess not; war pays all debts." The chief insisted that the debt was just and must be paid, and the bundle of skins fully paid all arrears due on the traps.

Subsequently White Eyes said to McAllister: "You good man; we no kill you; you make good traps. My young men wanted to go to your house; me said: 'No; him good man; him make good traps; him always give Indian something to eat; we no kill him.'"

The foregoing is just as I received it from a descendant of McAllister, and there is not the slightest doubt of its accuracy.

It has heretofore been believed that this noble Indian died of small-pox, but a letter from Colonel George Morgan (the Indian agent at Fort Pitt during the greater part of the Revolutionary war) to Congress, recently brought to light, shows that he was "treacherously put to death." The letter is dated Princeton, May 18, 1784; in it he says: "These two lads were sixteen or eighteen years of age when their parents brought them here, which was too advanced an age to expect they would derive much advantage from a common school, but the

third, [young White Eyes,] who was then in his eighth year, is every way worthy the further patronage of Congress, having now entered Virgil and begun Greek, and being the best scholar in his class, he will be prepared to enter college next fall. His mildness of disposition is equal to his capacity; and I cannot but take the liberty to entreat a continuance of the patronage of Congress to this worthy orphan, whose father was treacherously put to death at the moment of his greatest exertions to serve the United States, in whose service he held the commission of a colonel. His son is now in his thirteenth year. His father had settled a tract of land of about 30,000 acres on Muskingum, had built several good shingled houses on the tract, mowed meadows, planted large fields of corn, kept considerable stock of horses and cattle, used plows, and hired white men to work his farm. Would it not be worthy of Congress to appropriate this tract of land to this lad, and give such orders to prevent encroachments on it as may secure it for his heirs forever? * * * * I have carefully concealed and shall continue to conceal from young White Eyes the manner of his father's death, which I have never mentioned to any one but Mr. Thomson and two or three members of Congress."

On the 24th of March, 1779, the court of Yohogania county granted letters of administration upon the estate of Col. White Eyes to Thomas Smallman, and his bondsmen were Joseph Skelton, David Duncan, William Christie, and Samuel Ewalt. The younger White Eyes, when about forty-three years of age, was present at and signed the treaty at Greenville, in 1814. Col. White Eyes, although he so often advised other Indians, with great earnestness, to embrace the gospel of Jesus Christ, never made a public profession himself, on account of his being yet entangled in political concerns. Heckewelder is decided in his opinion that White Eyes was a Christian at heart.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

[TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:—When the publication of the *Historical Register* was projected, it was not the intention to issue it at stated times—but simply four numbers during the year. Historic labors in another direction have, however, delayed the getting out the present issue. Number Four, with a full index, will be forwarded to each subscriber about the 1st of December. As it is contemplated to continue the *Register* during 1884, we would like to be informed at an early date of those who propose continuing their subscription. All that the gentlemen interested in its establishment wish is to have the *Register* pay expenses of publication. As there are a few copies of the present year not subscribed for, such will be furnished new subscribers at the price of two dollars per year. It is not the intention to interfere with any historical publication whatever, as the *Register* has its own peculiar field in which to work, and it, therefore, looks for support to all who love to preserve the history, biography, and genealogy of the State of Pennsylvania.]

OLD PAY-ROLLS.—It has been asserted, and it is believed by many persons, that by fires in the Treasury Department all the old army rolls were destroyed. This is not the case. There are yet in the Treasury building large collections of these rolls, presumed to be complete, of the war of 1812-14. There are also pay-lists of the expeditions under St. Clair and Wayne against the Indians in Ohio; and there are lists of soldiers in other Indian wars. There are also extensive pay lists and pension applications of the Revolutionary war, though destitute of any arrangement facilitating examination. There are very valuable Revolutionary records in the library of the State Department, notably the papers and correspondence of General Washington, and his full lists of all the soldiers in his army; but it seems to be the policy of the Government to exclude the public from any examination, and to prevent their publication for fear that the knowledge derived from them would be evidence in well-founded claims against the Government. This seems to be an outrage, for a rich Government like the United States should long since have published these soldiers' names in a series of archives. It is a shame that this great Government has not preserved even the names of the heroes that made it a nation.

A. L. G.

THE PAPERS OF GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.—About fifteen years ago, we understand, the papers of that brilliant Pennsylvania soldier of the Revolution were confided to the care of Henry B. Dawson, then editor of the "Historical Magazine," who was to prepare a memoir of the Hero of Stony Point, and edit his valuable correspondence. What has been done towards giving to the public a work of the character contemplated? X. Y. Z.

[In reply we would state that, thirty years ago, Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester county, undertook to edit the papers of General Wayne. About a decade thereafter, having concluded to prepare only the history of Wayne's civil life, Mr. Dawson was requested to write that of his military career. Mr. Lewis died, leaving incomplete his record, while nothing has been accomplished by Mr. Dawson—and there seems to be little prospect that he ever will. A letter to him recently occasioned a very unsatisfactory reply.—W. H. E.]

OFFICERS UNDER ST. CLAIR.—William and John Purdy, who were officers under the gallant St. Clair, and killed at his defeat at the Miami, were sons of Col. James Purdy, an officer of the Revolution, who died in Fermanagh township, Mifflin county, Pa., August 8, 1813, aged eighty years. W. H. E.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL BUTLER, from the *American Museum* of August, 1792.—"A Virginia paper, among other western intelligence, has the following: 'Captain Butler (brother of the unfortunate General of that name) has returned from Detroit; he was assured by the British commander at the post, that the report lately circulated of the General being still living and a prisoner with the Indians, was without foundation. He related the following melancholy particulars of his death: After the retreat of our army, on the 4th day of November last, from the bloody plains of Miami, the well-noted and infamous Simon Girty, came up to the General, who was then sitting; he knew him, and spoke to him; the General suffering under the most excruciating pain from his wounds, desired Girty to put an end to his misery; but he declining to give the fatal stroke, turned and whispered to an Indian standing by, that the person he had just been speaking to was the commander of the defeated army; upon which the Indian immediately sunk his tomahawk into his head, and he expired. A number of Indians then surrounded and scalped him; but what is most shocking to relate, they opened his body, took out his heart, cut it in as many pieces as there were tribes in the action, and divided it among them—thus died the brave General BUTLER.'" "

Other accounts say the Indians ate the heart, believing it would make them brave! I. C.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION.—There are, in the Treasury Department in Washington, a great many official and personal letters relating to the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, which have never seen daylight since the time they were written. The whole official correspondence of the Government is supplemented by many letters fresh from the infested district, describing scenes immediately after their occurrence. A letter from H. H. Breckenridge to Alexander Hamilton would throw much light on a long controverted point. These papers should be copied before they perish, and published by Pennsylvania, along with those already given to the public, for they contain facts not hitherto known. The State should not neglect such materials, nor deal with valuable historical matter with a niggardly hand.

A. L. G.

FLINT QUARRIES IN UNION COUNTY.—William Maclay, of date July 23, 1776, wrote from Sunbury to Richard Peters, Secretary of the War Office, that "he had searched, with some success, for flints, and sent some specimens with Mr. Ball, which were pronounced by gunsmiths superior to imported flints. The vein or quarry appears inexhaustible, and is situate along the banks of Penn's creek; distance from Sunbury ten miles, and a safe and expeditious navigation for boats and canoes a great part of the year."

The *situs* indicated by the distance given by Mr. Maclay would be where the present town of New Berlin, in Union county, now stands, and west to the mouth of Switzer's run. I can find no record that Mr. Maclay's "*find*" was ever utilized by Congress or the War Office, and tradition is entirely silent as to the working any vein in that neighborhood to my knowledge. In the summer of 1776 a boring apparatus was added to Widow Smith's mill at the mouth of White Deer creek, in now Union county, and a great number of gun-barrels were bored for Congress there, but as to the manufacture or preparation or export of flints from Penn's creek, history and tradition are entirely oblivious.

JOHN B. LINN.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

EIN LEITFADEN DER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHEN GESCHICHTE, Von H. A. Rattermann. Cincinnati, Ohio, Druck von Mecklenborg & Rosenthal. 1883. [Imp. 8vo., pp. 12.]

In this outline of German-American history, which the erudite author delivered before the German-American teachers of Chicago in August last, he has embodied such advice as is of value and importance not only to the intelligent audience who were permitted to hear his address, but to all earnest students of American history. Most of the history of our country has been written from such stand-points as totally ignore the German element. The time has

now arrived when not only that, but the Scotch-Irish should take the place of the English Puritan of New England, the Hollander of New York, the English Quaker of Pennsylvania, and so on throughout the early colonies of America. The influence of those two powerful elements, the German and Scotch-Irish, in our nation's history, are only beginning to be properly appreciated and recognized. The "day is dawning."

THE WEITZEL MEMORIAL. Historical and Genealogical Record of the descendants of Paul Weitzel, of Lancaster, Pa. 1740. Including brief sketches of the families of Allen, Byers, Bailey, Crawford, Davis, Hayden, McCormick, Stone, White and others. By Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden. Wilkes-Barré, Pa. 1883. [8vo., pp. 81. Price, \$1 50.]

This elegantly printed pamphlet gives us a valuable contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy, and fully illustrates that, notwithstanding the meager records Pennsylvania genealogists (Scotch-Irish and German) have for reference, how much patient industry and careful research will accomplish. Rev. Mr. Hayden has preserved to us the record of a prominent family of the Revolutionary era, with allied branches, and has done his work well. A painstaking genealogist, and a faithful laborer in that new field of Pennsylvania lore, the author has taken a front rank among the industrious antiquaries of our State.

THE MENNONITES. By E. K. Martin, of the Lancaster bar. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck. 1883. [Imp. 8vo., pp. 17.]

No class of individuals are less understood than the Mennonites of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Martin has furnished us an excellent monograph concerning them. As a part and parcel of the early German emigration to Pennsylvania, these sect-people deserve some recognition. It is true that their hereditary tendencies have deprived us of all historic records, save what tradition and their contemporaries have preserved, yet the author has placed the student of the history of the interior of the State under many obligations for what he has gathered concerning them. As a class, the Mennonites are a quiet, industrious, and honest people, and although termed unprogressive, yet Mr. Martin informs us that in the breaking down the barriers of language, the scale of their "social life is changing," as is their history. The article is well written, is entertaining and valuable.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. For the year ending February 11, 1883. Publication No. 6. Wilkes-Barré, Pa.: Printed for the Society. 1883. [8vo., pp. 70.]

No historical society of the State has done more for the elucidation of the history of interior Pennsylvania than that whose latest journal we have just received. Organized in 1858, the twenty-fifth annual meeting was held in February last, at which the addresses of the evening were delivered by Hon. E. L. Dana, Gov. Hoyt, and others,

which have been properly preserved in the proceedings. During the past year the library has been increased by 2,033 pamphlets, bound volumes, and manuscripts; while the cabinet has received large and valuable accessions. The archæological collection of the society is a rich one, unequaled by any society in the Union. The recent additions, secured through the zeal and industry of Messrs. Wright, Reynolds, and McClintock, are of inestimable value to the American archæologist. What has been accomplished by "The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," can be done by other historical societies of Pennsylvania, if the same spirit of research actuate the members. We are glad to learn that through the munificence of Judge Osterhout, the society will soon have a permanent home for its rapidly increasing treasures.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758, now first printed from the Manuscript in the collections of the Virginia Historical Society, with an Introduction and Notes by R. A. Brock, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Va.: Published by the Society. Mdcccclxxxiii. [8vo., pp. lv, 528. Price, \$5.]

Through the generosity of the distinguished banker, Mr. Corcoran, of Washington city, the Virginia Historical Society have been placed in possession of the papers of Gov. Dinwiddie, the publication of the first portion of which being included in the volume before us. The editing of these valuable ante-Revolutionary documents has been confided to the historical skill and acumen of R. A. Brock, the learned secretary of the society, and it is no faint praise when we say that few public papers have been as ably edited as these. There is much in this volume which is of especial value to Pennsylvanians, as the period covered by them embraces that at the outset of the French and Indian war, and the defensive measures taken to retain possession of the forks of the Ohio. There are many new points in the history of that eventful era therein contained, which are not only valuable but interesting to us, and we shall await with pleasurable anxiety the appearance of the remaining correspondence. The lovers of Pennsylvania history should secure these volumes, containing, as they do, so much supplementary thereto. The notes are full, and add much to the value of a publication so creditable to the society under whose auspices it has been issued. It is the dawning of the better day for Virginia history.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, by Samuel W. Pennypacker. [Motto.] Philadelphia: Robert A. Tripple. 1883. [8vo., pp. 416. Price, \$3 50.]

In this neat volume Mr. Pennypacker gives us fourteen interesting and valuable sketches, chiefly biographical, exclusive of a journal of his experience in the Pennsylvania militia during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863, entitled "Six Weeks in Uniform," which consumes

almost one fourth of the volume. Nevertheless, it is delightful reading. A number of the sketches have heretofore appeared in print, but that does not detract from their historic value. Of these, "The Settlement of Germantown" is eminently deserving its present setting, exhibiting great care and laborious research in its preparation. The biographical sketch of David Rittenhouse is of exceeding interest, and the author struck the key-note of public opinion when he concludes his essay: "Such was the career and such the character of David Rittenhouse. When, a few years ago, Pennsylvania was called upon to place in the capitol at Washington the statues of her two worthiest sons, she ought to have taken her warrior, Wayne, and beside him set her philosopher, Rittenhouse, who in his ancestry best represents that quiet and peaceful religious thought which led to her settlement, and in himself the highest intellectual plane she has yet reached." Alas! "For ways that are dark," many of us have yet to learn political demagoguery. "Christopher Dock, the Pious Schoolmaster on the Skippack, and his Works," is a noticeable sketch. It brings to our knowledge the record of a good man, whom fame cannot allow to die, and Mr. Pennypacker deserves the thanks of all lovers of history for preserving us this precious bit of Pennsylvania biography. This article is concluded with an admirable translation of one of his most noted hymns: "Ach, kinder, wollt ihr lieben." There are other admirable sketches in this entertaining volume. The work should find a place in the library of every Pennsylvanian of culture.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILORS OF PENNSYLVANIA WHO HELD OFFICE BETWEEN 1733 AND 1776, AND THOSE EARLIER COUNCILORS WHO WERE SOMETIME CHIEF MAGISTRATES OF THE PROVINCE, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. By Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883. [8vo., pp. xii, (142,) 476.]

The author of this handsomely printed volume has certainly performed a difficult task well. The book comprises elaborate records of the persons who composed the Proprietary and Provincial Council, thirty-eight persons in all, during a period of forty-three years. Many of these contain interesting information respecting Pennsylvania families who are yet prominent in political and social life. The sketches of the descendants of William Penn are the best we have seen, although drawn with so much prudence that half the interest properly belonging to them is lost. The family in the third generation was a graceless set. One of them, William, the son of Richard, the son of William Penn, resided several years at Harrisburg. At his removal, a sale of his household goods took place, and some of it, of excellent finish and material, is yet in the possession of Mr. A. B. Hamilton. Penn's name appears on the assessment of the borough in 1809, rated at \$500, disappearing in 1812, when he removed to Easton. The male line of the Penns died out some forty years ago. The historical information scattered through this work is of value, however much it is softened, modified, or explained when involving

the character of a Philadelphia family. Even Washington and the patriots seem to have formed erroneous opinions of some of the "words and works" of these Tories, who were properly banished by the Committee of Safety for their conduct in the Revolution. We may add that a work giving the history of that committee's vigorous membership, as well that of the Supreme Executive Council, would form an entertaining addition to the personal life of a body who had among its members Doctor Franklin, Governors Mifflin and McKean, Smilie, Findley, Ross, and Whitehill; some of them fond of dinner and a song, however gravely they appear on the page of history. But Mr. Keith has furnished us the best work on Pennsylvania genealogy yet printed, and for his invaluable contribution thereto is deserving of high commendation.

A HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES. By John G. Freeze, Counselor-at-Law. Ellwell & Bittenbender, Publishers, Bloomsburg, Pa., 1883. [8vo., pp. 572.]

Colonel Freeze is to be congratulated upon the appearance of his history of Columbia county, on which he has devoted years of research and faithful labor. He has been a conscientious historian, although fault will, no doubt, be found in many quarters for the space he has given to the arbitrary arrests in Columbia county of those connected with the so-called "Fishing Creek Confederacy." In a *political* point of view this may be all wrong, but as a part of the history of the locality and of the State it is perfectly legitimate. Of course, there are many incidents connected with the war for the Union some would willingly wish to be forgotten, but the truth of history demands their preservation. That "by-gones should be by-gones" is well enough in certain transactions in life, but varnished history is only fit for sensational writers. Truth is a Divine attribute, and no faithful historian can willfully ignore it. Leaving this subject, of so recent a date, we prefer going back to the days of the pioneers and other prominent periods in the county history, as far more interesting, only regretting that our esteemed friend did not give us fuller details of the times referred to. What he has given us makes us wish for more. The chapter relating to Madame Montour is an important one, but as to the Montours generally, much is in store for those who will take up their history with the intention to fully work it out, and not leave themselves and their readers floundering in deep water. No chapter in the provincial life of our State requires greater or more discriminating research—but that antiquary must avoid the pitfalls which have suddenly halted others on the same quest. Colonel Freeze is deserving the great consideration of the citizens of his county for what he has done to place their history in a proper light before the people. No local historian is responsible for omissions, but those who could furnish the data are. His work is creditable, faithful, and honest.

Political Hand-Book of *

* BERKS COUNTY.

— BY —

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OF THE BERKS COUNTY BAR.

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Brown.	Hayes.	Shelly of Shelly's Island.
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Bucher.	Hershey.	Simpsons of Paxtang.
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Croll.	Kunkel.	Swan.
Culbertson.	Landis.	Thomas.
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Eby.	Lauman.	Umberger.
Egle.	Leebrick.	Umholtz.
Elders of Paxtang.	Lingle.	Wallaces and Huges.
Enders.	McAllister.	Wallace, John.
Enterline.	Maclay.	Wallace, Robert.
Espy.	McClure.	Weise of Lykens Valley.
Fabnestock.	McCormick.	Wiggins.
Ferguson.	McNairs of Derry.	Wilsons of Derry.
Farree.	Mitchell.	Wiestling.
Fetterhoff.	Moeller.	Wyeth.
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Fisher.	Mumma.	Young, Valentine.

The foregoing records are the result of fifteen years' conscientious and laborious research, and few can form any idea of the field they cover. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to pay expense of publication, the material will be given to the printer at an early day. Except otherwise ordered, the volume will be cloth-bound, gilt top, uncut edges, and the price \$5.00 per copy. Address,

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. 1, - No. 4.

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1883.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

NUMBER 4.

DECEMBER, 1883.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 4.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

IV.

Descendants of John, James, and Charles Pollock, brothers, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, about 1750, and settled in Pennsylvania.

XXI. JAMES POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. May 18, 1813; m., July 30, 1842, ELIZABETH STEWART; b. Aug. 25, 1818; is a carpenter and farmer, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, commissioned justice of the peace, Perry township, Clarion county, by Governor Pollock, March 13, 1855, for five years; was first post-master at Pollock P. O., serving for two years, 1869-1870. Children:

- i. [A son,] b. Aug. 15, 1843; d. Aug. 17, 1843.
- ii. Thomas, b. Sept. 5, 1844; m., Jan. 2, 1873, Tirza Culbertson; P. O. Haymaker, Pa.
- iii. Nancy Jane, b. March 2, 1847; m., Jan. 2, 1873, Isaac Hiliard; served in U. S. N. during civil war; P. O. Perryville, Pa.
- iv. James Montgomery, b. Sept. 15, 1849.
- v. Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1851; m., April 16, 1878, Isaac Frank McCormick, M. D. He was killed by the cars July 8, 1880, Rossville, Kan., d. s. p.
- vi. Samuel Stewart, b. June 19, 1855; d. Aug. 18, 1861.
- vii. Margaret Ann, b. Jan. 2, 1861.

XXII. WILLIAM POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 27,

1817; d. Sept. 25, 1876, Wyoming, O. Learned the printing trade in Kittanning, Pa., in the office of the *Anti-Masonic Free Press* in 1829. In 1836 he left that paper and worked for some years on the Georgetown, O., *Examiner*. Thence to Cincinnati, O., where he was employed in the Franklin foundry until 1849, when catching the gold fever, he went to California, and worked three years in the gold mines. Returning to Cincinnati, O., he d. there; m., May 13, 1851, MARTHA TULLIS, whose P. O. is Wyoming, O. Children:

- i. *Wm. Thomas*, b. Oct. 30, 1853.
- ii. *Emma*, b. May 29, 1855; d. July 16, 1860.
- iii. *Martha Tullis*, b. Dec. 13, 1858; m. Oct. 20, 1881.
- iv. *Mary Alice*, b. May 13, 1862.
- v. *Edward Charles*, b. Jan. 7, 1869.

XXIII. MARGARET POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 18, 1821; m., July 4, 1842, SAMUEL KIFER. He was b. July 5, 1810, and d. Jan. 4, 1881. Children:

- i. *Eliza Jane*, b. March 31, 1843; m., 1862, Joseph F. Labaugh, auditor of the Pittsburgh and Western railroad.
- ii. *Winfield H.*, b. March 12, 1846; d. Aug. 2, 1852.
- iii. *Mary Ellen*, b. Jan. 30, 1859; m., 1875, David Over. Is a clerk at Callensburg.

XXIV. ELIZA POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Dec. 17, 1823; m., Dec. 12, 1844, WILLIAM STITT; b. March 27, 1818. Children:

- i. *Margaret*, b. May 27, 1846.
- ii. *Ellen*, b. July 12, 1848.
- iii. *George T.*, b. April 20, 1851.
- iv. *James K.*, b. April 18, 1854; m., Jan. 26, 1879, Emma J. Adleman, of Atchison, Kan.
- v. *Addie E.*, b. May 27, 1857.
- vi. *Laura F.*, b. May 27, 1860.
- vii. *Mary N.*, b. May 20, 1863.
- viii. *John C.*, b. June 24, 1867.

XXV. GEORGE KNOX POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. March 24, 1826; m., April 6, 1854, RACHEL J. LONGWELL. Children:

- i. *Theresa F.*, b. April 1, 1855; m. J. W. Kerr.
- ii. *William W.*, b. Aug. 25, 1856; m. S. C. Slingluff.
- iii. *Robert H.*, b. June 20, 1858.
- iv. *Jesse V.*, b. Aug. 6, 1863.

XXVI. CHARLES H. POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Nov. 21, 1828; m., April 22, 1858, M. CAROLINE RICHARDS. Children:

- i. *Samuel G.*, b. May 23, 1857.
- ii. *John L.*, b. Jan. 19, 1859.
- iii. *Mary E.*, b. July 17, 1861; d. June 15, 1863.
- iv. *Charles E.*, b. Jan. 14, 1864.
- v. *Willis E.*, b. June 9, 1866.
- vi. *Eva B.*, b. Dec. 22, 1868.
- viii. *Orrin E.*, b. Jan. 24, 1871.

XXVII. SAMUEL S. POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. Oct. 23, 1833; m., 1868, EMMA KNIGHT; entered company D, 14th regt., Pa. cav., U. S. A., during the civil war, and was 2d lieutenant; P. O. Fremont, Neb.

XXVIII. THOMAS HAMILTON POLLOCK, (Thomas, Charles,) b. April 38, 1837; m., Sept. 21, 1869, AUGUSTA BROWER; served in 10th Pa. Reserves, U. S. A., during the civil war; wounded at second battle of Manassas, 1862, and subsequently discharged on account of disability; P. O. Perryville, Pa. Children:

- i. *Lee Eleanor*, b. Paris, Ky., July 18, 1870.

XXIX. NANCY POLLOCK, (William, Charles,) b. 1799; d. 1833; m. ALEXANDER PORTER, brother of Ross Porter. Children:

- i. *Fruit*, living in Kansas.
- ii. *Polly*.
- iii. *Sally*.
- iv. *William*
- v. *Andrew*, d. Cincinnati, Apr. 6, 1883.
- vi. *Charles*

XXX. CHARLES POLLOCK, (William, Charles,) b. 1807; d. April 30, 1874; m. 1829, to ANN STEWART. Children:

- i. *Elizabeth Jane*, b. 1830; m. Wm. Livingstone, in 1851; he died 1862/3; had five children.
- ii. *William*, m. Belle Robinson. Is cashier 1st Nat. Bk. Kittanning, Pa.; had three children.
- iii. *Edie Stewart*, m. — Dubois, of Lock Haven, Pa. He grad. A. B. Jeff. Coll. Pa. 1858. Is in the Auditor's Off. Treas. Dep., Washington, D. C.; had three children.
- iv. *Sarah*.
- v. *Oliver*, m. Rachel Miller. She d. 1875; had four children.

- vi. *Robert*, m. *Martha Corbett*; have three children.
- vii. *Mary Ann*, d. unm.
- viii. *Rosanna*.

ix. *Narcissa*, m. *Joseph N. Best*; had three children.

XXXI. *ROBERT POLLOCK*, (*William, Charles*), b. 1811. In 1824, moved to Erie county; learned cabinetmaker's trade. In 1834, removed to Illinois; lived in Greggville and m. there. Again removed to Philadelphia and worked as cutter in a shirt factory; d. there May 14, 1869. Children:

- i. *Sally*.
- ii. *Robert*.
- iii. *Charles*.
- iv. *Augustus*.

XXXII. *CAPTAIN OTIS WHEELER POLLOCK*, U. S. A., (*Charles, Adam, Charles*), b. Erie county, Pa., August 7, 1833. Entered U. S. Army, October 10, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Sixty-third Ohio infantry; served through the civil war and is now Captain Twenty-third infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Was twice married; 1st, February 10, 1864, to *ELLEN THOMAS*, who d. December 15, 1867; m. 2d, October 24, 1871, to *SARAH A. (THOMPSON) BLACK*, daughter of R. R. Thompson, of Portland, Oregon.

Children of first marriage:

- i. *Henry Burt*, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1866.

Children of second marriage:

- ii. *Josephine Wallace*, b. Omaha, Neb. Dec. 29, 1876.
- iii. *Winnie May*, b. Alameda, Cal., May 3, 1879.

XXXIII. *CHARLES GILLILAND POLLOCK*, (*Charles, Adam, Charles*), b. Erie county, Pa., February 2, 1835; m. May 1861, *Mary Lincoln*, of Minn. He lives at Whitten, Harden county, Iowa; is a notary public, real estate and insurance agent. Children:

- i. *Annie*.
- ii. *Robert*.

Descendants of Samuel Pollock, of Chester and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania.

Hon. James Pollock, who is a descendant of Samuel, writes: "My ancestors, of both branches, were of Scotch descent, and emigrated from Londonderry, Belfast, and the county Antrim,

Ireland, about 1732, and landed at what is now Chester, Pa., where they remained for some years. Subsequently, some of the family removed to Dauphin, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties, and other places on the North and West branches of the Susquehanna. Some went west, and some to North Carolina. The Polks of N. C. and the family of the late President Polk were of the same stock; his family records showing the arrival and settlement of his forefathers in Chester county, and their removal to N. C., and that in all their original records, deeds, &c., the name is written in full "Pollock." SAMUEL POLLOCK m. Margaret ———, and had issue born in Paxtang township, Dauphin county:

1. *i. William*, b. 1769; d. May 22, 1817; m. Sarah Fleming, Sept. 25, 1798.
2. *ii. Thomas*, b. ———; d. ———; m. ——— Fleming, dau. of Wilson, and sister of Sarah. He is spoken of, in 1807, as Capt. Thomas.
- iii. James.*
- iv. John.*
- v. Richard.*
- vi. Margaret.*
- vii. Jane.*
- viii. Ann.*
- ix. Mary.*

I. WILLIAM POLLOCK, (Samuel,) b. 1769, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county; d. May 22, 1817, at Milton, Pa. Mr. Coryell says: "He first entered the store of Thomas Caldwell, in Lewisburg, Pa., as an assistant, while Thomas, his brother, entered the store of Mr. Caldwell in Newberry, Lycoming county. After years of industry and economy, the brothers gathered up several hundred dollars, and commenced merchandizing on a small scale at Milton. On one occasion Mr. Caldwell met William in Philadelphia, and asked him the amount of his purchases, which was but a small sum, as being the only cash on hand. William modestly said he did not like to ask credit of strangers. Mr. C. directed him to follow, and he would give him an introduction to his merchants. After the introduction, he informed them that Mr. Pollock was in a situation to sell goods at a fair profit, and to give him credit to any extent he desires, that he (Mr. C.) would vouch for the

payment thereof. Pollock took the advice of his former employer and added to his purchases. From that time the business of the brothers increased, and continued for many years." The firm became owners of the Block farm, adjoining Milton. William Pollock was a delegate from Washington township, Northumberland county, August 18, 1807, at a meeting of citizens at Sunbury to consider the outrage committed by the English vessel which made the memorable attack on the "Chesapeake" during that year. He was also a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and, with his brother, largely aided in building several church edifices near Milton. William m. in Turbut township, Northumberland county, by Rev. John Bryson, September 25, 1798, to SARAH WILSON, daughter of Fleming and Margaret (Bainbridge) Wilson. She was b. Nottingham township, Chester county, Pa. October 27, 1771, and d. Milton, Pa., February 19, 1865, aged ninety-four years. On her mother's side, she was of the same family as Commodore Bainbridge, and her grandmother was "Eleanor Bell." Children:

- i. *Sarah*, m. July 3, 1818, James S. Dougal, M. D., son of Jame Dougal, M. D., who was a graduate of the University of Edinburg, and who, through the influence of Dr. Priestly, was induced to settle in Northumberland county, Pa. Jas. S. was b. Cookstown, Ireland, Oct. 5, 1794; educated under Rev. Thos. Hood, Buffalo valley, and at the Univ. of Penn'a, where, in 1817, he received the degree of M. D. He began the practice of medicine with his father, at Milton, following it with eminent success for over sixty years. He has had eight children; one of whom is a physician.
- ii. *Fleming Wilson*, m. Mary Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, the first tanner and currier in Milton, having settled there about 1773.
- iii. *Thomas Caldwell*.
- iv. *Margaret*, m. William McCleery, M. D.
- v. *Samuel*, M. D., b. Oct. 23, 1808, at Milton; educated at Milton Acad., Dickinson Coll., and Univ. of Penn'a. Graduated A. B. Dickinson, 1828; M. D. Univ. of Penn'a, 1832. Practiced medicine at Milton until 1838, and then removed to Williamsport, where he has followed the duties of his profession ever since. He m. Oct., 1832, Elizabeth S. Sterling, of Trenton, N. J. Had one son—Thomas Chalmers Pollock, M. D.; educated Lafayette Coll. A. B. 1853-5; d. Williamsport, Dec., 1869.

- vi. *Mary Wilson*, living at Milton; unm.
- vii. *James*, b. Sept. 11, 1810, Milton, Pa.; graduated A. B. Coll. N. J., 1831, with the highest honors of his class; A.M. 1834. Received the honorary degree of L. L. D. from his *Alma Mater* in 1855, which honor was also conferred on him by Jefferson College in 1857. He studied law under Samuel Hepburn, Milton; admitted to the bar of Northumberland county Nov., 1833, where he practiced until 1844. He was appointed district attorney for the county in 1834, serving for three years. He was m. Dec. 19, 1837, to Sarah Ann Hepburn, daughter of Samuel and Edith (Miller) Hepburn. Mr. P. was elected to the United States Congress from the 13th Dist. of Pa., in 1843, where he remained until 1849, being twice reelected. He was, in 1848, the chairman of the House Committee which reported favorably the project of building a railroad to the Pacific coast. In 1850 he was appointed President Judge of the 8th Judicial Dist., and held the office until the elective judiciary was adopted. Declining a nomination for the office he returned to the practice of the law. In 1854, being nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania, he was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term of office he again resumed the practice of the law. In 1860 was appointed as a representative from Pennsylvania to the Peace Conference in Washington. He was, in 1861, made Director of the U. S. Mint at Phila., which position he held until his resignation, Oct., 1866. In 1869 the President of the United States appointed him to the same position, which he still holds. (*See sketch of Gov. Pollock in Freeze's History of Columbia County, Pa.*)

Other Pollock Families.

In 1879, Mrs. Maria Louisa (Dailey) Pollock, wife of John Osborne George Pollock, Esq., of Mountaintown, Navan, county Meath, Ireland, wrote me, that "John Pollock, the great grandfather of John O. G. Pollock, b. March 28, 1718, m. July 31, 1744, and had fourteen children, viz:

- i. *Robert*, b. July 8, 1746.
- ii. *James*, b. June 8, 1747; emigrated to America accompanied (sup.) by his brother Wm.
- iii. *Jane*, (1st) b. Feb. 27, 1748; d. inf.
- iv. *John*, (2^d) b. April 26, 1749; d. inf.
- v. *Jane*, (2^d) d. in inf.
- vi. *Mary*, b. May 19, 1751.
- vii. *Catharine*, b. Dec. 30, 1752.

- viii. *John*, (2^d) b. ———, 1754.
- ix. *William*, b. ———, 1756; emigrated to America, sup., with his brother James.
- x. *Elizabeth*, b. July 12, 1758.
- xi. *Jane*, (3^d) b. Oct. 1, 1759.
- xii. *George*, b. April 15, 1762.
- xiii. *Charlotte*, b. May 25, 1763.
- xiv. *Hugh*, b. July 3, 1766.

The son of one of these, Robert, John, George, or Hugh, was A. H. C. Pollock, Esq., who m. Jessie, daughter of George Clark, Esq., of Westhatch, county Middlesex, and had John O. G. Pollock, who m. Maria Louisa, daughter of Henry Dailley, Esq., and was High Sheriff for county Meath, 1854. He has died since 1880. (*See Burke's Landed Gentry.*) From James, who emigrated to America, descended Professor Carlile Pollock Patterson, b. Miss.; appointed hydrographic inspector in the U. S. coast survey from California and died about 1881. He became superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey office on the death of Prof. A. D. Bache. Prof. Patterson stated to the writer that he was descended from the Mountaintown house, the old family seat of his mother being now owned by Jno. O. G. Pollock, Esq.

His descent is as follows:

James Pollock had George Pollock, Carlile Pollock, and perhaps other children.

- i. *George Pollock* moved from New York to New Orleans, in 1803. He became a justice of the peace for the county of Orleans, and it was before him that General James Wilkinson made his affidavit against Aaron Burr, Dec. 26, 1806. (Am. Reg., 1,110, 1806-7.) He was also a member of the grand jury that indicted General Wilkinson for the arrest of P. V. Ogden, Jany. 29, 1807. (*idem.*, 98.) He had one son, Carlile, and perhaps more; and a daughter who m. a Mr. Patterson. They were the parents of Prof. Carlile Pollock Patterson; the seventh in succession who bore the name of Carlile.
- ii. *Carlile Pollock*, who removed to New Orleans about 1700. He was a notary public and is spoken of as "a son of Oliver Pollock and a man of high standing," in a N. O. letter to the writer. He subsequently resided in N. Y. His name occurs in Philadelphia mercantile books, especially Conyham, Nesbitt & Co's, one of the great firms in that city in 1792/5, as an insurer of vessels from N. Y. to Antiqua and elsewhere. Prof. P. says he moved to Connecticut in 1800.

Disjecta Membra.

Captain William Pollock paid £23 11s. 6p. for saving powder out of the brig Nancy; which amount Committee of Safety granted August 27, 1776.

William Pollock was a tailor at Lewisburg, 1800.

William Pollock was on Assessor's list of Dunbar township, Fayette county, 1799, for one horse, one cow, and one hundred acres of land.

James Pollock was a soldier in Capt. Wm. Peebles' company, Second battalion, Col. Miles' regiment Penna. troops from Cumberland county, 1776.

James Pollock, justice of the peace Robinson township, Washington county, April 14 1840 to 1845; also held office in same county as auditor, 1832; commissioner, 1839; treasurer, 1861.

James Pollock, junior, justice of the peace for Peters and Nottingham townships, same county, December 26, 1822.

James Pollock was constable White Deer township ——— 1779; single man in 1796.

James Pollock was married in Christ's Church, Phila., June 25, 1796, to Elizabeth Urviler.

John Pollock was resident of German township, Fayette county, September, 1791.

John Pollock opened store in Mr. Lewis' house, Lewisburg, 1795; d. 1806.

Edward Pollock, single, resident of East Buffalo township, 1800.

Thomas Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, August 5, 1801.

John Pollock and Ahiman Pollock were heads of families in Springfield township, Fayette county, 1772.

Robert Pollock owned 288 acres land, original survey, Franklin township, Fayette county, 1780. Not on tax list 1785. Owned $283\frac{3}{4}$ acres Dunbar township, 1790.

Mrs. Eliza Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, July 3, 1833.

Mrs. I. Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, October 23, 1824.

Margaret Pollock, d. Buffalo Valley, October 13, 1842.

Joseph Pollock was farmer, White Deer township, with log-house and double barn, 1796.

Hugh Pollock, m. to Martha Anthony, First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, April 9, 1795.

Eleanor Pollock, m. to Wm. Beatty, Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, Bucks county, November 8, 1799.

Maria Pollock, m. Thomas Ewing, Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, December 31, 1808.

Mary Pollock, m. Elijah Hammond, same place, May 15, 1806.

Mary Pollock deeded to James Pollock, September 10, 1794, for 5s., 328 a. in "Cumberland county, now Lycoming," for which she had made application May 5, 1769. Witnesses: John M. Taylor and Praner Stephen.

Margaret Pollock, m. June 8, 1809, in Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, to John Boileau.

Susanna Pollock, m. November 24, 1808, same place, James Scott.

James Smith Polk, m. to Jean Fullion March, 7, 1785, by Parson Elder, of Paxtang.

Samuel Pollock, 1779, Capt. Murray's company, Paxtang, Col. Elder's battalion, marched with others to Bedford to protect settlers.

John P., private 6th Penn'a battalion, Capt. Jeremiah Talbot's company, 1776; Col. Wm. Irvine.

David Polk, Capt. Jacob Ziegler's company, Continental Line, 1st Penn'a seven months' men.

George Polk, Continental Line, 5th Penn'a, 1776.

John Pollock, 7th Penn'a Continental Line; killed in action, 1717.

James Polk, among taxables, West Paxton, 1750.

James Pollock, of Paxtang, with John Harris and seven others, appeal, 1755, to settlers to repair to the frontier to resist the Indians.

James Pollock, ensign Provincial service west of Susquehannock, January 4, 1758.

Thomas Pollock, graduated A. B., Yale, 1786; A. M. 1789; d. 1803.

George Pollock, A. B., Yale, 1787; A. M. 1790; d. 1839.

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

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Captain Smith has been severely criticised for his description of the size of the Susquehannocks, and from it discredit has been attempted to be thrown on all he has written. Though his later writings seem to have a degree of egotistical and marvelous coloring, his general accuracy and truthfulness are pretty well vindicated.—See address of William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va., 1882. Smith says: "Such great and well-proportioned men are seldom seen, for they seemed like giants to the English, yea, and to their neighbors." Of the one of whom he made the sketch, he says, "he seemed the goodliest man we ever saw." There is nothing improbable in this; he does not say they were "the sons of Anak, which come of the giants," in whose sight the white men "were as grasshoppers." The only thing Smith has said that seems hyperbolic, is that the calf of this man's leg, whom he has pictured, "was three quarters of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs answerable to that proportion." This may be a little over-drawn; but there are instances even among us of large persons of whom it could be truthfully affirmed. The truth is, some of the critics have themselves exaggerated, for they talk almost as if Smith's giants were described as equal to the fabulous giants who walked about with pine trees for staves. Alsop, who published a history of Maryland in 1666, knew and visited these natives, and his testimony is to the point. He says they were "a people cast in the mould of a most large and war-like deportment, the men being for the most part seven feet high in altitude, and in magnitude the bulk suitable to so high a pitch, their voice large and hollow as ascending out of a cave, their gait and behavior straight, stately, and majestic, treading the earth with so much pride, contempt, and disdain to so sordid a center, as can be imagined from a creature derived from the same mould and earth."

As to the numerical strength of these Indians, we are told

"they can make near six hundred able men." This estimate can properly only be made to apply to the town Sasquesahanough, from which the delegation came of which Smith is speaking. If the other towns were as numerous, there were three thousand six hundred men; and if only half as numerous, there were two thousand one hundred men, a number equal to that of the Five Nations. There can be given no good reason or proof why the natives in Pennsylvania, from the dividing waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers westward, may not have been originally thus numerous. There is abundant evidence on the ground to prove that the regions of the Susquehanna and its branches were once well peopled with tribes of which history has almost lost sight.

It has become fashionable of late years to belittle the number of natives originally in the eastern part of the United States. No doubt many early accounts exaggerated, because they were made by unobserving men, and through ignorance, love of the marvelous, or for some sinister purpose; but such articles as that of Mr. G. Mallory go more than to the opposite extreme in claiming that the Indians are as numerous in the United States now as they were at the period of first settlement. The number destroyed by the introduction of small-pox and other diseases, and the deadly fire-arms, and the equally fatal fire-water, is simply incalculable; and their miserable remnants are no criterion by which to judge of their numbers, condition and power, in the days of their pristine glory. Nor is it true that we can look for a surviving remnant of all the old tribes, for many have entirely perished, their language and all, while other remnants of mixed blood have long been kept up only for the purpose of securing the Government annuities.

The language spoken by the Susquehannocks is a matter of great interest. Language changes so slowly as to be more enduring than physical peculiarities, or all the light which traditions can afford. It may demonstrate a common origin long after the fact of a separation has ceased to be rehearsed in the tribal councils. On language the ethnologist bases his Indian classification, for history affords no light beyond its lessons. Were the Susquehannocks Algonquins or Iroquois? Many

writers have classed them with the former ; and even Pennsylvania historians have gone so far as to boldly assert that they were a branch of the Delawares. Even Gallatin was much misled by the omission of the little word "to" in a land grant—"As far as *to* the bounds and limits of the Minquas land." From a careful reading of our Archives and Colonial Records, the writer of this article years ago pronounced them of Iroquois stock; and this was before he had seen any of the writings of Dr. Shea, or knew that any modern writer had advanced the same opinion. The question has an important bearing upon their conquest and the subsequent history of the remnant; for many absurd things have been stated in consequence of following a wrong theory. All the ethnological map-makers, to this day, color this territory, as well as all the interior of the State, as having belonged to Algonquin tribes. To know the language of these interior tribes is to know at least one step in their origin, and it is a key that will unlock much of the early Susquehanna history; for the policy of the Five Nations in their wars with cognate tribes seems to have differed from their conquests of Algonquins. In the old days the conquered remnants of the former were incorporated into their cantons in New York; but they seem to have been satisfied to force Algonquins to pay tribute, or if greatly exasperated, to reduce them to the condition of women, and force them to wear the typical petticoat. The adoption of Algonquin captives and tribes in later times was a prime cause of their degeneracy.

Only such thoughts on their language will be here presented as grow out of what is related in Smith's history. What was subsequently learned we leave to be subsequently related. It will be remembered that Smith found one Indian who could translate Susquehannock into Tockwock, and another who could translate Tockwock into Powhatan, while Smith himself was left to wrestle with the Powhatan and turn it into English. He gives as a reason for this device, to induce the Susquehannocks to come down, that "their languages are different." Again, he says, "for their language may well beseeem their proportions, sounding from them as a voice in a vault." His companions, also, notice this sonorous peculiarity, for they relate that the

Indians began an oration "with a most strange, furious action and a hellish voice." Purchas, in his "Pilgrimage" in 1613, p. 640, says: "The *Sasquesahanockes* are a gyantly people, strange in proportion, behavior, and attire, their voice sounding from them as out of a cave." Purchas, in his "Pilgrimes," 1625, Vol. IV, 1695, says the same as Smith, with this variation: that the voice came "sounding from them as it were a great voice in a vault or cave as an echo." These, however, are the exact words used by Smith in his Oxford tract in 1612. Strachey also follows this original description, calling them the "*Sasquesahanougs*." These words were not used without cause, and can only be reconciled on the hypothesis that they spoke a dialect of the Iroquois stock of languages. We have but to recall the fact that the Iroquois had no labials in their language; that it consisted of a succession of open, hollow-throat sounds, well calculated to impress strangers with the idea of coming from a vault, and differing so much from the sounds of any other tongue as to seem to be an infernal noise, especially when accompanied, as it was in this instance, with violent gesticulation. The fact that they did speak a dialect of the same language as the Five Nations is clearly established by the testimony of later acquaintance, and it fully explains and justifies these early and exceedingly interesting observations.

The name given these Indians is a matter of very considerable interest. It has provided the title of our great interior river; and were the State named after the manner of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, or Arkansas, it would be the Commonwealth of Susquehanna; and few people are aware of how near the King, in 1637, came granting a charter for a province comprising twelve leagues on each side of the river, from the bay "to the head of said river to the Grand Lake of Canada," and known as "*The Susquehannocks' Country*." It is a home word, and ignorance of its origin, meaning and use is not complimentary to ourselves. Let us look at it.

The reader must be cautioned not to confound the word used by Smith and later English writers with the "*Sasquehannagh Indians*," with whom William Penn made a treaty in 1700 and in 1701, for it then denoted the several tribes or bands who lived

on or near the lower part of the river, of whom the remnant of those that Smith met was only one, the Shawanese and Ganawese bands being included in the term. After their conquest the Susquehannocks disappeared as a nation, the name in its original sense died out, but was used to denote any and all Indians on that stream. In the meantime the remnant of survivors took the name of Conestogas from the creek on which they were located.

The term must also be distinguished from the "Susquehanna Indians" of the period of "the French and Indian War," when it denoted those living upon the upper branches of the river, without regard to tribe, but mostly Delawares and Shawanese in contradistinction to those of the same tribes who had removed to the Ohio, and who, with others living there, were often termed the "Ohio Indians." Great changes often occur in the application of terms after the lapse of fifty or a hundred years; and great errors are committed by writers who have failed to observe these changes. The spelling Sasquesahanoughs, or more properly, Sasquesahanocks, given by Smith, soon ripened into Susquehannocks, Susquehannas, and a great many other forms found in old authors. In fact, Smith's books and map are not uniform, but give four variations, and other writers furnish many other forms, and this diversity often occurs in the same author. Many old writers almost seem to have tried not to spell an Indian name twice in the same way. It is clear that this variously spelled term for these Indians and their river, as long used by the people of Virginia and Maryland, and as it has come down to us in periodical modifications, grew out of the word first used by Smith. His name never died, though it has been variously spelled and applied. But where did he get it? If he got it from the Susquehannocks, and if it was their own name, then it is of the Susquehanna dialect of the Iroquois language. If he got it from the Tockwocks, we must seek the meaning in Algonquin dialects.

Perhaps no word has had so many divergent interpretations. This will, we hope, excuse us if we enter into an examination of the word at length. Some of these versions are only fit to laugh at. An eminent teacher used to say it meant "long crooked river." For this we know of no authority. Some

classic scholar derives it from the Latin *sus*, swine; *que*, and; *Hannah*, a woman who lived at the river at an early date: the river of Hannah and her hogs. A Shawanese origin has been suggested and defined as "the river with rocks." To this it is a fatal objection that it was near a century after Smith before the Shawanese first began to settle on its banks. A certain Rev. N. W. Jones, in what he calls his "Indian Bulletin for 1868," published in New York, says: "Susquehanna—smooth river; from *sooskwa*, it is smooth, and *anna*, a stream." This explanation would be very smooth indeed, if he had shown us that *sooskwa* was a word for smooth in any language or dialect spoken where Smith originally got the name. Indian names always meant something, but there is nothing distinctively smooth about this river to contrast it with others. John Heckewelder was long a missionary among the Delawares. He was so prejudiced in their favor that he could "Delawareize" almost any word. In looking through his Delaware spectacles, he says that *Quenischaschacki* is the "name given by the Delawares to the *long reach* in the West Branch of the Susquehanna in Lycoming county. Hence they call the West Branch *Quenischachachgek-hanne*, [*quin*, long; *schaschack-ki*, straight,] which word has been corrupted into *Susquehanna*." Considering that the word was in use near a century before the Delawares were on the West Branch, and that it belonged to the lower part of the river, the absurdity will appear as great as the sounds are in themselves utterly dissimilar. It is, indeed, a very long reach and too much corruption to torture a derivation from this source.

Hon. Horatio Hale, a distinguished Indianologist, of Clinton, Ontario, Canada, says: "Sasquesahanough" is of Iroquois origin, meaning "the Falls People;" that "its correct form would be *Soskoⁿsa-hanoⁿ*, or in the Mohawk dialect, *Soskoñsa-ronoñ*, the *ñ* having the French nasal sound. It is derived from *Oskoñsa*, the falls of a river, and *hanoñ*, *honoñ* or *ronoñ*, people." Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., is of the same opinion; that it "describes exactly the great Susquehanna town, as *they who live at the falls*;" that "Smith apparently attempted to represent the nasal sound by *nough*; and that any modern Iroquois with a good ear will recognize it and give its meaning.

In Seneca, falls is *ga-sko-sa-da* ; and *ga-sko-sa-go*, at the falls. The word for people, *ronon*, in the western dialects becomes *hanoñ* or *henoñ*, which compounded with *ga-sko-sa*, becomes *ga-sko-sa-ha-noñ*, a near approach to the Sasquesahanough of Smith. The significance of changing "G" to "S" in the initial I am unable to account for, and I never found an Iroquois scholar that could." It would be a profound pleasure to agree with these eminent scholars in this ingenious and rather laborious and far-fetched interpretation, if the known facts and probabilities were in its favor. There are a number of things about it, however, besides the initial, that no Iroquois scholar can explain, one of which is the change of *hanne* into *ronon* through "the Mohawk dialect," and the change of *ronon* into *hanne* through "the western dialects."

There can be no question that Smith heard of the Susquehannocks before he saw them, and that he must have heard a descriptive name for them before he communicated with them. When their neighbors, the Tockwocks, told Smith of them, they designated them by their own Tockwock descriptive term, and when Smith did meet them, he had but a single interview, and labored under great difficulties in having what they said understood, having to resort, as already shown, to a triple translation. What he gives us is his own rendering of a version into Powhatan—itself, perhaps, imperfect. In the absence of any information, we can not suppose that he abandoned a word already somewhat familiar without saying a word about it. It would be unnatural and contrary to the analogy of similar cases. The Hudson river Indians told the Dutch that the Indians west of Albany were Maquas, and that those west of the Delaware were Minquas ; the Powhatans told Smith of the Monacans and Chawanocks ; and so with numerous other tribes, none of whom called themselves by these names ; and yet these first-heard terms were seldom abandoned, even when the true name was discovered. These terms, given by adjoining tribes, were often nick-names, and had, as with us now, often a most surprising durability. We can rest assured, therefore, that Sasquesahanocks is a Tockwock or Nanticoke term, and not the name that those "gyants" applied to themselves. There is no sub-

sequent evidence that they called themselves by any such name as "Sasquesahanocks," or that they were so-called by any other Iroquois tribe, unless it was after they got it from the English. They were never so-called by the French, Dutch, Swedes, or even by the English to the northwards, except as they got the word from Smith or the English of Virginia and Maryland. It is absurd to suppose that during these many years of intercourse and trade, none of the Swedes, Dutch, French, or English should have learned what they called themselves. To the French, they were known as one of the Andasta tribes; to the Dutch and Swedes, as Minquas; and to the English at New York and on the Delaware, at first largely by the same name; and they only began to use the name Susquehannocks after they came in contact with Maryland settlements. Even if the word did mean "they who live at the falls," it is not a term appropriate to be applied by the Susquehannocks to themselves, but such as another tribe would designate them by, especially such a tribe as the Tockwocks, on the Eastern Shore, who lived on more sluggish streams; and in this case, even the word could, therefore, not be Iroquois. The conclusion must be that the word, having been received from the Tockwocks, was the name in use among them, and must have its peculiar signification and applicability from that standpoint. Unless we look through these spectacles, we will fail to see why they were so-called.

In dissecting the word Sasquesa-han-ock-s, we commence with the ending. The final letter belongs to one of our terminal forms for gentile words. We say Briton-s, Delaware-s, America-ns, Europe-ans, Egypt-ians; also, New York-ers, Maryland-ers. The *-er* is a derived form from the Teutonic *wer*, which comes from the Latin *vir*, a man. In like manner, *-an* or *-n*, is derived directly from *man*. An America-n is an America-man. The *s* denotes the plural number. Brazil-ians are Brazil-men. Euphony has worn away the first letter, leaving *-er* and *-an* or *-n*. Many words ending in *a*, *e*, *c*, *k*, *gh*, etc., receive the plural *-s* even without the *-n*, as Oneida-s, Cree-s, and as in the case before us. This *-s* is more than a mere plural, for it has the force of *-ers* or *-ans*. In the expression, "the Carolinians of the two Carolinas," we distinguish between the gen-

tile noun and the territorial plural. Some of these words may take the older form, as when Montanus gives us *Sasquesahanok-ers*. In all the forms, the ending means men, people of the country or region, to the name of which the suffix is added. Now, our Indians used a suffix for the very same purpose. The Hurons used *-ronon*, the Mohawks used *-haga*. Algonquins sometimes used *ape* or *abe*, as in Assinaboins, the stone-people or stone tribe. The Delaware word for man was *lenni*, and they called themselves Lenni-Lenape, true men, manly men, or original men; but this seems to have been used to denote themselves as the first and greatest among other inferior people, rather than to designate themselves in a tribal capacity. There does not seem to be any such Indian suffix or word in the name given us by Smith.

There is a peculiarity in Algonquin nouns by which they are divided into *animate*, living things; and *inanimate*, lifeless things. The plural of the animate nouns has its own form, being an affix, which, when appended to inanimate names, gives them the force of living beings. This, in Delaware, is *ak*, but it varies in the different dialects, the Otchipwe having seven forms of this animate plural. Take *achsin*, stone, *achsinall*, stones: but Achsinak, those of the stone, or stone-ones, or the stone tribe. To the north-west, the corresponding ending often used is *-nek*, *-ek*, *-gouk*, *-ouk*, etc., and these are often found ground down as badly as their English equivalents. If Susquehannock was the word used to describe the people, as well as the country where they lived, we have perhaps more reason to look for this animate plural than for a suffix word. But we do not find it, for the *-ocke*, *-ock*, *-ough*, cannot be regarded as intended for a word for people or the animate plural. If they were so intended, it would follow that the final "s" is a reduplication of the same idea, and it would be like saying "Americans men." Indeed, we may well infer that if any such word or ending for people was used by the Tockwock interpreters, its place was intentionally supplied in the use of the combined plural and derivative gentile noun ending, "s," which Smith recognized as its equivalent, for if he by this time had acquired enough of the Powhatan to translate into English what he was here told, he cer-

tainly knew enough not to duplicate the idea of people. So we need not look for any word or ending meaning people in the name used by Smith, beyond what is implied in the closing letter.

There is another ending often appended to Algonquin nouns when used as names of places. In New England it took the form of *-ut*, *-it*, *-et*, etc., and in some other dialects, *-k*, *-g*, etc., with a connecting vowel. Among the Delawares, it generally took the form of *-unk*, sometimes *-ank*, *-onk*, *-ink*, but often changed to *-ing*. Thus, Kittanning, from *keht*, greatest, *hanne*, stream, and *ing*, at; meaning at the principal stream: Mahoning, at the lick: Mahonink, Licking creek, where there is a lick: Saukunk, at the mouth: Paxtang, Peshtank, Peekstang, corrupted into Paxton and corrupted from *tu-peek* and *-ank*, at the standing water: Muncy, corrupted from Mins-ink, where there are Minsies: Manyunk, where we go to drink: Mauch Chunk, at the bear mountain. This is what the grammarians call the "locative case." It does not locate the object, to the name of which it is a part, but something else connected with it, of which location can be affirmed. We cannot say "at the bear," but we can say "at the rocks," that is, something is described as belonging to the place or region where the rocks are located. The question is, have we this suffix of place in Smith's word for the Susquehannocks? We think clearly it is not; but there are some derivative forms, as we shall see, that do seem to have this ending. We labor under this great difficulty—we have no grammar of the Powhatan nor of the Nanticoke dialects, and the vocabularies which have been preserved are so exceedingly meager that while showing a common origin and dialectical divergence, they give us provokingly little light on the questions before us. The locative case and the animate plural, in some of the dialectical forms, as written by careless writers, come so near the suffix word for land, country, or region that we cannot be sure always that as words are now spelled they may not run into each other and become indistinguishable.

This leads us, then, to examine the Algonquin word for place, land, region, country, often used as a suffix. This is given in Narragansett, *auke*; Massachusetts, *ohke*; Abeneki, *'ki*; Otchipwe, *ahke* or *aki*; and in Delaware, *hacki*; and our geographies

furnish other variations such as *oki*, *ook*, *aug*, *oag*, *aque*, *auqua*, etc. If the reader will now glance at Smith's map and writings, he will be surprised at the number of the names of tribes and clans occupying towns, which end in *-ock*, *-eck*, *-uck*, *-cgh*, *-ough*, *-ok*, *-oc*, etc. An examination of Smith's books, and the writings of others in his day, will show instances where a number of these names are spelled with an additional "e" after the "k." As this necessitates an extra syllable in the pronunciation, it cannot be regarded as a mere orthographical freak. As it produces the most common sound among the Algonquin dialects for the word meaning land, place, country, etc., it seems certain that it was intended for that word; and that the absence of the "e" in other instances and in other words is owing to carelessness, euphony, or a tendency in these Indian dialects to cut off this syllabic sound, evidences of all of which we see in the use of the word in kindred dialects. Smith gives us *Patawom-eke-s*, *Massawom-ecke-s*, *Atquinac-huke-s*, *Kuskarana-ocke*, *Nantaqu-ake*, *Quadr-oque*. Then we have *Tappahan-oke*, and *Coracohan-auke* as equivalent to *Quiyoughcohan-ock*. Purchas, who says he had access to Smith's manuscripts prior to their publication, found and gives us the very form *Sasquesa-han-ocke-s*, and this form is also found in Smith's Oxford tract of 1612. We have the use of this suffix finely illustrated in Smith's spelling *Chawwon-ock* and *Chawon-ocke*, from *sowan-ocke*, the south-country, applied to a region south of Jamestown on what is still known as the Chowan river in North Carolina. The Chowans or Chawons were simply "Southerners;" the Chawanockes were strictly the "South-land-ers." Compare *waⁿpan-auke*, the east-land; by the Dutch, *Wapenokis*; by the English, *Wampanoags*, which ending is like Smith's *Mangoags* elsewhere spelled *Mangoacks*, but by Strachey *Man-goangs*. There can be no reasonable doubt that the *ocke*, *ock*, *ecke*, *eck*, *ough*, *oug*, *ox*, etc., used by Smith and others, were intended to represent the sound of the Indian word meaning land, place, region, country. The *Sasquesahan-ockes* were the "Sasquesahan-country-people." The *Massawom-eckes* were the Great-water-region-people. So, *Milwaukee* is the rich-land. *Tulpehocken*, from *tulpewi-hacki-ing*, is at the turtle land, a region

noted for turtles, *the* turtle country. From Tockawho-ughe, flag-root-land, we have the Tockwhoughs, or the Tuckahoe, land-ers. Tesinigh seems to come from *tessin*, I spread out, and an obscured form of *ake* or *ing*, and meaning the Flats—the same idea that is still in the word which we have corrupted into Wyoming. The force of the affix is very apparent. In some cases it may be disguised or unobserved, as in Accomac, the Other-side-land-ers; or other forms may be mistaken for it. As we do not know the Powhatan or Nanticoke idioms, we cannot reject this word because of the presence or absence of a letter or sound. There was, moreover, no Indian standard, but an almost unending variation. Half a dozen, or, for that matter, one man might write a word in half a dozen different ways, as they or he heard it from the lips of that number of Indians even of the same tribe, and each one may be correctly written, all the sounds may have been in use, and in the absence of any established criterion, one may be as good as the other. As the Delawares seem to have been peculiar in using an aspirate at the beginning of the word, making it *hacki*, it is not a little singular to notice on Smith's map Chicka-hokin and Atquinac-huke; in Smith's book of 1612, Atquana-hucke, which, as already shown, is the same as Powhatan's Anchanac-huck, and derived, possibly, from *aquacken-hake*, barren-land, referring to the sandy and swampy lands of New Jersey. Here it will be of interest to recur again to Pocoughtaon-acks, Powhatan's name for the Susquehannocks, which Strachey produces in five variations as follows: Bocootawwon-auke-s, Bocootowwon-ock-s, Bocootauwan-auke-s, Bocootawwan-auke-s, and Bocootawwon-ough, the country. Here we have conclusive proof of the sameness of the forms *auke*, *ock*, and *ough*. The force of the *wan* or *won* is undetermined, though it is like one of the forms of *-han*. The first part seems to be the word for fire, which Strachey gives as *boketawh* and *bocuttaw*; also, *bocatoah*, *bocatarw*, *boketaw*, *boketan*, *bocata*. Lightning is more likely to strike twice in the same spot than this classically educated man was to spell a word twice in the same way. He describes their country as having hills abounding in copper, and that these Indians "are said to part the solid metal from the stone without fire, bellows,

or additament and beat it into plates, the like whereof is hardly found in any other part of the world." We see no reason why fire should be associated with the land occupied by these natives, though we read of a Fire-nation to the north-west.

We come now to notice the next component part of this word. We have here most certainly and clearly the Algonquin inseparable generic noun affix: *-hanne*, *huan*, *han*, sometimes even contracted to *-an* or *-wan*, which means flowing water, rapid river, like the Latin *fluvius*, that is, a stream, as distinguished from *-tuk* or *ittuk*, tide or wave-moved water. There are many *-hanne* streams in Virginia and Pennsylvania. It is in Tunkhannock, Alleghany, Loyal Hanna, Kittanning, Moshannon, Lackawanna, Neshannock, Tobyhanna, Tohickon from *tohick-han*. We find it in Rappahanock, Toppahanock, Accohanock, etc., on Smith's map; and it is partly disguised in Powhatan, which was the name of the river and not of the chief. It is derived from *paut-hanne*, the falls on a stream, the "t" and "h" changing places by metathesis, for Smith himself informs us, in speaking of the falls at Richmond, that it is "the place of which their Emperor taketh his name." As Indian names are generally accented on the penult, the elision of the final "e" accounts for the accent on the last syllable of Powhatan. The word *-hanne* is well known to the Delawares and others now living and speaking languages nearly related to the Powhatan. It could not stand alone for the reason that the Indian did not speak of a stream except as a certain kind of running water, and the qualifying word preceded it. It is impossible to explain it away, known and familiar as it must have been already to Smith, on the ground that he tried to imitate another sound by the spelling *-hanough*. Unfortunately for General Clark's argument, in the text of the original editions of Smith's History, the word occurs ten times, and is always Sasquesa-hanocks. The *-hanough* never occurs, save in the map, once in the margin and once in the table of contents of the book, all of which may possibly have been the work of another hand. The same facts are found in the endings in his Oxford tract of 1612. Smith was a smart man, but he was no expert in nasal sounds. There are several other names of

tribes or clans on the map and a number in his book that terminate in *-ough*. If the argument be good in this case, it would make out all these to be Iroquois words. The fact is, Smith was in no ways particular as to his spellings, as we can see in the terminations of his name for the Tockwocks, which are *-woghs*, *-woghes*, *-whoghs*, *-woughs*, and he speaks of the *Tockawhoughe* roots. Many other words as they are repeated show the same lack of uniformity. And, again, we have the conclusive evidence of the Delaware "Bark Records," presently to be quoted, that *-han* in this very word does mean stream. The conclusion we have now reached is that these Indians were called the "Sasquesa-stream-land-ers," or inhabitants of a country known by a certain kind of a stream, as they were looked upon through the eyes of the Tuckahoe-land-ers.

We come now to *sasquesa*, the first portion of this name. Our Iroquois friends to the northward, and, so far as we know, all others, in attempting to analyze this word, seem to take it for granted that they must account for three syllables, for they divide the word thus, *sas-que-sa*. We formerly also fell into the same error. It seems never to have occurred to these writers that it is a common thing in our language for "*que*" to be equivalent to "*k*." Smith certainly was familiar with such words as *casque*, *mosque*, *burlesque*, *antique*. Strachey also uses this form, and even the single "*q*," for the sound of "*k*." The presumption is entirely against an intention to say *sas-que-sa* or *sa-sque-sa*; but it is in favor of *sasque-sa*, that is, *sask-sa* or *sasks-a*. As proof of this we have the fact that it soon took forms necessarily of two syllables, such as *sasque*, *susque*, *sackwe*, *susco*, etc. Only those who copied Smith's text afterwards use his spelling. Those who tried to imitate the sound follow the various two-syllable forms. In Maryland, prior to their subjugation, we find *Sasquehannocks*, *Sasquehannoughs*, *Sasquehanowes*, *Susquehanoughs*, etc., in common use. After the English superseded the Dutch on the Delaware, we find such forms as *Huskehanoes*, *Susequehanes*, *Suscohanes*, and Governor Lovelace, in 1671, calls them "Susconk Indians," an interesting form, which probably purposely dispensed with the parts for river and country. There are, perhaps, fifty or more different

spellings to be found in the old records, but they would illustrate nothing beyond what we have already given.

Smith himself, in his brief list of words, gives *suckahanna* as the Powhatan word for "water." Strachey gives *suckquahana* and *secquahan* as meaning "water," and *mammahe suckwahum*, for "give me some water." Beverly gives *suckahana* for "water." These slight modifications evidently all aim at the same sound, and all the forms, and the names above given, clearly show the intent to use but two syllables; and in the brief definition, *water*, as we shall see, there is comprehended the meaning of both words as here compounded. There remains yet another spelling, accompanied with an interpretation of the word, that is of much more importance than any that has been given. In the "*Walum Olum*," Painted Sticks or Bark Records of the Lenni-Lenape, published in "Beach's Indian Miscellany," the manuscript of which was obtained from some Indians in Indiana in 1822, we have the Traditions of the Delawares reduced to writing by some unknown educated native. There is in it, among many other interesting things, a list of 97 chieftains, in order of succession prior to the advent of the white man. In this recital we find: "And *Hanaholend* (Stream-lover) [ruled] at the branching stream (*Saskwihanang* or Susquehanna)." Here we have most excellent and conclusive authority for pronouncing Smith's *sasquesa* in two syllables, *sask-sa* or *sask-we*. In the little collections of native Virginia words preserved by Smith, Strachey, and Beverly we have the several forms already given as meaning simply "water," seeming almost as if the first part had no meaning. They were not critical nor philosophical, and they fail to inform us what kind of water is intended. Still it is evident that the kind of water intended was not sea, salty, or tidal water; not *sepu*, *sipo*, river; not *nipi*, *nebi*, *m'bi*, broad water; not *pog*, *bog*, *paug*, water at rest, a pond; not *gami*, *gomi*, *omi*, *oma*, lake, large water. What was meant among white men in every-day life by water without any other qualifying words was water fit to drink, or fresh or spring water. This kind of water was to the Indian to be found in rills which we in the United States expressively call runs. It is not the

fountain, but that which flows from it—not the spring, but the springlet. It is not salt, tidal, standing, stagnant, rapid, falling, broad, massive, but running fresh water. This is the kind of water termed *sasque-sa*, *suck-quo*, *suck-a*, *secq-wa*, *sask-we*, etc. That this is the sense of the prefix to *-han* in Smith's and Strachey's vocabularies cannot be doubted; and that it is the same word that enters into the composition of the name of the tribe under discussion is equally clear. As applied to *-hanna*, stream, it referred to the numerous and wide-spread springs, or rather, runs and creeks belonging to that river. The translation, "branching," from the *Walum Olum*, above given, is in strict accordance with this idea, provided we do not construe "branching" to be synonymous with dividing or forked stream, but as having numerous branches, distinguished for its wide-spread affluents of palatable spring-waters. We do not have any single English word that exactly expresses this idea, for in common parlance we call it simply water. The idea of a forked stream is in Lackawanna, from *Lechau-hanna*. The old Lechay, the forks, now Lehigh, may be a shortening of Lechauwekink, where there are forks; Lackawannock, the place where the river forks. The stream is forked if it divides into two nearly equal branches; but it is not "branching" unless it has a multiplicity of affluents. The root of *susk-wi* is no doubt found in a word meaning that which is fresh, new, recent, young, etc. In Cree this word is *woski*; in Ojibwa, *oshki* (as *Ottawa* in Cree becomes *Watawa*); and in Delaware, *wuski*, and *wuskiyeyu*, it is new or fresh. Beverly gives *husckaw* for "young men's trials" in Powhatan. It could be applied to the new moon as seen in Strachey's *suckimma*. Adjectives proper are almost unknown in these languages, as such words assume the form of verbs and are conjugated through the various persons, moods and tenses, and in their synthetic system of word building there is room for a great variety of prefixes and affixes in expressing fine shades of meaning. In the various spellings now given, observe that the initial "s" may give way to "w," or even disappear; that the "k" sound properly belongs to the first syllable, but has a tendency to reduplication at the beginning of the second syllable, where it

often assumes the form of "qu" or "w," which, in Smith, is again interchanged for "s;" and hence, that our *Sus-que-hanna* is a corruption in so far as it has entirely omitted the "k" sound in closing the first syllable.

The word sharply qualifies the kind of water composing the stream. The scope of the idea conveyed is that the river was distinguished for its numerous fresh-water branches, as seen through the eyes of those who resided on the Eastern Shore. To them this land was an *Ænon*, "because there was much water there." Not that other streams had no such branches, but as we would say, in their eyes, it was *the* branching stream, *the* great spring-fed river. To them this idea was true, natural, forcible, for their country of tidal waters and small streams on the coast were not thus remarkable. The form *Saskwihan-ang* is in the locative case, and means at the stream of numerous brooks, or where there are many spring runs. The spelling "Sasque-sahanonges" in the margin of Strachey suggests the idea that his form ending in *ougs* may be a mistake for *ongs*, the locative case, equivalent to *unk* or *ing*, that is "Susquehanings," and meaning "those at the Sasque-sa-Han-ne." The *Sasque-sa-han-ocke-s* were, therefore, the *Brook-stream-land-ers*, or the *Spring-water-Stream-Region-People*. Whether the people were called after the country previously so named, or whether the region took its name from a people already so called is unimportant, but in this case, as it generally is the case, the people were so termed because they lived in a region which had a name given it entirely independent of its inhabitants.

We have already mentioned that the Dutch and Swedes called these Indians *Minquaas* or *Minquas*. When we come to look at them through the Dutch and Swedish Archives, we will find that this name also means nothing more nor less than the *Springs-people*, thus confirming the conclusion here reached. The tribes of the *Minquas* occupied the region of the *Susquehanna* and its branches. To the *Algonquins* occupying the low lands and sandy coast where springs are less numerous and good water often scarce, it was an expressive title to call them the *People of the Spring-water country*, literally *Brook-stream-land-ers*. These *Algonquins* were fishers and hunters, and

loved the sea-coast and its tidal waters. The various Iroquois tribes having advanced a step in civilization, lived more by hunting and agriculture, and preferred the land of forests and brooks and the rich interior valleys. Governor Lovelace's "Susconks" is not a senseless contraction, but is entirely correct, the equivalent of Minquas, and means those at the spring-waters. It is probable that the name "Sabsqungs," for a river running southward, east of Lake Erie, on the Senex map of 1719, is intended for this word. The name which Smith has given us for the Susquehannocks tells a long historical story, and when given him by the Tockwock interpreters, described the relative situation of the parties with all it previously implied. This solution of the word is modestly submitted as the first and only true interpretation of the origin, use and signification of the name which Captain John Smith has handed down to us for "the goodliest" men he had ever seen.



CAPTAIN DAVID ZIEGLER;*

*An Officer of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, and the
First Chief Magistrate of Cincinnati, O.*

BY H. A. RATTERMANN.

DAVID ZIEGLER was born in the city of Heidelberg on the Neckar, August 16, 1748. Of his family and the younger days of his life but little is known. His father was an inn-keeper, or vintner, the house of whom was frequented largely by students of the University, who had their "*Paukboden*" (a room for duelling or rapier-fighting) there. Whether these customary fights of the academicians stimulated young Ziegler's appetite for warlike pursuits cannot now be answered. However, he possessed a liking for military life already in his earliest youth, and as the boundaries of the "Holy Roman Empire's Wine-cellar," as Klauprecht calls his immediate fatherland, the Neckar valley, did not give him sufficient playroom for his heroic ambition, he went to Russia and enlisted under the banners of the empress Catharine II, who had just then declared war against the Ottoman empire, 1768. Ziegler joined the army of General Weisman, serving in the campaign of this celebrated Marshall in Wallachia, the lower Danube provinces, and the Crimea, during which time he participated, among other minor engagements, in the battles of Tulcza, Maczin, and Babadag. After the conquest of the Crimea on the part of Russia, when the peace of Kutschuk was concluded, July 21, 1774, and when the larger part of the Russian army was disbanded, Ziegler, who had served for almost six years with meritorious distinction, and been promoted to an officership, received his honorable discharge, together with a badge in his buttonhole, for bravery

* Read before the "Literary Club of Cincinnati," Ohio, June 8, 1883.

shown on the field of battle, and a scar received by a Turkish saber, on the side of his head.

A soldier from crown to feet, he felt lonesome in the then peaceful Europe. Not knowing what to do with himself, he emigrated to America, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Klauprecht, evidently in error, says that he hastened to this country upon receiving the news of the outbreak of the Revolution, to participate in the colonies' struggle for liberty. It is not certain when Ziegler came to this country, but it is certain that he was already in Carlisle, Pa., when the news of the battle of Lexington reached there. When the cry for resistance to British tyranny sounded over the land, a meeting was held at Carlisle, to deliberate upon the raising of volunteers, to suppress by dint of arms the usurpations of the mother-country, at which meeting David Ziegler was present. A battalion of riflemen was immediately raised in Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. William Thompson, afterwards a general in the Continental army, who selected Ziegler as his adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant. Col. Thompson the more gladly accepted the volunteered service of Ziegler, as he was aware of the fact that Ziegler was an experienced soldier and officer of a great European conflict, and, therefore, "reared to the art of war." This battalion was, under the guidance of Ziegler, so quickly and efficiently organized, as to be the first organization, outside of Massachusetts, that appeared upon the scene of war. Already, on August 2, 1775, the battalion arrived at Washington's headquarters before Boston. This battalion became "The Second Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by his Excellency, Gen'l George Washington, Esqr., General and Commander-in-chief." So reads a return dated, "Head Quarters at Cambridge, August 18, 1775," by which it appears that the three field officers, nine captains, twenty-seven lieutenants, the adjutant, quarter-master, surgeon and mate, twenty-nine sergeants, thirteen drums and fifes, and seven hundred and thirteen rank and file were present fit for duty. "This battalion was the picket-guard of the two thousand Provincials, who, on the evening of the 26th of August, took possession of and threw up intrenchments on Ploughed Hill,

and on the morning of Saturday, 27th, met with its first loss, private Simpson of Smith's company, who was wounded in the leg and died therefrom."*

The abilities shown by Ziegler in the efficient organization of this battalion were soon recognized by the military authorities, and when the army was re-organized in the spring of the year 1776 he was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. With this regiment Ziegler participated in the battle of Long Island, (August 27, 1776,) where he was wounded and had to be transferred to the hospital. Upon his recovery he was raised to the position of first lieutenant (January 16, 1777,) when he again joined his regiment at Valley Forge, participating in the sufferings of that dreadful winter. During the next campaign Ziegler fought in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Paoli, and in the year 1778, distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth or Freehold Church, so that he received a meritorious mentioning in the report of General St. Clair, followed by a promotion to the captaincy in his regiment, December 8, 1778.

We next find Ziegler detailed by General St. Clair, then the Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, as Commissary General of that department, with headquarters at Waynesborough, (from May, 1779, to May, 1780.) It is quite interesting in connection herewith to introduce extracts from a couple of official letters written by Ziegler during that period, as bearing upon the characteristics of the man, as well as the progress he made in acquiring the English language during the short period of his stay in America, being but little over four years since his arrival. These letters, in his own handwriting, are preserved, among numerous others, in the Archives of the State of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg.

Extract from a letter of Ziegler to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, dated at Waynesborough, May 4, 1779:

"Your Honours Instructions, received from Major Gen. St. Clair the first may, shall strictly observe. [On account of]

*"Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution," Vol. i, p. 6.

The scarcity of some articals received by the last cargo, [I] Issued of every artical one Week[s] Allowance to the non commissioned Officers and Soldiers only, [and will] Keep the rest for the Gentlemen Officers, except spirit and Soap, which will be sufficient Quantity on hand for distribution for the Line this [these] 3 weeks; the[y] approve of it, if it would have your Honours Approbation by doing so allwase [always] in the future. This moment have an Opportunity to send with Captain Heydrick, of Philadelphia, 6000 dollars to Lieut. Col'o. Farmer.

“Honourable Gentlemen, I am, &c.,
DAVID ZIEGLER,
Capt. 1st Penn'a. Reg't.”

Extract from a letter dated December 26, 1779, and addressed to President Joseph Reed:

“Honourable General,

“Great Uneasiness was among the Gentlemen Officers in not receiving Tea and Coffee, or some article in Liu of said. After informing them that it could not be procured, they all was Satisfay'd. Humbly I beg your Excellency of [for] a few Lines to the Officers Commanding the Division in regard to this, which would have more to say than if [I] was Able to Speak a week long to them, and would take [give] general Satisfaction in the Line. I am no writer to make Expressions, how well it would be for the Gentlemen which takes my place after this.

“The Artillery, 4th and 11th P. Regiments proposed to draw from me by the 1st January. I therefore send my Serjeant to Philad'a for forwarding a Large Cargo, which will be transported by Land from Philadelphia.

“Honourable General, I have the Honour to be &c.,
DAVID ZIEGLER,
Capt. 1. P. Reg't.”

Ziegler, however, loved the active service better than the attending to the troublesome business affairs of the commissary department. Again and again he applied to the Supreme Executive Council to relieve him of this disagreeable position,

so that he might take to the field once more—his original love. In the beginning of the year 1780, during a temporary illness, he was gratified by receiving a successor in the person of Captain Lytle, but the latter proved inefficient for the place, and Ziegler was again ordered on duty at the commissariate department. Under date of April 27, 1780, he writes to President Reed: "I should be very happy if Mr. Lytle could fulfil the post, as I would rather do my duty in the regiment; but as it is the desire of the Honble. Council that I should resume the office [that of Commissary-General,] I should be very happy if agreeable to the Honble. Council that Mr. Lytle should issue and other [another] Cargo, and then if he does not get Acquainted with the Business, I cannot refuse, &c."

Of the high estimation in which Ziegler's services in this department were held by the authorities, we have an appreciative testimony in the correspondence between Colonel Francis Johnston and President Reed. Colonel Johnston, in a letter to Reed, dated Morristown, May 2, 1780, complains that the Council intended to again put Captain Ziegler in the charge of the commissary-general's department, and dismissing Mr. Lytle therefrom, to which President Reed replies, on May 10, 1780, as follows: "SIR:—I received your Favour of the 2d Inst. As Mr. Lytle only acted during Capt. Ziegler's Absence from Camp, and the office of issuing the stores must be attended with a great deal of Trouble, we didn't expect our Intimation to Capt. Ziegler could have given any Uneasiness. As we had no Intention to hurt Mr. Lytle's feelings, or injure his character, we have no Difficulty in saying so, and hope on a like occasion he will express himself more cautiously. At the same Time from our Knowledge and Experience of Capt. Ziegler, the Regularity of his Accounts, his Accommodating himself to our Circumstances, and I may add also his respect and attention to the authority of the state, we did not desire any change, and allways considered Mr. Lytle as temporary officer during Capt. Ziegler's Illness. . . . If Capt. Ziegler can resume the Office, it would be most agreeable to us; if he cannot, Mr. Lytle may continue, or the command'g

Officer of the Division may nominate one who will be agreeable to the officers."

It seems that his wishes were gratified, for we find him, August 2, again with his regiment at Verplank's Point on the Hudson, where he presided that day at a court-martial. Nevertheless, when in the division to which his regiment belonged, (St. Clair's,) there were derelictions in the commissary or quartermaster departments, he would invariably be sent to attend to the matter. Notices like the following: "Capt. Ziegler was sent to look after the Commissary, who failed to appear;" and "Capt. Ziegler was dispatched to procure a new store of clothing, or of provisions;" or "Capt. Ziegler arrived this morning with his stores," may be found all through Feltman's or Denny's journals.

He was, likewise, considered a model disciplinarian, and many proofs are extant on the order-books of St. Clair's Division, testifying to this fact. For instance, on June 23, 1779: "Capt. Ziegler is to take the Command of Capt. Hamilton's Company, which appeared very lax at the manœuvres last evening, and drill the same, and he is to be obeyed and respected." Or the following notice from Feltman's journal of March 31, 1782: "Capt. Ziegler was ordered to take command of Capt. Stevenson's Company for drilling, until otherwise commanded."

An excellent and intrepid soldier, he was particularly proud of the discipline and military appearance of the company he commanded, "which," as Alexander Garden, adjutant of Lee's Legion, testifies, "was a model company in the service." On one occasion, while Ziegler was commanded to conduct a number of prisoners to a British out-post, he addressed himself to his men, whom he was ambitious to show to the best advantage; assuming an erect posture, and with an air of great dignity said: "Gentlemens, you are now to meet with civility the enemy of your country, and you must make dem regard you with profound and respectful admiration. Be please, den, to look *great*, (gerade—straight—erect)—to look *graceful*—to look *like der Devil*—to look *like me*."

After the revolt of the Pennsylvania Line, which to subdue, Ziegler aided St. Clair with all his power—his own company

not being among the mutineers, owing to the strict discipline enforced by Ziegler—General Wayne marched with the remnant of Pennsylvania troops to Virginia, where he joined General Lafayette, June 9th, 1781. We find Ziegler here in active service, also participating in the siege of Yorktown, his company of Wayne's army belonging to the Division of the Baron Steuben, that held the trenches on the day of capitulation.

The fall of Yorktown virtually ended the war. Nevertheless, there was as yet no peace, nor was there a cessation of hostilities agreed upon. So the Pennsylvanians under Wayne were ordered to South Carolina, where they joined the army of General Greene at Round O, January 4th 1782. Meanwhile, Ziegler was again detached on commissary duties, but on March 29th 1782, rejoined his regiment. From that time on we have very little information of his movements, excepting that on April 12th he was sent with a flag of truce to the enemy's lines.

The end of the war came, however, and, though it was acceptable in the highest degree to the American people, it was not quite so welcome to the soldiers of fortune, who sought not only reputation, but also support, by their swords. This was likewise the case with Captain Ziegler.

Alexander Garden, in his "Anecdotes of the American Revolution," (*Vol. ii, p. 370*), relates the following of our meritorious officer: "I remember full well, when the army was reviewed for the last time on James' Island, and a *feu de joie* was fired to celebrate the return of peace, that Captain Ziegler of the Pennsylvania Line, after saluting General Greene, significantly shrugging up his shoulders, and dropping the point of his sword, gave vent to an agony of tears. The review ended. On being questioned as to the cause of his emotion, he feelingly said—'Although I am happy in the thought that my fellow-soldiers may now seek their homes to enjoy the rewards of their toils and all the delights of domestic felicity, I cannot but remember that I am left alone on the busy scene of life, a wanderer, without friends, and without employment; and that, a soldier from infancy, I am now, in the decline of life, compelled to seek a precarious subsistence in some new

channel, where ignorance and inability may mar my fortune, and condemn me to perpetual obscurity.'” Garden adds that that was only the purport of his speech in plain language, but that it was not in the exact words, as Ziegler’s usual style of speaking was a mixture of German and English words, by which he formed a dialect not easily to be comprehended.

But Captain Ziegler should not end his life in obscurity,—a fate which he dreaded so much. He was destined to become a useful American citizen, and beside earn the distinction of becoming the first chief magistrate of the metropolitan city of the Ohio valley. With the chronicles of Cincinnati his name will forever be indestructibly linked together, and when the future historian of the “Queen City” shall delineate the events which indicate the tracings of that city’s annals, he will find the footmarks of David Ziegler ingrafted so indelibly on its monumental rock that he cannot but take that cognizance thereof, which is due to one of its most distinguished and honorable citizens.

To return to the narrative of Ziegler’s life. When the Revolutionary army was mustered out of service, which in his case took place January 1, 1783, he settled in Carlisle, Pa., where he established a grocery and produce store. This was, however, not precisely in accordance with the sapidity of our man, born to military life, and so he was highly gratified when, through the intercession of General Irvine, he received again a captain’s commission from President Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, to take part in the then threatening western Indian war. Ziegler was assigned to the first Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Colonel Josiah Harmar, and soon after detailed for the recruiting service, to raise for himself a company, (August, 1784,) with which he marched to Fort MacIntosh, at the time the deputation from Congress concluded their treaty with the western Indian tribes (1785.) In the autumn of the same year Major Doughty was detailed from Fort MacIntosh to march with three hundred men to the mouth of the Muskingum river, to build there the “Fort Harmar,” on the spot where the city of Marietta now stands. On May 4, 1786, Captain Ziegler, with his company—the fifth of the newly re-organ-

ized first regiment of the line under the authority of Congress—joined Major Doughty at Fort Harmar, from whence he was dispatched to the mouth of the Great Miami river, where he erected Fort Finney (October, 1786.) Here he remained until the summer of 1787, when his company was ordered to the Wabash, to take part in the expedition of General George Rogers Clark against the Kickapoos.

During his stay at Fort Harmar he had a contest of rank with Captain Ferguson, who had joined the service after Ziegler, but whose company was mustered into the service of Congress a few days before Ziegler's. In spite of Colonel Harmar's siding with Captain Ferguson, Ziegler came out the victor, General Knox, then Secretary of War, ruling that the service began with the mustering of the troops by the Province of Pennsylvania, before Congress had resolved to make the army general, and of the United States. Ziegler, therefore, was unquestionably the senior in the service, and had the priority of rank. When Washington—1789—became President, he settled the dispute by appointing Ferguson to a captaincy of the artillery in Harmar's little army, and promoting Ziegler to be major of the regular army; "a deserved rebuke," writes Klauprecht, "to the intrigues that sought to shove a highly meritorious officer to the rear, because he happened to be a foreigner." [The records of this quarrel are fully set forth in "Pennsylvania Archives," O. S., *vol. xi*, p. 240 *sq.*, and the "Colonial Records of Pennsylvania." *vol. xv*, pp. 381,^f 394, 437.]

The expedition of General Clark miscarried, or rather failed in its execution, on account of the low water in the Wabash preventing the transportation of supplies for the army, which had to return to Fort Steuben (now Louisville) without result. Ziegler then went back to the Muskingum, and from there repaired to Philadelphia on a recruiting service. This removed him, to his own satisfaction, from the intriguing sphere of General Harmar and his confederates, who had a pique against him, ever since his dispute of rank with Captain Ferguson. In the summer of 1790, he came again to the West and was placed on service at Fort Washington (Cincinnati—then called Losanti-

ville,) and in the autumn participated in the bloody battle on the upper Maumee, where he distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery. General Harmar met, however, with signal defeat and was soon after dismissed from the service. The savages, now intoxicated with joy over their victory, began to swarm all over the settlements on the Ohio, carrying death and destruction with them. They even rushed under the guns of Forts Washington and Harmar, in the attempt to besiege them. A cry came from the settlers at Marietta to Fort Washington, begging Governor St. Clair for protection. In this critical situation the Governor dispatched Major Ziegler to Marietta with two companies for the relief of the inhabitants, giving him at the same time the command of the post. The Major here was completely successful in clearing the Muskingum district from the besieging Indians, and inaugurated such measures that the settlers at once felt confident under his command which won for him the favors of the entire settlement. He had already, previously, during his former stay at Marietta, gained the good side of the inhabitants, and, says Klauprecht in his "*Deutsche Chronik in der Geschichte des Ohio-Thales*," the love and affection of a fair young lady belonging to one of the first and most respectable families of New England, Miss LUCY ANN SHEFFIELD, daughter of a sister-in-law of Charles Green; the young lady, a few months thereafter, (February 22, 1789,) becoming the wife of our heroic warrior. It will be interesting to note from the military journal of Major Denny, Ziegler's fellow-officer in the first regiment of the army, the following extract:

"22nd (February, 1789.) Married, this evening, Captain David Ziegler of the first regiment, to Miss Sheffield, only single daughter of Mrs. Sheffield, of Campus Martius, city of Marietta. On this occasion I played the captain's aid, and at his request the memorandum's made. I exhibited a character not more awkward than strange at the celebration of Captain Ziegler's nuptials, the first of the kind I had been a witness to." Major Denny records at another place the following high compliment to Ziegler's soldiery and the bearing of his company: "always first in point of discipline and appearance."

The Indians, flushed with their success achieved over General

Harmar, continued to devastate the settlements in the territory, from one end to the other, carrying murder and pillage everywhere, as has already been said, to even the very walls of the strongly garrisoned Fort Washington, so that St. Clair had to use all his exertions in keeping them from making an assault upon the fort. In order to relieve the settlements from these threats of the intrepid red-skins, he at once resolved to undertake another campaign against their villages on the Maumee. An army of two thousand men, regulars and volunteers, was recruited and drilled, the militia of the territory and the adjoining Kentucky was called into service, provisions and quartermasters stores were collected at Forts Washington and Hamilton, and vigorous preparations made for an efficient stroke against the savages; General St. Clair, in person, taking the command. They began their march to the Auglaize river, where the Indian warriors had assembled under the command of their war chief "Little Turtle," early in the autumn of 1791. Major Ziegler with the first regiment of the line, of which he had become the commander, was likewise ordered to the field. The preparations, however, were so totally inadequate, that Ziegler at once predicted a defeat.

On the 24th day of October, the army began to march from Fort Jefferson, near Greenville, to which place they had moved from Fort Hamilton on the 17th of the preceding month. Immediately after the outset, the scarcity of provisions was felt in the army, which was provided with but three days' rations, and already on the second day several horses died from want of forage. Among the troops, especially the militia, a great dissatisfaction at once began to spread itself, and on the 31st several of the Kentucky militia deserted. General St. Clair, being afraid that these deserters would plunder the baggage-wagons, which had been ordered up with fresh supplies, dispatched Major Ziegler with his regiment after the deserters, with the object of protecting the stores. The campaign was planned by General Washington in person, who, however, had cautioned St. Clair to be on the alert, and not to rely too much on the size of his army; but St. Clair was not careful, and consequently suffered a severe and signal defeat, November 3,

1791. On the flight of the remnants of his army, Major Ziegler was ordered to cover the retreat. This was, indeed, a difficult and extremely dangerous task, his little force being constantly harassed on all sides by the pursuing enemy, firing from behind every tree, in their endeavor to wrest from their defeated adversaries still more scalps. But Ziegler was the man for the occasion, and managed with cool circumspection to keep up the discipline of his force intact, now wheeling to the side to clear the flanks, and then turning about to keep the wild savages at bay, until the fragments of St. Clair's army were again safely covered within the walls of Fort Washington. The highest praises were bestowed upon the heroic commander of the rear guard; and the garrison of the fort, as well as the people of Cincinnati, again assumed a degree of confidence and security, when St. Clair, in the absence of Colonel Wilkinson, the next in command, gave his powers as commander-in-chief into the hands of Major Ziegler, himself hastening to Philadelphia to lay before a court of inquiry the information about the causes of the calamity.

So Ziegler was, however, for a short period only, the interimist commander-in-chief of the United States forces. But envy did not rest, and at once intrigues were begun for his decapitation. Ziegler knew full well that, being in inferior rank to Wilkinson, Butler, and others, he would have to give way at an early date to them; but the mean spirit with which the intriguers went to work was disgusting to him in the highest degree. Of course, Wilkinson could not assume the command, except upon the proper orders, which had not arrived. So he and Captain Armstrong, afterwards brigadier general, set to work circulating slanderous reports about Ziegler, some of which are happily preserved in print. They accused him of drunkenness and insubordination. Weary to cope with these mean schemings and machinations, he not only gave up his command, but resigned from the army (March 5, 1792.)

Ziegler then went to farming. He bought a tract of land, then said to be four miles distant from Cincinnati, but at present in the First ward of the city, in the vicinity of the "East-End Garden," where he erected the first stone house in the

Territory, by which his farm obtained the *soubriquet*, "Ziegler's Stone-house Farm." Farming, however, did not agree with his tastes, and so he sold the same—1797—to one John Smith, and then settled in Cincinnati, where he opened a store on Front street, east of Sycamore, next to Yeatman's tavern.

By the year 1802, Cincinnati had grown rapidly—so much so that the Legislature of the Territory thought proper to incorporate the same as a village, vesting the legislative and executive power in a board of council of seven, a president, who was to act as the chief magistrate of the place, a recorder, a clerk, and a marshal. The first election was held on the 3d of April, 1802, when Ziegler was chosen president of the town—that is, to the chief magistracy—by a large majority. "This was expressly done," says Judge Burnett, "as a recognition of Ziegler's valuable services in the protection of the place during the perilous days of 1791-'92, as well as to make a public *amende* for the ill-treatment which he had received at the hands of the General Government." The next year Ziegler was unanimously reelected, and would have been so for a third term, in 1804, had he not declined.

The principal affairs agitating the mind of the inhabitants at the time were, *first*, their own protection from the constant attacks of the Indians, who continued to swarm about the settlement until the Tecumseh war (1811;) and *second*, the controlling of the rougher elements, who were at the time infesting all the backwoods towns. Nor were the inhabitants themselves, as a general, of the finest class. Fights and gambling, brawls, thefts, murders, and plunder prevailed everywhere. Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, who visited the Ohio towns at an early period, and whose sons and descendants afterwards settled there, writes that the people of the town were, indeed, a hard set, and that drunkenness and fights were of daily occurrence. This testimony is corroborated by Judge Burnett in his "Notes on the Settlement of the North-Western Territory." In an emergency of this kind, "Burgomaster" Ziegler was the suitable person to hold the reins of the unmanageable village team. He organized the militia of the town, and enforced the most rigid discipline. Every able-

bodied man had to be a member of the militia, and there was no skulking permitted from the drills and musters, which were regularly held by the vigorous commander. Ziegler, likewise, established the rule which afterwards was adopted at most of the new settlements of the west, that all male persons over fourteen years of age, when they went to church on Sundays, had to bring with them their muskets, powder-flasks, and bullet-pouches, well filled, on penalty of a fine.

When Ziegler retired from the chief magistracy of the village, (1804,) he was unanimously chosen the commander of the militia, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. He was likewise at the time of his death the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio. He died September 24, 1811, at his residence on Broadway, near the lower market, mourned by the entire inhabitants of the town, whose first chief magistrate he had been. The *Western Spy* contained the following memorial of Ziegler's death, clad in mourning borders, which was likewise copied into the *Liberty Hall*, the political adversary of the deceased, with some kind remarks of its own:

Died in this town on Tuesday evening the 24th instant, DAVID ZIEGLER, Esq., collector of the port of Cincinnati. He was a native of Germany, and came into Pennsylvania some time before the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He was among the first in that war who entered the field as a subaltern, in the cause of his adopted country, and in the course of it received several wounds,—maintaining, on all occasions, the character of a zealous, a brave and active officer, to the end of the glorious struggle. When it was found necessary to raise an army for the protection of our western frontier, he was appointed a captain under the command of Brigad. Gen. Harmar, and in that capacity served first in garrison at Fort Harmar, where he married at Marietta; afterwards at Fort Washington and in the memorable, tho' unfortunate, campaign of 1790 against the Indians, which crimsoned the field with much of the best blood of our little army. After this Captain Ziegler was promoted to the rank of Major of the first regiment, in which he had served as a captain—and marched with the army, then commanded by Major Gen. St. Clair in the still more unfortunate campaign of '91—but was not in the battle, his regiment having been previously detached on separate service. From some cause of disgust, the Major soon afterwards resigned his commission, and once more retired to private life. He returned to the western country, and commenced a successful commercial career in this town, until sickness disabled him,

for several months before his death, from the further prosecution of business. He was a good husband, a good neighbor, a punctual dealer, and in truth an upright man.

The funeral of the deceased hero, which was performed with great military pomp, is described in the same paper as follows:

On Thursday the 26th instant, the corpse of Major Ziegler was interred with military honours, and was accompanied to the grave by the Harmonical society, who played on various wind-instruments during the procession, which was extremely numerous and respectable. The order of the procession was:

First, the Major's horse with his saddle, holster, and pistols.

Second, the clergy and Physicians of the town.

Third, Cincinnati band of Music.

Fourth, the Military, *Infantry*, Capt. Mansfield, *Artillery*, Capt. Jenkinson, *Cavalry*, Capt. Sloan, with arms reversed.

Next came the hearse of the deceased accompanied by the following pall-bearers: Capt. Sloan, Capt. Jenkinson, Capt. Torrence, Capt. Carr, Major Ruffin, Major Stanley, Col. Riddle, and Genl. Gano.

Sixth, Mourners.

Seventh, Militia officers in uniform.

Eighth, Citizens.

His body was interred in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Congregation, of which he was a member, on Fourth Street. On the Sunday evening following a funeral sermon was preached on his death by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, at the Presbyterian meeting-house."

"Thus," says the "Western Spy," "has America lost another of her revolutionary officers."

Major Ziegler was a man of medium height, dark complexion, and proud military carriage; always polite and affable in his manners. His face was round and bore the character of good nature, bordering on humorousness. Judge Burnett said of him, in connection with Martin Baum, another of Cincinnati's earliest and best citizens, that they were his two black German brothers, he himself being of dark complexion.

When, in the year 1844, the village, whose first "Burgomaster" Ziegler had been, had risen to the great commercial metropolis of the West, and when part of the cemetery, on the Fourth street front, had to give way to the erection of business houses, the tombstone of Ziegler was discovered, buried beneath a mass of shrubbery and rubbish. Its brief biographical inscription revived the memory of the forgotten hero. A movement was set on foot, and the German militia companies

of Cincinnati assembled at the old cemetery, dug out what was left of the remains and escorted the ashes to the cemetery on Twelfth street where they were again interred. But that cemetery has likewise disappeared, together with the stone bearing the legend of his memory. And now, underneath the green lawn of the "Washington Park" in Cincinnati lies buried the first Chief Magistrate of the great metropolis of the Ohio valley, unknown, perhaps, and forgotten by most of its inhabitants, with no monument to refresh the memory of the present and future generations, that a true Cincinnati, a noble warrior, and a good citizen sleeps there his last sleep.



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL.

Buffalo Valley (now Union County) in 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Mr. Gray received me cordially. He owns here a most excellent farm on the south side and upon the West Branch. I walked out to a neighbor of his, Mr. Allen's.* Mr. Allen was reaping rye. The reapers were merry and civil. We returned through the rich woods. It is a dull calm. The woods are musical; they are harmonious. Bells tinkling from every quarter make a continued and cheering echo. Cows returning home. Sheep and horses grazing through the woods, and these all around in every part make a transporting Vesper.

Friday, July 7.—Early to-day, and with diligence, I pursued my preparations for the approaching Fast. I wrote in Mr. Gray's barn; his house is hot and thronged. I shall finish one sermon to-day, and enter upon the other. I have been told that the memorable Mr. Whitefield studied the greater part of his sermons upon his knees. Noble man! I revere his abilities. Surely, he was raised above the level of common men. Had he been under the necessity of studying as many hours and with as close application as I, blood and body must have given way. Towards evening I took a pleasant turn upon the river. I wished to leave the boat and swim, but spectators forbid. I drew, with a fife I was playing, the ear of all the swains around. In particular a woman who was washing in the river, on the other side, gave remarkable attention. She seemed to listen with eagerness to the floating notes. Indeed, in so still an evening it is fine.

Saturday, July 8.—Lovely weather for harvest. I apply

* Samuel Allen occurs upon the assessment list of Buffalo township in 1775. He probably occupied Colonel Slifer's upper farm on the creek.

myself close to study. On the fertile goodly lands of this majestic river, in a small smoky cabin, or under some shady tree, covered with loftiest timber, surrounded with the most luxuriant herbage, very, very charming. Towards evening, I visited a near neighbor who was reaping rye by far the largest I have ever seen. I will record what I am witness to this day: On a single acre, and so through the fields, eight and forty dozen large sheaves of rye.

Sunday, July 9.—The people are building a big meeting-house, up the valley, four miles from the river [Buffalo X Roads.] There is here a numerous society, and it is a growing, promising place. We had a good number to-day. But I was put to my trumps. There is no house. I must preach among the trees. I mounted, therefore, upon a little bench before the people; but it is hard to speak in the air, entirely *sub-Jove*. The assembly was very attentive. I could not avoid smiling at the new appearance to see them peeping at me through the bushes. I am told there is at present, in Philadelphia, an independent numbers of men called "The Silk Stocking Company." I will also call this "the Silk gowned congregation." I saw here the gretest number and the greatest variety of silk gowns among the ladies that I have yet seen in my course. It is and shall be, therefore, "the Silk gowned congregation." An Irish gentleman on the other side of the water, Mr. Plunket,* kindly invited me to his house while I stay. Mr. Vandyke,† also, from Abington, near Philadelphia, and many others. But on account of the approaching Fast, I chose to return to Mr. Gray's. Towards evening I took a solitary walk along the banks of the river. Much my heart teazes me about home. This is a happier place. It is silent and peace-

* Dr. William Plunket, who then resided on the other side of the river, a little above the mouth of Chillisquaque creek, at his place called "Soldiers' Retreat."

† Henry Vandyke, who lived at the late John Rishel's, half a mile east of Buffalo X Roads. The spring went by the name of Vandyke's Spring. His descendants are numerous. Vandykes of Clinton and Centre; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Stephenson county, Illinois, etc.

ful; these sylvan shades do improve contemplation. Every cot is filled with plenty, and simplicity with frugality and kindness. Here I am, so far as I can see, in the very spot allotted to me to labor according to the course of my education; let me, then, be wholly content.

Monday, July 10.—I confine myself close to study. I sit, now, in a small joiner shop near the house and study, amid saws, and planes, and chisels. Before the door of this shop is a rich meadow; in this meadow a great quantity of walnut. The birds are very musical among these trees. Often I break off and, bearing chorus with them, sing some favorite air. I was visited by a young gentleman, Mr. Linn,* of Path Valley. We spent two hours in conversation. Appeared to be a modest, sensible, and religious youth. Towards evening there was a most violent thundergust. I walked, just before sunset, up the bank of this water, to Mr. Robert Fruit's,† half a mile.

He was reaping. The corn and grass upon his farm are most luxuriant. A poor, unfortunate Dutch (German) woman, this morning, while she was reaping in the harvest field, was bitten by a snake. She lies now in great distress, swelled up into her back and shoulders. They call it a "copperhead." I have taken pleasure in rambling among the trees and bushes, but I fear the pleasure's gone.

Tuesday, July 11.—Early I returned to Mr. Gray's, to my study. He reaps to-day. It seems, now, to be the hurry of harvest. Mr. Clark,‡ a gentleman in the neighborhood, gave me for the supply twenty shillings. He also demanded a receipt. I pored over my sermon in the little shop so closely to-day that I grew quite stupid, as they say, "so through other,"

* John Linn, father of late James F. Linn, Esq., came up to Buffalo Valley in 1775, and settled on part of the tract his father purchased of Colonel Francis, on Buffalo creek, where he died in 1809.

† Robert Fruit lived on the Heinly place. He sold this place about 1812, and moved to Columbia county, Pa. Robert Fruit's descendants are prominent and wealthy people in Mercer county, Pa.

‡ Probably Walter Clark who lived then, 1775, on Col. Slifer's place. See Dr. Egle's "Members of the Convention of 1776," (*Pennsylvania Magazine*, 1879, page 200,) for sketch of Walter Clark.

that I laid it by and went among the reapers. There is one thing here a little remarkable: These damp evenings, the mosquitoes are thick and troublesome. But oh! the fleas. Some mornings, at some houses, I rise spotted and bepurpled, like a person in the measles. I had a long confabulation with Mr. Allen on church government. He is an experienced critic.

Wednesday, July 12.—A violent thundergust last night. Soon after breakfast I left Mr. Gray's. Rode to Mr. Fruit's, and *must* breakfast again. Mr. Fruit very civilly gallanted me on my road. We forded the river, and rode up the bank on the north side. The country on both sides of this water very inviting and admirably fertile. Mr. Fruit left me, and I jogged along alone. A narrow bridle road, logs fallen across it, bushes spread over it, but I came at last to Captain Piper's, at Warrior Run, twelve miles.



MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS LETTER-BOOKS WHILE QUARTER-MASTER AT FORT PITT, 1791-1804.

Isaac Craig was born near Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, of Presbyterian parents, in 1741: emigrated to America in 1765, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a master-builder. In November, 1775, he received an appointment as the oldest lieutenant of marines in the Navy then being fitted out, and in that capacity served ten months on board the *Andrew Doria*, commanded by the gallant and unfortunate Nicholas Biddle. While on the *Doria*, that vessel formed one of the squadron of Commodore Hopkins, which captured the two forts, *Nassau* and *Montague*, upon the island of *New Providence*, in the *West Indies*, capturing the Governor and a large number of cannon and military stores, then much needed by the Americans, and subsequently used in the forts in *Rhode Island* and on the *Delaware*. On his return he received a captain's commission dated in October, 1776. In the latter part of November, the marines were ordered to join the army and do duty as infantry, and in that capacity Captain Craig was present at the crossing of the *Delaware*, the capture of the Hessians at *Trenton*, and at the battle of *Princeton*. On the 3d of March, 1777, he was appointed a captain in a regiment of artillery then formed, under the command of Colonel Thomas Proctor, in which he continued to serve until it was disbanded at the close of the Revolution. On the 11th of September, 1777, he was engaged in the battle of *Brandywine*, where he was severely wounded. The ensuing month he was at the battle of *German-town*, and his company was one of those which cannonaded *Chew's house*, which was so gallantly defended by Major *Musgrave*.

Having passed the ordeal of *Valley Forge*, early in the spring of 1778 Captain Craig and several other officers were

ordered to Carlisle to learn the laboratory art, under the instruction of Captain Isaac Coren, an officer of skill and experience. On the 29th of March, 1779, he was ordered to the command of the fort at Billingsport, on the Delaware, below Philadelphia. May 20th the regiment was ordered to Easton, and joined Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations, returning to Easton on the 18th of October following. The severe winter of 1779-80 he was with the army at Morristown, New Jersey. On the 20th of April, 1780, Captain Craig was ordered to Fort Pitt with a detachment of artillery and military stores, where he arrived on the 25th of June. Here he continued in command of the artillery until the 29th of July, 1781, when he left with his detachment for the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville) to join General Clark in his intended expedition against Detroit. He returned to Fort Pitt the 26th of November. During his absence down the river he had been promoted to the rank of major, from the 7th of October, 1781. In November, 1782, General Irvine received intelligence that the British had established a military post at Sandusky, and were about to establish one either at Cuyahoga or Grand river. He, therefore, ordered Major Craig to take with him the General's aid, Lieutenant Rose, and six active men, and proceed to Cuyahoga and Grand river, to ascertain whether the enemy were making such attempts. This order was eloquent in urging Major Craig to be cautious, and not be stimulated by his zeal for the service to venture too far, and concludes by saying: "One man falling into the hands of the enemy may not only ruin your whole present business, but also prevent future discovery."

The Major and his party started on their expedition on the 13th of November, taking with them one horse, with a supply of provisions. They crossed the Big Beaver river at its mouth. Thence they proceeded in a direction south of west, as if bound to the Indian town at the forks of Muskingum, pursuing that course until night, and then turned directly north, and traveled all night in that direction. This was done to mislead and elude the pursuit of Indians who may have followed them. When they arrived, as they supposed, within a day's march of the

mouth of the Cuyahoga, they left one man with the extra provisions. It was the intention, upon rejoining this man, to have taken a fresh supply of provisions, and then proceed to examine the mouth of Grand river. General Irvine had, in his instructions, treated this as a point of less importance than the Cuyahoga, but yet worthy of attention. The weather proved very unfavorable after the separation, and the Major, with his party, was detained beyond the appointed time, and the soldier, with the horse, had disappeared; so that when they reached the designated place, weary and half famished, they found no relief, and had before them a journey of more than one hundred miles through a hostile wilderness. The examination of Grand river had to be abandoned, and the party was compelled to hasten back to Fort Pitt. Variable and tempestuous weather made the return journey laborious and painful. Pursuing the most direct course homeward, before they reached the Connequenessing the weather became extremely cold, and they found the stream frozen over, but the ice not firm enough to bear the weight of a man. They resorted to the following expedient as the best the circumstances allowed: A large fire was kindled on the northern bank, and when it was burning freely, the party stripped off their clothes; one man took a heavy bludgeon to break the ice, while each of the others followed with portions of the clothes and arms in one hand and a fire-brand in the other. Upon reaching the southern bank of the stream, these brands were placed together and a brisk fire soon raised, by which the party dressed themselves. Upon reaching the Cranberry plains they were delighted to find there a hunting party, consisting of Captain Uriah Springer and other officers, and some soldiers from Fort Pitt. Here, of course, they were welcomed and kindly treated. They reached the fort on the 2d of December, and Major Craig reported that there was no sign of occupancy at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. At the very time the party were crossing the Connequenessing, November the 30th, 1782, the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Paris. The treaty was ratified by Congress on the 19th of April, 1783, and the disbandment of the army soon followed.

Major Craig and Colonel Stephen Bayard formed a partnership to carry on the mercantile business in Pittsburgh, and to deal in lands. On the 22d of January, 1784, by articles of agreement, they purchased from the Penns *the first ground that was sold within the limits of Pittsburgh*.

On the first of February, 1785, Major Craig married Amelia Neville, the only daughter of General John Neville, who had commanded the 4th Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war.

In September, 1787, an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Presbyterian Congregation of the town of Pittsburgh; eleven trustees were named, of whom six were officers of the Revolutionary army, Major Craig being one.

In the spring of 1788, Major Craig retired from business to Farm-Hill, adjoining the farms of his father-in-law, and brother-in-law, Colonel Presley Neville. He remained there but a short time. When the National Government was organized, his old commander and true friend, General Henry Knox, was appointed the first Secretary of War, and in February, 1791, offered him the situation of Quartermaster and Military Storekeeper at Pittsburgh, then a frontier town; this he accepted and held until after the election of Jefferson. Major Craig, like the great majority of the officers of the Revolution, belonged to the party of which Washington and Hamilton were the leaders, and not very long after Jefferson came into power he was removed from office.

After the declaration of war in 1812, his services were again sought for, when the knowledge acquired from Captain Coren at Carlisle was found valuable in preparing munitions of war for the north-western army. After this war Major Craig removed to Montour's Island, where he died on the 14th of May, 1826. His remains are buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Pittsburgh.

Major Craig preserved copies of all his letters, and it is from these valuable records that the following interesting extracts have been made. We are sure they will be highly acceptable to the readers of the *Register*:

[*To Gen. Knox, Sec. of War, March 25th, 1791.*]

In consequence of a number of people being killed and several taken prisoners by the Indians in the vicinity of this place within a few days past, and frequent reports of large parties of Savages being on our Frontier, the people of this Town have made repeated applications for arms and ammunition to me, which I have hitherto refused; but in a Town meeting held yesterday it was Resolved that the principle men of the Town should wait on me and request a loan of 100 musquets with bayonets and cartouch-boxes and they should enter into an obligation to re-deliver said arms, &c., in good order to me in two months, or sooner if demanded by me, in consequence of any order of the Commanding Officer of the troops, or Secretary of War, but in case of my refusing to comply with their requisition, it was Resolved to break open the stores and take such a number as they might think proper. Accordingly ten of the most respectable characters of the Town waited on me this day and made the above demand and told me they were determined to take them in case of my refusal—that nothing but the necessity of putting the Town in a state of defence and their desire to guard the public stores could have induced them to such a determination.

I repeated my instructions to the gentlemen and told them I must be guilty of a breach of orders by issuing the smallest article without proper authority, and that their proper step would be to send an Express to the Secretary of War, requesting an order on me for such articles as they thought necessary. They agreed with me that it was proper to send an Express, but that there was not an hour to be lost in arming the inhabitants of the Town. I had then no other alternative either to see the Store Houses broke open and perhaps part of the Stores destroyed, or to deliver 100 musquets and make the gentlemen accountable and obtain a guard for the protection of the Stores. I chose the latter, and took an obligation signed by ten of the most respectable characters by which they are accountable for 100 musquets, bayonets and cartouch-boxes, and obliged to re-deliver them in two months from this date or sooner if demanded; furnish such a guard for the Stores as I

may think necessary, and also to make application by Express for your approbation of this transaction.

I hope, sir, it will appear to you, that of two evils one of which was unavoidable I have made choice of the least. I shall be very unhappy in your disapprobation of my conduct in this transaction.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Q. M. G., March 30, 1791.*]

I have informed Gen. Knox that the Store Houses cannot be made perfectly secure, they are old log buildings badly constructed, and considerably decayed. I have made such repairs, as was indispensibly necessary only. I am making some repairs and alterations on the Magazine, which I expect will make a safe depositary for powder and fixed ammunition.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 31, 1791.*]

I have this moment the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 24th instant and am happy in your information of Major General St. Clair being on his way here; his presence is much wanted.

Your observations on the murder of the Indians at Beaver Creek is already confirmed to be too true; several people within a few miles of this place have lately fallen victims it is probable to the revenge of those Indians that escaped from the Block-house on Beaver Creek.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 12, 1791.*]

I mentioned my having been under the necessity of lending one hundred musquets, bayonets and cartouch-boxes to a committee of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh; those arms are now considered by Major John Irwin, to whom Col. Biddle's order has been directed, as part of the amount of that order, and I am to have credit for them accordingly.

Gen. St. Clair is not yet arrived, but is expected hourly. Col. George Gibson, who has been here, says he expects I shall find Quarters for his Recruits as they assemble at this Post.

As your orders to me do not fully extend to that business I have to request further instructions, in the meantime shall execute the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Troops.

I am apprehensive that my Return of Stores of the 31st of March had not reached the War Office, at the time the order was drawn in favor of Col. Biddle; as there is no lead on hand, but musquet balls, at this Post, I have therefore presumed that the same weight of balls may be delivered.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 28, 1791.*]

I have nearly compleated the repairs and improvements on the Magazine; it is now perfectly dry, and will be very secure. The reason of its former dampness was its standing in the Gorge of the Bastion, the earth about five feet high around three sides, and in such a manner that all the rain that fell on its roof and within the Parapets of the Bastion ran into or through the walls of it. I have had the earth removed from the walls and the water that falls within the Bastion diverted another way.

Gen. St. Clair is rather of opinion that it would be better to erect new Store Houses than repair the old ones, and that the ground within the Fort is not the most eligable place for such buildings, he has however set of for Kentucky without giving me any other orders respecting the Fort than making a road into it by way of the Sallyport. The bridge over the Foss, at the main gate being so much decayed as not to be repaired without considerable expense, I have suggested to Gen. St. Clair that it is very probable that Messrs. John Penns would gladly exchange any ground now in their possession, within the Town of Pittsburgh for that on which the Fort stands in order to get out of a difficulty they are at present in.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 12th, 1791.*]

Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie are now in this country and have directed their Lawyers to prosecute their Ejectments in the Supreme Court, which is held here at this place some time

in this month. They are very confident of being put in possession of the Fort by the Sheriff immediately after the Court. I presume, sir, you have employed Counsel to attend to this business at Court. I have reason to believe they have employed all the Lawyers of note that attend this Court.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 19th, 1791.*]

I have delivered arms to Capt. Power's and Capt. Slough's Companies, who have both arrived at this Post. No part of Major Clark's Battallion have yet come forward, but are expected in a few days. One hundred suits of clothing and one hundred blankets have arrived, but no tents. Sundry Ordnance & Quarter Masters Stores this day came to hand, which will be particularly enumerated in my Return by next post, amongst which several Pack saddles, much damaged, which appears to have been unavoidable, the Wagoner being a very careful man. Pack saddles could have been furnished here for 8 4 pr. Saddle, that would have answered as well.

We have frequent accounts of murders being committed by Indians on our Frontiers. Several parties of them have penetrated ten, fifteen & twenty miles into the country.

Would it not be prudent to order any Stores or unarmed parties that may hereafter come forward to take the Glade road, on their way to this place.

Capt. Armstrong has wrote me to reserve for his Company buff bayonet belts, and says he has an order for them. I mention this lest Capt. Armstrong should be disappointed by any neglect in forwarding these articles.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 2d, 1791.*]

I have delivered 61 musquets, bayonets & scabbards on your order in favor Col. Clement Biddle. General Butler directs me not to issue the balance of the order at present; he thinks there is not an immediate necessity for it, as there are now several detachments of Levies on our Frontiers.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 16th, 1791.*]

I have received your favor of the 9th instant, also your order in favor of Col. Zane for arms and accoutrements to which I shall pay immediate attention.

I intended to have inclosed an abstract of my disbursements, but as Col. Hodgdon, who is now here, has your instructions to discharge my engagements, I shall render my account to him, and by next Post forward a duplicate. I have enclosed abstracts of my receipts and deliveries at this Post up to the first instant.

I intended also to have forwarded Muster Rolls of Major Clark's Battalion of Levies, but as recruits are coming in almost every day, I shall wait till next Post. Some of the Companies are nearly full and a prospect of the Battalion being compleated in a short time.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Esq., Q. M. G., Sept. 3d, 1791.*]

I am very happy in the account you give of your trip to Wheeling and have no doubt the remaining part of your journey will be as agreeable.

The boats I had engaged up the river are detained by want of water to float them to this place. In order therefore to transport Capt. Newman's detachment, I have been obliged to apply to Gen. Neville for a boat that he intended to have loaded with provisions, which he was so kind as to let me have on condition of my procuring him one of the same dementions as soon as possible. That together with one other is sufficient for Capt. Newman, but not to carry any considerable quantity of stores in addition. I have therefore sent only one large case of stores and a few other articles, which probably may be wanted. I wished to have forwarded 20 Barrels of powder that have lately come to hand; but find it must be postponed till next detachment comes forward. I have inclosed an account of Clothing delivered at this Post; it is probable it may be of use as a check on future applications for clothing. Mr. Swan arrived in time for letters to go Post. Capt. Newman will deliver you the packet brought by Post

together with Pittsburgh papers. ——— Craig has returned the Grey Horse; since that a stray Pack Horse has been brought in. I have engaged Benj. Cummings as Pilot for Capt. Newman. I believe his ability as Pilot is nearly equal to Huling or Adams; his character otherwise very fair; he is to be paid five pounds pr. month till his return, therefore he ought to be dispatched from Fort Washington as soon after his arrival as possible. Gen. Knox writes that Capt. Buell may be expected the 10th instant with 100 men. From the present appearance of the river rising Capt. Newman has concluded to wait another day as some people have persuaded him, that he will not lose time by it.

Gen. Neville and Mrs. Craig present their respects to you.

[*To Gen. Knox, Oct. 6th, 1791.*]

Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie continue to pull down and sell the materials of the Fort, and have lately been so ill natured as to institute a suit against me, for pointing out a piece of ground between the Fort and Allegheny river for Capt. Buel to encamp on and notwithstanding several detachments had before encamped there, as the most convenient place, before Genl. Butler descended the Ohio, and Captain Newman since, and no injury ever done their property, by the troops, and I then told them that Capt. Buel was to halt only a few days to refresh his men, and if any injury was done in that time I should make restitution. I shall be much obliged to you for instructions how to act in any future like occasion, with Turnbull & Marmie.

[*To Gen. Knox, Oct. 8, 1791.*]

By accounts from Venango the Indians in that quarter are determined to be quiet, and not join to take up arms unless it be necessary in their own defense. The militia that were called out on Gen. Butler's requisition, before he set off for Head Quarters are dismissed. Some people here think toosoon, as small parties of Indians are still suspected to be in our neighbourhood.

[*To Gen. Knox, Oct. 13, 1791.*]

Your letter by last post for Head Quarters I have received and forwarded last Friday by a safe hand in a boat of the contractors with stores, for Fort Washington, in company with three others for Kentucky. Gen. Harmer is not yet arrived but shortly expected. Lieut. Denny is coming up with Gen. Harmer it is said in order to resign.

Major Trescott and Mr. Balie arrived here on the 11th instant. Mr. Balie has concluded to wait Capt. Haskels arrival, which is expected will be on the 16th.

I have this moment received a letter from Major Stagg enclosing a letter to Maj^r Gen^l St. Clair, also several other letters which shall be carefully forwarded.

The annual election is just over, William Findley, Esqr., is elected Representative in Congress from this District.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Oct. 19, 1791.*]

Mr. Boyers is gone on to Philadelphia very much dejected. I furnished him with twelve dollars, to defray his travelling expenses and gave him a shirt and pair of shoes, which he was very much in need of. Major Trescott is instructed to detain his company, for the protection of our frontier, till further orders.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 7, 1791.*]

By a gentleman who left Fort Washington on the 10 Ultimo, we are informed that three days previous to that date the army had moved on from their Station 23 miles in advance of Fort Washington, and were to establish another post at the junction of Mad river with the Miami.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 29, 1791.*]

By last post I informed you of Captains Cushing & Haskel's companies having embarked and left this place on the morning of the 22d. In the evening of the same day, the post

arrived with your letters of the 16th instant, also one for Capt. Cushing & other dispatches for Head-Quarters, which I immediately forwarded to Wheeling by Express. Capt. Has-
kel had passed Wheeling before the Express arrived. Ensigns Miller & Andrews just arrived with part of both companies. Capt. Cushing had not arrived at that place on the morning of the 25th. Ensign Andrews writes me by the return of the post, say Express, that he is apprehensive Capt. Cushing's boat is driven on shore by the ice in the night of the 24th & has therefore dispatched two men with a guide up the river shore with your letters.

I have forwarded by Capt. Cushing all the woolen overalls, shirts & shoes, except a sufficient number for Lieut. Jeffers' detachment which I have also forwarded to Fort Franklin, by Ensign Bond of the Levies, who I have since learned had arrived safely.

I am making every possible exertion for the erection of a work for the defence of the Town and Stores. Accounts just arrived from Fort Franklin, as well as your orders, urge the necessity, of immediate attention to the defence of this place.

By next post I shall inclose a sketch of the grounds & a work I have judged necessary for its defence. The work must be erected on a part of eight Town lots, the property of Messrs. John Penn, Jun^r & John Penn. Mr. Anthony Butler of Philadelphia is their Agent. The price of the lots were fixed at the time the Town was extended in 1784. The lots No. 55, 56, 57, 58, 91, 92, 93 & 94 are those I have fixed on. The work is not intended to cover all the eight lots; but it takes a part of each and will leave a part of low ground between the Fort and the Alleghany river, which will be convenient for a garden for the garrison.

Mr. Eli Williams, the contractor has the quantity of provisions you have ordered, for Fort Franklin ready, and only waits for an Escort; application has been made to the County Lieutenant for that purpose, and a party is expected to assemble here in a few days at which time I shall see that the quantity ordered is forwarded.

I have taken the liberty of inclosing copies of two letters,

dated Fort Franklin 26th instant and extracts of other letters of same date, by all of which it appears that the garrison is in eminent danger and that the fidelity of the Northern Indians is not to be depended upon.

I am mounting four old iron six pounders on ship carriages, which I have for the Block Houses; but have neither round shot, canister nor grape for that calibre, the last of the 6 pound shot being lately forwarded to Fort Washington. There is on hand at this place 1458—12 pd. round shot. There is only three boxes of musket-balls on hand; one rheap of cartridge paper, and only two or three barrels of musket-powder; that arrived here last being all cannon-powder.

Ensign Morgan of the 8th Regt. has just arrived here and informs me that Capt. Cushing has, in consequence of your order, detached thirty men from Wheeling and that they are on their march to this place, and that Capts. Cushing & Haskel together with Major Swan, had gone on to Fort Washington.

I have just received your favor of the 23d instant. I am doing everything in my power to forward the Block House for the defense of the Town. Mr. Swan is now out of reach of an Express; I shall, however, forward your letters by the first safe hand going to Fort Washington.

[*To Gen. Knox, Jan. 5th, 1792.*]

I have just received yours of the 29th ultimo, together with letters for the County Lieutenants, which shall be forwarded immediately by Express. The letter to Gen. St. Clair I have returned, as he is certainly on his way by land to Philadelphia.

I expected to have completed an estimate of the expence and a draught of the ground and a sketch of the works, but was prevented by my attention in forwarding the provisions and ammunition to Fort Franklin, which I this day effected, under an escort of sixty militia volunteers.

Lt. Howe with 26 men has returned from Wheeling, and are now assisting at the Barracks.

I enclose Return of Stores up to the 31st Ultimo. Since which I have forwarded to Fort Franklin two barrels of powder

and all the musket-balls on hand, depending on a supply coming forward, and on the people now employed in the Laboratory.

[*To Lieut. John Jeffers, Fort Franklin, Jan. 5, 1792.*]

In the hurry of business I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 30th ultimo, and to tell you I have sent you, in the particular charge of our friend Ormsby, the powder and lead you called for as per receipt inclosed. You will observe that the powder is rather coarse, but it is the best I could pick in the Magazine.

I have enclosed a letter from the Secretary of War which I have reason to believe informs you that Capt. Cass has orders to re-inforce your Garrison to 70 men from his detachment, which I expect will arrive at this place about the 25th. I shall then if necessary send you a further supply of amunition. Gen. Knox has directed me to see that four months' salted provision for seventy men be immediately forwarded and deposited in Fort Franklin. You will therefore please inform me of the quantity on hand—including the recent supplies—in order that I may take measures with the Contractors to have the full compliment forwarded without delay.

Captains Asheton, Keney and Ensign Morgan are here on their way to Philadelphia to recruit.

[*To Gen. Knox, Jan. 12, 1792.*]

As there are no six pound shot at this place I have taken the liberty of engaging four hundred to be cast at Turnbull and Marmie's Furnace which is now in blast. Mr. Turnbull says he will deliver round or grape-shot, or any other castings at this place considerably cheaper than they can be brought from any other place. He desires me to inform you that if requested he will cast Mortars, Howetzers, Cohorns or Swivels equal in quality to any that have been made in the United States, and if any of them are wanted, he wishes that orders may come forward as early as possible.

* * * * *

By accounts from Lieut. Jeffers the 4th instant at Fort Franklin all was quiet there, Lieut. Jeffers says his men complain much for want of Coats, Shirts and blankets; he is anxious for a re-inforcement; says some of the Levies he had enlisted have deserted, and others that had promised to enlist refused because he had not cloathing to give them. Cornplanter has gone to a treaty at Buffalo Creek on Lake Erie—his fidelity is greatly depended on by Lieut. Jeffers and the people of that quarter.

Reports that came by way of Fort Franklin say that the Indians in the late action with General St. Clair had 300 killed and a great number wounded, that Captain Brant is amongst the former, and there was upwards of 800 Canadians and several British officers in the engagement.

The post this moment arrived with your favor of the 6th instant together with several other letters which shall be duly forwarded. The militia escort, mentioned in my last, is not yet returned from Fort Franklin, but is expected on the 17th. I shall then endeavor to obtain another detachment to reinforce the garrison of Fort Franklin till Captain Cass arrives.

I shall have means provided for transporting the Indian goods to Fort Franklin the moment they reach this place. The Lieu^{ts}. of Washington and Allegheny counties have already engaged scouts by your orders; the other Lieutenants have certainly received your letters. I shall take the liberty of communicating that part of your letter to the Committee of Pittsburgh, which assures the frontier inhabitants of such ample and generous means of protection.

I believe with you that Cornplanter is sincere; but would not a Post established at Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, give greater confidence to him and his adherents, and also facilitate future operations, that may be carried on that way?

[*To Gen. Knox, Jan. 15, 1792.*]

I enclose a sketch of the Works that I am now erecting for the defence of the Town and the public stores. Two of the Block-houses and one of the ranges of Barricks, viz: No. 2 are

now going forward ; the pikets are mostly on the ground and shall be planted as soon as possible. The length of the exterior lines of each side is 240 feet. Perhaps the design may appear too large, but any of the ranges of buildings may be omitted ; the Barracks will not be much too large for 200 men, the number mentioned in your letter, and I am persuaded that 100 men will defend it against any number that may come against it without artillery. Capt. Asheton the bearer has been with me on the ground and can give you any information respecting it. I have intended the Block-houses to be raised perpendicular, because those built with projecting upper stories are very insubstantial buildings ; especially where cannon are mounted. The lower stories will make excellent store-houses. The magazine is placed in bastion next the Town.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

[TO OUR READERS:—In closing the first volume of the *Historical Register* it is proper that our individual thanks be tendered all who have aided in the work we have presented. The contents speak for themselves, and in the coming year we have promise of additional assistance from various sections of the State. We desire making the *Historical Register* a repository of valuable information concerning the history, biography, and genealogy of Pennsylvania; one, too, deserving the support of all therein interested. W. H. E.]

NECROLOGY OF PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIANS.—At the suggestion of Hon. John Blair Linn, we have decided to give in each number several pages of necrological notices of prominent Pennsylvanians. We request, therefore, that biographical notices of such be forwarded us, so that proper reference may be made.

DEATH OF JACOB FATZINGER, junior.—We regret to announce the death of our correspondent, Jacob Fatzinger, junior, which occurred on the 27th of November, 1883, in his 43d year, after a few days illness. We hope to present a brief sketch of him in our next issue.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

VIRGINIA. A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE. John Esten Cooke.
Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883. [18 mo. pp. xxi., 523.]

This is the first of a series of volumes entitled "American Commonwealths," under the editorship of Mr. Horace E. Scudder. It is appropriately termed "A History of the People," and its author, Mr. Cooke, has brought to his work a most intimate knowledge of the people of whom he writes, and an ardent love for them and their manners and customs pervades every line of his writing. He assumes the position that Virginia and New England were the original forces of American society and shaped its development, and that to understand the history of this country it is necessary to study the Virginia and New England of the seventeenth and eighteenth

centuries. He admits (and other States outside of New England must, equally with Virginia, make the same admission) that in the case of New England the study of every detail of her history has been prosecuted with enthusiasm, whilst Virginia has been much neglected, with the result that the great proportions of the Puritan character have been fully appreciated, and little is known of the Virginians. The writer then addresses himself to the task of drawing an outline of the people of Virginia, and of presenting a succinct narrative of the events of their history. To this end he divides his work into three periods: The plantations, the colony, and the commonwealth; the first extending from the landing at Jamestown to the grant of free government, the second period reaching to the Revolution, and the third embracing the events of the Revolutionary struggle. The many interesting features of the life of the people during these several periods the writer presents in a pleasing narrative, wherein the dry details of history are made to sparkle with brilliant touches of the imagination—embellishments naturally to be expected when a writer from the field of fiction steps into that of history.

OREGON. THE STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION. By William Barrows. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883. [18 mo. pp. viii, 363.]

This is the second of the series of "American Commonwealths." Mr. Barrows' book is, what he himself terms it, "A monograph or study of a single line of thought and growth in American history." He gives a faithful narrative in a systematic and unembellished style of the successive endeavors of the four Trans-Atlantic nations: England, France, Spain, and Russia, and of the United States to gain possession of this great prize of the North-west, and of the events which led to the subsequent establishment of the supremacy of the latter government in this region of country. To this he adds a brief account of "The Oregon of To-day." His work evinces exhaustive research, and he has prefixed a summary of authorities cited by him "to afford aid to any who may wish to study this topic more at large."

BENCH AND BAR OF PHILADELPHIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER
LISTS OF PERSONS APPOINTED TO ADMINISTER THE LAWS IN
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE PROV-
INCE AND COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. By John Hill
Martin, of the Philadelphia Bar. Philadelphia. Rees, Welsh &
Co., Publishers, 1883. [8 vo., pp. xvi, 326.]

Mr. Martin's earnest and devoted labors have given us a most valuable acquisition to Pennsylvania history in the present admirable work, the "Bench and Bar of Philadelphia." It is a book to be seen and referred to to be properly appreciated, and is a *vade mecum* as to the provincial history of the legal profession. It exhibits much

painstaking research, and the author has done his work well. The bibliography of Pennsylvania laws, and the list of names of persons admitted to the Philadelphia bar, with biographical memoranda attached, are exceedingly valuable, and the same may, with justice, be said of the contents of every page of this carefully prepared volume. As a work of reference it is incomparable in its line.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHESTER-ON-DELAWARE. By Henry Graham Ashmead. With maps and illustrations. Chester, Pa., 1883. [8 vo., pp. ix, 336.]

In addition to Mr. Ashmead's excellent historical review of Chester, there is included in the volume a full account of the work of the General Committee of the Penn Bi-Centennial Association of Chester, names of members of same and of sub-committees, list of subscribers to the fund, commemorative exercises of the Society of Friends, Chester, first day, 10th month 22d, 1882, Bi-Centennial celebration October 23d, 1882, unveiling of memorial stone November 9th, 1882, and a list of industries, by William Shaler Johnson. "Old Chester" has been fortunate in its historians. The admirable work of John Hill Martin, published six years ago, with this of Mr. Ashmead's, makes the history of that oldest town in Pennsylvania all to be desired. If the former is entertaining and interesting, the latter is none the less so, and Mr. Ashmead is deserving of the thanks of lovers of Pennsylvania history for gathering together so much that is of permanent value. Although his work professes to be simply a *resume* of the life of Old Chester, it shows painstaking research and that intimate knowledge of his subject which make his labor the more appreciated. Copies of the work can be obtained by addressing the author at Chester. There are, no doubt, many of our readers who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A NAVAL OFFICER, 1841—1865. By Capt. William Harwar Parker, New York. Charles Scribners' Sons, 1883. [12 mo., pp. xv, 372.]

Capt. Parker's book is a charming one. It is as entertaining as a romance, and, from beginning to end, is delightful reading. It is a narrative of events during the Mexican war, cruising in South American waters, and later, of matters connected with the War for the Union, forming a glimpse of the history of our Navy which is of exceeding interest and value.

THE POLLOCK FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA, by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barré, has been published separately in an elegantly printed pamphlet with cover, rubricated title-page, and complete index. A few copies only, can be purchased of the author, addressed as above. It is an important addition to our Pennsylvania genealogy.

W. H. E.

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Brown.	Hayes.	Shelly of Shelly's Island.
Brubaker.	Herr.	Shenk.
Bucher.	Hershey.	Simpsons of Paxtang.
Burds of Tinian.	Hoffmans of Lykens Val.	Sloans of Hanover.
Carson.	Hummels of Derry.	Smith.
Chambers of Derry.	Hulings.	Snyder.
Cochrans of Paxtang.	Kelker.	Stewarts of Hanover.
Craigs of Hanover.	Keller.	Stewart, Rob't, of Hanover
Crawford.	Kellys of Londonderry.	Stuarts of Paxtang.
Cowdens of Paxtang.	Kendig.	Sturgeon.
Croll.	Kunkel.	Swan.
Culbertson.	Landis.	Thomas.
Dixons of Dixon's Ford.	Larue and Lemer.	Todds of Hanover.
Eby.	Lauman.	Umberger.
Egle.	Leebrick.	Umboltz.
Elders of Paxtang.	Lingle.	Wallaces and Huges.
Enders.	McAllister.	Wallace, John.
Enterline.	MacLay.	Wallace, Robert.
Espy.	McClure.	Weise of Lykens Valley.
Fahnestock.	McCormick.	Wiggins.
Ferguson.	McNairs of Derry.	Wilsons of Derry.
Ferree.	Mitchell.	Wiestling.
Fetterhoff.	Moeller.	Wyeth.
Finney.	Montgomery.	Youngs of Hanover.
Fisher.	Mumma.	Young, Valentine.

The foregoing records are the result of fifteen years' conscientious and laborious research, and few can form any idea of the field they cover. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to pay expense of publication, the material will be given to the printer at an early day. Except otherwise ordered, the volume will be cloth-bound, gilt top, uncut edges, and the price \$5.00 per copy. Address,

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. - No. 1.

"Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

[As copies of this number will be forwarded to all old subscribers, and others, those not desirous of continuing will return them.]

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

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INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

VOLUME II.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
LANE S. HART, PRINTER AND BINDER.
1834.



HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1884.

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WYOMING.

CONNECTICUT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY STEUBEN JENKINS.

In 1620, Charles I, of England, granted to the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Warwick, and others, under the name of "The Council of Plimouth," "all that part of America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of north latitude to the forty-eighth, inclusive, and in breadth throughout the mainland from sea to sea." Robert, Earl of Warwick, in 1630, purchased from "The Council of Plimouth;" and, in the next year, 10th March, 1631, having obtained confirmation of his title, by royal patent from Charles I, conveyed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, "all that part of New England, in America, between the fortieth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, from Narraganset river on the east, to the South Sea on the west, throughout the main lands." This grant was confirmed by royal patent from Charles II, on the 20th April, 1662, "from the Narraganset bay on the east to the South Sea on the west." The Pacific Ocean at that time was known as the South Sea.

Although Charles II had confirmed the title of the grantees of the Plymouth Company in 1662, yet, in after years, hard pressed for money and harassed by his creditors for debts of

long standing, he overlooked or entirely forgot what he had done in the premises. Among the claims which gave him great anxiety, and for the payment of which urgent solicitation was being made, was one of £16,000, owing to Admiral Sir William Penn, renowned in English history for his martial valor as an officer of the British navy, consisting to a great extent of money advanced by him in the service, and of arrearages of his pay. The Admiral having died without receiving his pay, his son, William, in 1680, petitioned the king to grant him in lieu of said sum of money "Letters Patent for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, and on the east bounded on the Delaware river; on the west limited by Maryland, and to extend northward as far as plantable."

The king took the petition into favorable consideration, and, after sundry conferences and discussions concerning the boundaries, etc., in which the "Committee of the Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations" took an active part, the petition was granted, and on the 4th of March, 1681, the king affixed his signature to the deed of grant, naming the Province PENNSYLVANIA.

Care had been taken to consult the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore as to the proper boundaries of the grant, so far as they might be affected by them, but no notice was given to the Plymouth Company, at that time consisting of the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, the Earl of Warwick, etc. Overlooking or disregarding their rights in the premises, the grant to William Penn was made to cover a degree of latitude of the territory contained in and covered by their grant, and out of this conflict of boundaries in the several grants grew the controversy at Wyoming, about one phase of which I propose to give a brief explanation.

Between the time of the grant by Charles II, made 20th April, 1662, to the grantees of the Council of Plymouth and the grant by him to William Penn, 4th March, 1681, he, by his letters patent on the 12th March, 1664, granted to his royal brother, James, Duke of York, who became subsequently James II of England, "Hudson's river and all the

lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay, together with all the lands, soils, islands, rivers, bays, seas, etc., and all his estate, right, title, interest, benefit, advantages, claim and demand of, in, or to the said lands and premises, or any part or parcel thereof, etc." This country had but recently been conquered from the Dutch, and the name, New Amsterdam, changed to New York.

It will be noticed that for a portion of the territory embraced in these several grants there is a three-fold complication of title, all made by the same King Charles II, to wit:

1st. To the New England grantees, 20th April, 1662.

2d. To James, Duke of York, 12th March, 1664.

3d. To William Penn, 4th March, 1681.

A controversy subsequently arose as to which of these three grants was the most legal and proper one in reference to those portions of them covering the same territory. The rule of law in all civilized nations is that priority of title carries with it priority of right, and this rule is restricted only by bad faith and fraud. Nothing of this latter character is contended in this case.

Another condition which adds to the efficacy of prior title is prior settlement. This condition in this case *ran* with the priority of title, for on the 26th of September, 1633, William Holmes, and others, under authority of the grant to the purchasers of the Plymouth Company, of 19th March, 1631, went up the Connecticut river and landed at Windsor. They took with them materials for a house, and at once erected it, and commenced a settlement, which remains to this day. Weathersfield and other towns were soon after settled, and in a few years Connecticut became a flourishing colony. The reconfirmation of the New England grant made in 1662, was made for the sole purpose of obviating any difficulty that might arise about the former grants, by reason of the regal interregnum under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, and was a mere measure of precaution, and not one of necessity. The duplicating of these royal grants was not infrequent. A new grant was made by Charles II to James, Duke of York, on the 9th

of July, 1674, for the same territory embraced in the former grant of 12th March, 1664.

As to that portion of these several grants which covered the same territory, and about which a conflict subsequently arose, which resulted in a long and bitter controversy and much blood-shed, I propose to give the history of its rise, progress, and manner of settlement, not alone because of the facts themselves, but because of the peculiar manner in which they were treated during the continuance of the controversy, and of the peculiar manner in which they were finally settled. This history exhibits the most singular treatment of legal questions of anything to be found in the jurisprudence of this country.

In consequence of its remote position, and its being a wilderness inhabited by savages and prowled over by wild beasts, that part of the territory contained in both the grant of the New England people and that to Penn remained until a somewhat late period before its settlement. The first movement for its settlement was made by New England people as early as March, 1753,—when about 100 of these people petitioned the Legislative Assembly of Connecticut for permission to go on and settle the lands west of the Province of New York, within the bounds of the grant made by Charles II. in 1662. The Colony not claiming to own the lands as they were not within her purchase from the granters nor her organized bounds, made no response to this petition in the Assembly, yet outside, the members not only gave the petitioners encouragement to go on, but personally engaged in the enterprise.

The next year there assembled at Albany, N. Y., on the 19th June, the memorable Congress of Commissioners from every colony north of the Potomac. The Virginia government, too, was represented by the presiding officer, Delancy, the Lieutenant Governor of New York. They met to concert measures of defense, and united action among the colonies, and to treat with the Six Nations of Indians and the tribes in their alliance. America had never seen an assembly so venerable for the States that were represented, or for the great and able men who composed it. There at that treaty the representatives of Pennsylvania made a purchase of lands of the Indians ; and the mem-

bers of the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, chiefly from Connecticut and Rhode Island, who had effected an organization, and purchased from the owners a portion of the territory lying west of New York, bought of these same Indians a degree of latitude in width and one hundred and twenty miles in length, from ten miles east of the Susquehanna river, on the 11th of July, 1754, and obtained a deed for the same of that date. The number of purchasers at that time was about nine hundred, all of whose names are found in the deed.

In the next year after the purchase, to wit: 1755, a party of the purchasers went to the Valley of Wyoming, within the bounds of the purchase, and proceeded to locate and survey the Susquehanna river, taking the latitude, etc., but in consequence of the hostile character of the Indians, on account of the French and Indian War, then just assuming form, the settlement of that locality was suspended until it should be deemed safe for that purpose.

In the latter part of August, 1762, one hundred and nineteen of the proprietors went on to Wyoming and took possession of the lands in behalf of themselves and the company of which they were a part. They took with them the necessary equipments, cut grass and made hay, sowed some grain, and then returned to Connecticut and Rhode Island, to remain for the winter. On their arrival at Wyoming they found no white inhabitants, and only a few Indian families there, with Teedyuscung as their chief, who received and treated them in the most friendly manner.

Early in the month of May, 1763, the party that had been on the preceding year, with a large number of others, went on and renewed their possessions. The improvements were extended, grain was planted and sowed, houses built, hay cut, and everything was moving forward in a prosperous manner, when, without warning, on the 15th of October, the settlers were attacked while in the fields at work, and about twenty of them slain. The others abandoned the settlement and fled back to their homes. Who the perpetrators or instigators of this massacre were has never been fully made known.

The settlement was not renewed again by them until 1769,

and when the party arrived in the Valley in the last of January in that year, they found Amos Ogden, a trader from New Jersey, in possession of a log hut, and a few persons in possession of the lands at the mouth of Mill Creek, where the massacre had taken place on the 15th of October, 1763. And now commenced a bitter civil war, which lasted, with alternate success of the New England and Pennsylvania parties, for upwards of six years. The Pennsylvania Proprietaries commenced the work by sending Sheriff Jennings, of Northampton county, to arrest the New Englanders and lodge them in Easton jail, where they were soon liberated on bail. When the Court sat, an indictment was sent up against them for riot, which the grand jury promptly ignored, under instructions from the Court. They next attempted force to expel the intruders, as they chose to call the New England settlers. With varying success and defeat to both parties, the struggle became more fierce, at times resulting in bloodshed, until the Revolutionary War, when there was for a time a forced neutrality, which was interrupted by an incursion of British, Tories, and Indians, who, on the 3d of July, 1778, massacred three hundred of the settlers, and drove the rest from the Valley, after burning their buildings and devastating the whole region. The story of the bloody tragedy sent a thrill of horror through the whole country, and called forth the execrations of the humane of England against its savage perpetrators. On the 4th of August following, the few surviving settlers returned to the Valley, and were joined soon after by a re-inforcement of fresh and vigorous men, who took up the struggle just where their neighbors had been forced to lay it down, and continued in possession until the close of the Revolutionary War, under various vicissitudes, without any real struggle between the contesting parties.

In the meantime, however, the State Government of Pennsylvania jumped the claim of the Penn Proprietaries, passing, on the 27th November, 1779, "An act for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth." The title of the Proprietaries, by this act of force,—robbery, it might be called,—passed to the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, that stood ready to take more lands on the same or similar terms at any time they might come within her grasp—and soon that opportunity was offered, and she hastened to avail herself of all its benefits and advantages, as will presently appear.

The New England settlers on their arrival in the Valley in 1769, organized a government of their own for deciding controversies and the general management of their affairs—in fact, founded a colony, as the fashion then was. They established a form of government, and in their public assemblies, held quarterly, they made their laws, chose their judges and officers to administer them, and saw that they were executed. They were governed in this manner until January, 1774, when, in consequence of the war made upon them by the Pennamites, they solicited the State of Connecticut to extend her protecting care over them, which she did, and thereupon erected the whole region into a town called Westmoreland, and attached it to Litchfield county. It was in this manner that the State of Connecticut became interested in the affairs of the settlers of Wyoming. Soon after passing the act taking Wyoming under her jurisdiction, she sent out her officers to assess the property of the settlers, and at the same time accorded them representation in her legislative assemblies.

In this situation of affairs, almost immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the contest with Great Britain being regarded as virtually at an end, to wit, on the 3d of November, 1781, fifteen days after that event, a petition was presented to Congress “from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating the existence of a matter in dispute between the said State and the State of Connecticut, respecting sundry lands lying on the east branch of the river Susquehanna, and praying a hearing in the premises, agreeably to the ninth article of the Confederation.”

In April, 1782, the two States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut commenced the work of preparation for a hearing before the said Court, and on the 12th of November, 1782, the Court met for the hearing of the parties, *i. e.*, the two States between whom the issue was formed, and the only parties that could be

heard under the provisions of the article recited, which gave jurisdiction to the Court only for settling difficulties or contests between sovereign States. The settlers at Wyoming, however, appeared before the Court and claimed that they were the owners of the soil at Wyoming, and as owners they desired to enter an appearance and be heard in their defense. The Court took a strict view of the said ninth article, and decided that they possessed no right to hear the settlers, as there was no jurisdiction conferred upon them to that end. The settlers were hence denied a hearing and the case was tried on the title of the two States to the land in controversy. The State of Connecticut had no title to the land, and hence she must necessarily be beaten in the controversy.

The Court having decided that the question before them was one solely of jurisdiction, and that the right of soil did not come before them, there could be no other conclusion to the matter than the one they pronounced on the 30th December, 1782, to wit:

"We are unanimously of the opinion, That Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy.

"We are also unanimously of the opinion, That the jurisdiction and preëmption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to Pennsylvania."

Miner says: "Clear, comprehensive, and explicit, Pennsylvania was satisfied, and Connecticut submitted without breathing a sigh for the loss of so noble a domain, the right to which she had so strenuously maintained, or a murmur at a decision which seemed to the surrounding world so extraordinary."

One is led naturally to inquire how this peculiar state of affairs, under all the circumstances, should have been brought about. It should be borne in mind that Connecticut never had, and never claimed to have, the right of soil at Wyoming. That right was in the assignees of the original grantees of the territory, which, in its extension from the east to the west, as far as the South Sea covered the territory, organized into the State of Connecticut, as also the outlying territory which included Wyoming, North-western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and so

on through to the Pacific Ocean. The State of Connecticut assumed jurisdiction at Wyoming by request of the settlers there. Those settlers never purchased or claimed to hold land under title from Connecticut. That State never gave title to any settler there for any lands whatever; nor did she possess, in her own right, jurisdiction, either within the grant to Penn, or to any territory west of that grant. The right and jurisdiction possessed by her over any of this territory were simply those entrusted to her by the settlers at Wyoming for their protection, but which she used for her own benefit and to their injury. She came in as the friend and protector of the settlers and ended by becoming their betrayer. She assented to a packed court and a false issue, and went through the ceremony of a mock trial at Trenton that her treachery might appear to be the result of a legal necessity.

That the settlers must submit, and that there might be no resistance to the decree, although their case was not heard in or decided by the court, it was arranged to be made and carried into effect when the whole body of the effective men on their side were absent in the service of their country, and the valley was packed with the minions of the Pennsylvania claimants of the lands of the settlers.

That Connecticut acted treacherously and sold out the settlers for her own benefit and advantage will readily be seen by the proceedings of her Assembly, soon after the decree of Trenton was promulgated and was being carried into effect by Pennsylvania, to wit:

"At a General Assembly at New Haven, 8th January, 1784, 'an act empowering the Delegates of Connecticut to make a cession of unlocated lands in the western part of the States to the United States, for their common benefit,' was passed, excepting and *reserving* to this State, for the use of this State, and to satisfy the officers and privates of the Connecticut Line of the Continental army, the lands to which they are entitled by the resolves of Congress, all the territory and lands situate and lying between the aforementioned western boundary of Pennsylvania and said described line to be drawn at one hundred and twenty miles' distance therefrom—said tract of

land, so reserved, hereafter to be formed into a government by itself, or with such other territory thereunto annexed as shall be judged most expedient and beneficial under a free Constitution similar to that of the other United States."

The territory thus reserved by the State of Connecticut was and is known as the "Western Reserve." This act was intended to carry into effect the trade between Connecticut and Pennsylvania in reference to the land at Wyoming, which was to have been legalized by the decree of Trenton, and this it was that inspired the atrocities committed by the Pennamites in 1784, at Wyoming, that the parties in interest in that trade might enter into full possession of their ill-devised and acquired plunder, but which, by the firm adherence of the settlers there to their homes and rights, prevented the high contracting parties from fully carrying into effect until after 1795—at which time Judge Patterson's opinion in the case of *Van Horn vs. Dorrance*, left no excuse for withholding from Connecticut the reward of her betrayal of her children at Wyoming. Judge Patterson in that case (2 *Dallas*, p. 304) instructed the jury as follows :

"The title under Connecticut is of no avail, because the land in controversy is ex-territorial. It does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut. The charter of Connecticut does not cover or spread over the land in question. Of course no title can be derived from Connecticut."

This opinion was possessed of the same odor as the decree of Trenton. It did not meet the questions raised by the claims of the settlers. They never claimed title under Connecticut nor under her charter bounds. They claimed under and by virtue of the grant made by Charles II, 20th April, 1662, and by purchase from the grantees in the grant. They stood as to title on an entirely independent basis from that of Connecticut.

It is interesting to note the outcome from this opinion of Judge Patterson. The very next year this "ex-territorial title of Connecticut which did not cover the lands in question" in its western extension, took from the United States and the incipient State of Ohio, "the Western Reserve," of 3,666,921 acres of this very land, and within three years thereafter took from

Pennsylvania seventeen towns embracing 288,532 acres at Wyoming.

Thus, by the joint action of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the United States, in 1796, and later, Connecticut was permitted to "*reserve*" the right of soil to this large territory in Ohio, when she yielded up, under the arrangements made, all further claim to territorial jurisdiction and soil to the United States for her claim to territory within and beyond their reservation,—the cession of this reservation being made with the consent of these and the other States.

Connecticut sold the soil to most of these millions of acres and made of the proceeds a fund to establish schools in which to educate her children in the peculiar ways of New England. While she gave some of her home towns—Danbury, Fairfield, Groton, New London, and New Haven, small portions of these lands as a recompense to those towns for the losses and sufferings they had sustained in the Revolutionary war—partly from her own sons—not one acre, nor one cent, did she bestow on her poor bereaved, suffering town at Wyoming that furnished a larger part of her quota in that war. O, the depth of the meanness and ingratitude of the government of Connecticut to her poor, much-abused, long-afflicted, and deeply-suffering children at Wyoming!

Strange as the anomaly may appear that Connecticut, or people claiming under the charter or grant of Connecticut, should claim, and should actually exercise acts of ownership within the territorial bounds of the State of Pennsylvania, buying and selling its soil and settling upon it;—yet even in our day, when we have grown familiar with all the facts, it appears quite as strange that that government should exercise rights of ownership and sell the rights of soil in Ohio, west of Pennsylvania, by virtue of that charter, and that with the assent of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the United States.

When it is taken into consideration that the State of Connecticut had no title or right to the soil at Wyoming, and held the jurisdiction only as a trust confided to her by the settlers there, the sale by that State of both the right of soil and jurisdiction was one of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated by a

Commonwealth on a confiding people. But she deemed herself well paid for her treachery in getting 3,666,921 acres of soil, not jurisdiction, in that territory known as the "Western Reserve," even though she was compelled thereby to turn the poor settlers at Wyoming over to the tender mercies of her co-workers in iniquity, the Pennamite land sharks, and though she never even gave to those settlers any recompense for the losses they sustained during the Revolutionary war, when she was making distribution of the Western Reserve for that purpose to the towns above-named, she well knowing that those settlers were the greatest losers and sufferers of them all.

After the perpetration of this great wrong, and after Connecticut had the reward of her iniquity fully secured to her and the whole question seemed settled, a sense of justice took possession of leading Pennsylvanians, not land jobbers, and on the 4th of April, 1799, they passed an act granting and confirming the rights of the settlers to fifteen of the towns settled by them, which, by a subsequent act, was enlarged to seventeen towns. This act and its supplements were accepted by the settlers and thus, after forty years of warfare, they were left in undisturbed possession of their homes, for which they had so long and so ardently struggled, and in defense of which they had shed so much blood and treasure.



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIPER'S*—WARRIOR RUN—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Wednesday, July 12.—The Captain was out reaping. Mrs. Piper received me very kindly. She is an amiable woman by character; she appears to be so by trial. At three after dinner the Captain came in. He stood at the door. "I am," said he, "William Piper. Now, sir, in my turn, who are you." "My name is Fithian sir." "What is it?" "Fithian, sir." "Oh," says he, "Fiffen." "No, it is Fithian." "What, Pithin? Damn the name, let me have it in black and white. But who are you? Are you a regular orderly preacher? We are often imposed upon and curse the man who imposes on us next." "I come, sir, by the appointment of Donegal Presbytery from an order of Synod." "Then God bless you, you are welcome to Warrior Run—You are welcome to my house. But can you reap?" He was full "half seas over." He spoke to his wife: "Come, Sally, be kind and make a bowl of toddy." Poor, unhappy, hard-conditioned, patient woman! Like us neglected and forsaken "Sons of Levi," you should fix on a state of happiness beyond this world. I was in the evening introduced to

* Capt. William Piper of 2^d Batt. Penn'a Regiment, commissioned July 20, 1763; served under Col. Bouquet in the campaign of 1764, and received for his services three tracts of land—one of which containing 609 acres, "including the mouth of Delaware Run" (in Northumberland county) was surveyed May 23, 1769. To this tract he removed from his residence near Shippensburg soon afterwards, and made his home where the village of Dewart now stands. He had but one child, Peggy, mentioned in the Journal; she married James Irwin of Mercersburg, Pa. The tract is patented to James Irwin, May 31, 1794, and Roan in his Journal (*Annals of Buffalo Valley*) speaks frequently of James Irwin stopping at Clingan's on his way up to see his lands on Warrior Run. My efforts to trace Peggy's descendants have thus far failed.

Captain Hayes,* a gentleman of civility and seriousness. He begged me to preach a week-day lecture before I leave the neighborhood. At Mr. Hayes' I saw a large gourd; it holds nine gallons. I saw in the bottom near the bank of the river, a sycamore or buttonwood tree, which measured, eighteen inches from the ground, fifteen feet in circumference.

Thursday, July 13.—"There is not one in this society but my little wain," said the Captain to me quite full of whiskey, "not one of them all but my little wain that can tell you what is effectual calling." Indeed, his "wain" is a lovely girl. She is an only child just now ten years old. She seems to be remarkably intelligent, reads very clear, attends well to the quantity of words, has a sweet, nervous quo-he accent. Indeed, I have not lately been so highly pleased as with this rosy-cheeked Miss Peggy Piper. Mrs. Piper keeps a clean house; well-fixed beds. Here I have not seen a bug or flea.

Friday, July 14.—Last evening after sunset I walked with Mrs. Piper to four neighbors' houses, all within a half a mile. She was looking for harvest hands, while her ill-conditioned husband was asleep perspiring off the fumes of whiskey. It is now seven o'clock. There are two reapers. Miss Piper is out carrying drink to the reapers. Her father is yet asleep. Tim is about the house as a kind of waiting man. There is also a close-set young Irish widow who, on her passage, lost her husband and two children at sea. She came in Captain McCulloch's ship with six hundred passengers, of which one hundred and five died at sea, and many more on landing.

*Lieut. James Hays, 1st Penn'a Battalion, commissioned Nov. 29, 1763, (*Pa. Archives, 2nd series, vol. ii, page 612.*) His location, 334 acres, was surveyed immediately above Capt. Piper's on the river. Subsequent to the Revolution he removed to his tract at the mouth of Beech creek in Clinton county, where the house he originally built and occupied by him is still standing on the north side of Bald Eagle creek opposite Beech Creek Station of the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad. From the windows of the cars can be seen the Hays cemetery, originally a private burying-ground on the place. His tombstone bears the following inscription: "James Hays, born Feb. 29, 1740, died February 14, 1817; his wife Sarah, born Feb. 15, 1745, died May 5, 1823." They have many well-known descendants in Clinton county.

•

Mrs. Piper is taken this morning after breakfast with a violent fever and palpitation of the heart, which continues very threatening. The young Irish widow is lame with a cold in her shoulder and has this morning scalded her hand most sorely. Dear Peggy went out early and is overheated, so that she is laid up with the headache. The Captain himself is *ut semper* full of whiskey. A house full of impotence. We are relieved, however, by a young woman of the neighborhood. Dr. Sprigg, a gentleman in the practice who is settling in this neighborhood, by accident came in, and made some application of some medicine to Mrs. Piper. Towards evening I took a ramble with Peggy to find and bring in the cows. She showed me their sugar tree bottom, out of which Mrs. Piper says she makes plenty of sugar for her family use. I am charmed with each calm evening. The people here are all cordial and inveterate enemies of the Yankees, who are settling about in this province on the land in dispute between Connecticut* and Pennsylvania. It is said they are intending to come down into this neighborhood and fix down upon the unsettled land, which exasperates the people generally.

Saturday, July 15.—I had my horse belled to-day and put in a proper lawn. I would rather call it a park. He wears the bell, contrary to my expectation, with perfect resignation. To-day Mrs. Piper is better, and walks the house. There came ten reapers before breakfast; the captain was in bed, *supinus stertiens*. It was something remarkable—after he awaked he would drink no more, and before evening was perfectly sober. I am told he is always sober and devout on Sabbath. There came on a great rain before ten, and reaping was done. I took a walk after the rain on the bank of the river. My wonder ceases that the Indians fought for this happy valley.

* The forty-first parallel of latitude to which the Susquehanna Company at Hartford, Conn., claimed, runs seven or eight miles south of the neighborhood known as the "Paradise Country," from its proverbial beauty and fertility—where Mr. Fithian was sojourning. As early as 1772, the company had advanced its pickets to the border "to hold possession." In deeds of that year I have noticed a special covenant was commonly inserted "against the claim of the inhabitants of New England."

Sunday, July 16.—Warrior Run.*—This meeting-house is on the bank of the river, eighteen miles from Northumberland. It is not yet covered; a large assembly gathered. I preached from a wagon, the only one present. The people sat upon a rising ground before me. It looked odd to see the people sitting among the bushes. All were attentive, and there were many present. I spoke the loudest and with more ease than I have ever done any day before. After service I rode down to Mr. Fruit's and spent the evening reading and examining Mr. Lusk's piece against the Seceders.

Monday, July 17.—After breakfast and prayer I took my leave, crossed over the river and rode down to town. The day was bright and very hot. The inhabitants yet busy with their harvest.

Northumberland.—In town by eleven, much fatigued. I spoke with Mr. Barker. He was busy, but soon came in, and we spent an hour very pleasantly. I walked down to Mr. Martin's† to see the newspapers. Dr. Plunket‡ and three other gentlemen were in the next room. Mr. Carmichael's§ sermon,

* John L. Watson, Esq., whose father owned the site, informs me the old church of Warrior Run stood at the lower end of Watsontown where the old grave-yard is still partly visible within the limits of Mr. Ario Pardee's large lumber manufacturing works. The present Warrior Run Presbyterian Church is several miles from the river on the main road from Milton to Muncy.

† Robert Martin kept the first tavern at Northumberland, having settled there prior to the purchase of 1768, and according to Mr. Meginness (*Hist. of West Branch Valley*, page 123) was "undoubtedly the first settler on the site." Robert Martin was the grandfather of Lewis Martin, Esq., of Williamsport. (*See Day's Hist. Collections of Penn.*, p. 533, for interesting notices of Mrs. Grant, daughter of Robert Martin.)

‡ Dr. Wm. Plunket was the first presiding justice of Northumberland county. (*See biographical sketch in Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley*, page 271.)

§ Rev. John Carmichael, graduate of Princeton College, 1759, afterwards pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the "Forks of the Brandywine." He was an earnest, uncompromising friend of American liberty. (*See Futey and Cope's Hist. of Chester county*, page 493.) The sermon alluded to was preached to Capt. Wm. Hendricks' company which left Carlisle for Boston a week previous.

preached lately before the Carlisle company was in contemplation. "Damn the sermons, Smith's, and all," said one of them. "Gunpowder and lead shall form text and sermon both." The Doctor, however, gave him a severe reproof. The Honorable Conference is yet sitting, and have published to the world reasons for our taking up arms. By a letter lately from Princeton to a gentleman here. I am told that James Armstrong and John Witherspoon* have gone to Boston with General Washington. I am told that Mr. Smith,† our tutor, was lately married to Miss Ann Witherspoon. Probably in this conflict I may be called to the field, and such a connection would make me less willing to answer so responsible a call. I will not therefore marry until our American glory be fixed on a permanent foundation, or is taken entirely from us.‡ An alarming report; eight horse loads of powder went up the country this day, carried by a number of Indians. It is shrewdly guessed they have in view some infernal stratagem.

Tuesday, July 18.—I rose by seven, studying at my sermon for the fast. There is a rupture in the other town (Sunbury); they have two men in prison who were seized on suspicion of selling what they call the Yankee rights of land. They are apprehensive of a mob who may rise to release them, and keep every night a strict guard. Mr. Scull§ who is captain for this town, goes with a party for a guard from hence to-night. I am invited to a party this afternoon. South of this town the bank of the river is a high stony precipice, three hundred and fifty feet at least, and almost perpendicular. There is a way, by going a small distance up the river, of ascending to the top,

* James Armstrong and John Witherspoon graduated at Princeton in 1773 in the class succeeding that of Fithian, 1772. Armstrong died in 1816. Witherspoon in 1795.

† Samuel Stanhope Smith, afterward President of Hampden and Sidney college, Va., died in 1819.

‡ Mr. Fithian changed his mind. He married Miss Betsey Beatty, Oct. 25, 1775, and died while serving as a chaplain in the army on New York Island, Oct. 8, 1776.

§ William Scull, sheriff of North^d Co. October, 1775. (*See Linn's Annals, page 87, for his report on Plunket's expedition to Wyoming.*)

which is level and covered with shrubby pines. Here I am invited by a number of ladies to gather huckleberries. The call of women is invincible and I must gallant them over the river. Perhaps my Eliza is in the same exercise in the back-parts of Deerfield (Cumberland County, N. J.) We dined and walked down to Mr. Martin's on the Westway street.* Ladies: Mrs. Boyd, a matron, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McCartney, Miss Carothers, Miss Martin, Miss Lusk, and a strange young woman, Miss Manning, and myself. Horrible, fearful! It is so high and so steep. Look at yon man in his small canoe; how diminutive he seems groveling down there, paddling a tottering boat! The water itself looks to be very remote, just as I have often seen the sky in a still, clear brook.

Wednesday, July 19.—Mr. Barker called on me this morning to walk. We strolled up the North Branch of the river two miles. Good land but less cultivated. I cannot but much esteem this young gentleman. He is not forward in conversation, not by any means dull, makes many just and pleasant remarks on the state of America. Two wagons, with goods, cattle, women, tools, &c., went through the town to-day from East Jersey, on their way to Fishing creek, up the river, where they are to settle. Rapid, most rapid, is the growth of this county.

* In a plot of the town which Mr. Fithian makes in his Journal, he represents a row of houses along the North Branch and a row along West Branch—none in the center. By Westway street he meant the one running from the Point up the West Branch. Of the ladies belonging to the huckleberry party: Mrs. Sarah Boyd, the matron, was the mother of Lieut. Wm. Boyd, killed at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, of Lieut. Thomas Boyd, killed by the Indians, Sept. 12, 1779, in Sullivan's campaign, and of Capt. John Boyd, so many years Justice of the Peace at Northumberland. Miss Carothers was a sister of Lieut. John Carothers, 12th Pa., killed at Germantown, October 10, 1777.

THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

I. JOHN ALEXANDER, of County Donegal, Ireland, m. ISABELLA MARKS, and had issue, all born in Ireland.

2. i. *Thomas*, m. Agnes Mitchell.
3. ii. *William*.
4. iii. *John*, b. 1753; m. Jane Byers.
5. iv. *Samuel*.
6. v. *James*.

II. THOMAS ALEXANDER (John) came to America in 1760 and settled at Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa. He was among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, with William and Samuel, his brothers, in 1773 and 1785; d. June 15, 1802; m. AGNES MITCHELL; d. April 12, 1794; daughter of ——— and Mary Mitcheil. They had issue, all b. at Carlisle.

7. i. *John*.
- ii. *William*, d. infant.
- iii. *William* (2d) was called "Big Billy;" Captain in war of 1812; *ob coelebs*.
- iv. *Thomas*, was a saddler by trade; was ensign 1812, of Capt. Beckwith's company, and resided in Lewistown, Pa., in 1826; went West, supposed to St. Louis, and probably *ob coelebs*.
- v. *Mary*, m. Samuel Clendenin and had several children, one of whom m. Robert Irvine, of Carlisle, and is supposed to be still living.
- vi. *Isabella*, m. William Mackley, of Carlisle, and died there.

III. WILLIAM ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle after 1760. Was very active in support of the Colonies during the Revolution, and commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Rippey's company of the Sixth battalion of Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. Irvine, January 9, 1776; promoted captain October 25, 1776; appointed major of the Third regiment of the Line, April 16, 1780; retired July 1, 1783; afterwards, July 8, 1786, was appointed to survey military lands west of the Allegheny and

Ohio rivers in Pennsylvania. Family tradition says he was appointed brigadier general in 1812, but did not enter the service, although fully equipped for the campaign. He was at one time an aid-de-camp to General Washington, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from Pennsylvania. His certificate is still in the possession of his relatives, the family of Wm. H. Alexander, of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., bearing the signatures of Washington and Knox, and dated October 31, 1785. He died unmarried in November, 1813.

IV. JOHN ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle after 1760; also entered the army of the Revolution, and distinguished himself in the service; was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. Abraham Smith's company, Col. Wm. Irvine's Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, raised in the Cumberland Valley, January 9, 1776; first lieutenant March 23, 1776; captain of Seventh regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, March 20, 1777; was appointed paymaster First Pennsylvania, August 27, 1778; transferred to the Fourth Pennsylvania, January 17, 1781; he is believed to have attained the rank of colonel, but he resigned July 11, 1781, for the purpose of marrying—his betrothed being opposed to his remaining; was major of the militia at Carlisle, September, 1794, during the Whiskey Insurrection; died at Carlisle, August 4, 1805, aged fifty-one years; m., at Carlisle, JANE BYERS, one of the daughters of Hon. John Byers, of Carlisle, formerly of Lancaster county. John Byers emigrated from Ireland with his brother James before 1750. On October 24, 1758, he held a commission from the Crown as justice of the peace, and acted as an associate judge in the court of common pleas for the county. He continued to hold this office, at one time being president judge, until 1780. In 1781, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive council from the county of Cumberland. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and an elder. His other two daughters married a Carothers and a Henderson. John Alexander and Jane Byers had issue:

- i. *John Byers*, m., at Carlisle, April 22, 1806, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., Syndey Smith; settled at Greensburg, Pa.
- ii. *James*, went to Pittsburgh.

- iii. *Thomas*, went to Pittsburgh.
- iv. *Samuel*, a lawyer at Carlisle, who m. a Blaine.
- v. *William*.
- vi. *Isabella*, m. Andrew Carothers, at Carlisle.
- vii. *Rebecca*.
- viii. *Jane Mary*.
- ix. *Margaret Elizabeth*.

V. SAMUEL ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle with his brothers after 1760; also entered the Revolutionary army; his name appears among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle in 1785; m. September 13, 1785, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., at Carlisle, ISABELLA CREIGH, d. of Hon. John Creigh, who came to Carlisle from Ireland, 1761. He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and was the son of John Creigh, a ruling elder of the Church at Carmony, Ireland. He was an active and able defender of American liberties. He filled many offices in the county, having been register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphans' court, justice of the peace, and president judge. Among his grandsons are Alfred Creigh, LL. D., and the late Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D. Samuel Alexander moved to Pittsburgh; was a merchant there. He left issue:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Samuel*.

VI. JAMES ALEXANDER (John) came with his parents from County Donegal, Ireland, and m. MARGERY ———; had, among other children:

- i. *James*, who was a professor in the University of Dublin.

VII. JOHN ALEXANDER (Thomas, John) b. at Carlisle; m., July 3, 1798, Hannah Downer Hibbard; b. June 18, 1778; d. 1867. They had issue:

- i. *Thomas Hibbard*, b. June 18, 1799; d. same day.
- ii. *Sarah Agnes*, b. March, 1801; d. January 7, 1806.
- 8. iii. *William Hibbard*, b. November 19, 1805.

VIII. WILLIAM HIBBARD ALEXANDER (John, Thomas, John) b. November 19, 1805, at Carlisle. d. 1864, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa.; m., December 2, 1820, Maria Ulp, daughter of

Barnett Ulp, of Wilkes-Barré; b. March 17, 1811; d. 1875.
They had issue:

- i. *Emily Isabella.*
- ii. *Caroline M.*
- iii. *Marie Annie.*
- iv. *John Barnett.*
- v. *Hannah Augusta.*
- vi. *William Murray.*
- vii. *Charles Henry.*

There was also a Randle Alexander in Fannet township, Cumberland county, in 1778; and Hugh Alexander, of whom Dr. Egle has given the following: Hugh Alexander, of Cumberland county, (was living in Carlisle, 1780,) the eldest son of John and Margaret (Glasson) Alexander, was b. near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1724. His parents came to America in 1736, settled in Chester county, but before 1753 moved to Shearman's Valley, then Cumberland, now Perry, county. Hugh was deputy to the Provincial Convention of June, 1776, and member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, member of the Assembly, November 28, 1776. Died at Philadelphia while a member of the Assembly in 1777. He m., 1st, in 1753, Martha Edmeston, daughter of Dr. David Edmeston, of Fagg's Manor, and there was issue:

- i. *Margaret*, b. 1754; m., 1772, Capt. John Hamilton.
- ii. *John*, b. 1756; m., 1780, Margaret Clark.
- iii. *Mary*, b. 1760; m., 1780, Robert Clark.
- vi. *David*, b. 1762; m., 1780, Margaret Miller.
- v. *Hugh*, b. 1765; m., 1785, Jemima Patterson.

Hugh Alexander m., 2d, Mrs. LETITIA THOMPSON, and there was issue:

- vi. *James*, b. 1775; lived and d. at McKeesport, Pa.
- vii. *William.*
- viii. *Emily*, b. 1777.

Mr. A. was a rigid Presbyterian of Rev. George Duffield's congregation, and was a man of pure and high character.

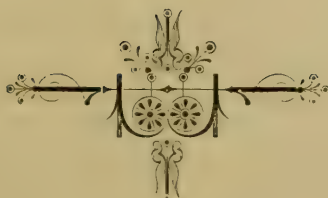
At Dickinson College, Carlisle, John B. Alexander, Jr., graduated 1798. Samuel Alexander, Jr., in 1812.

At Carlisle, the following were married in the First Presbyterian Church:

October 18, 1796. Isabella Alexander to Robert Evans.
April 12, 1798. James Alexander to Jane Sanderson.
October 18, 1792. John Alexander to Elizabeth McCleary.
September 25, 1801. Joseph Alexander to Mary Young.
March 30, 1809. Nancy Alexander to Thomas Weakley.
December 18, 1792. William Alexander to Jean Miller.

The writer will be very grateful for any additional facts about the family of John Alexander and his sons, who emigrated to Carlisle.

[Since the foregoing was written the author has received the Alexander Genealogy, by Rev. John E. Alexander, giving a record of the descendants of John and Margaret (Glasson) Alexander, but not referring to the Carlisle family.]



JOHN LYON.

John Lyon was born in Tuscarora Valley, then Cumberland now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1782. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish from Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, and Province of Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Captain Benjamin Lyon, a revolutionary officer, who participated in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, etc. His mother was Mary Lyon, the sister of William Lyon, the founder of the Carlisle branch of the family.

By the removal of his parents to Northumberland county, John Lyon was taken there when quite young, and there he acquired his education under the late Dr. Matthew Brown, a famous instructor. In the year 1800, he entered the office of his uncle, William Lyon, prothonotary of Cumberland county, a high-toned Christian gentleman, prominent in the annals of his county, who had held this office under the Provincial government for many years. In 1805, he went to Harrisburg to take charge of the prothonotary's office as deputy to Joshua Elder, which position he held for some years; during this period he read law under Samuel Laird, Esq., an eminent lawyer, but never sought admission to the bar. This, with his long official services and his intimate relations with gentlemen of the bar, made him familiar with legal forms and judicial proceedings, which became of inestimable value to him in his long business career.

As a citizen of Harrisburg, Mr. Lyon held a prominent position in society; his most intimate friend was the late Jacob M. Haldeman. On the 28th of April, 1808, he married Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Maclay, deceased; Mrs. Jane Maclay Lyon died April 30, 1809, leaving one son.

Mr. Lyon acquired a great reputation as a scrivener, and was especially skilled in writing deeds, in which his services were much sought. Having undertaken the settlement of the Maclay estate, it devolved upon him to furnish the deed of

conveyance for the ground upon which the capitol stands, which he wrote in his best style on parchment, ornamenting it with black letter, and for which he charged the unusual fee of ten dollars, much to the consternation of the State Commissioners.

About the year 1813, John Lyon, associated with William Patton and Jacob M. Haldeman, purchased an iron property lying in Centre and Huntingdon counties, known as Pennsylvania Furnace, which he personally superintended, and of which, after a time, he became the sole owner, and which developed into the most valuable charcoal furnace in the State, and which is to-day, after a lapse of sixty-nine years, unsurpassed in ore privileges.

In 1814, Mr. Lyon married, second, Ann, daughter of General John Patton, of Centre county, a revolutionary veteran. Mrs. Ann Patton Lyon died in 1817, leaving one son. Again, in 1820, he married, third, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Stewart, one of the oldest citizens of Hanover township, Dauphin county. Mrs. Margaret Stewart Lyon died in 1835, in Pittsburgh, leaving eight children. In 1838, he married, fourth, Ann P., daughter of Joseph Hubley, Esq., of Lancaster, who survives her husband.

The iron estate increased in extent by the addition of properties and enlargement of partnership until finally, after undergoing various changes, it resolved itself into the well-known firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., attaining the highest commercial rating, with principal office at Pittsburgh, whither Mr. Lyon removed in 1834, where he conducted the most extensive charcoal iron manufacturing concern of its day. Here he instituted changes and effected reforms in the iron trade, placing it upon a distinctive footing, which it never before possessed in the West, and which his controlling position enabled him to accomplish.

In 1841, the business having become solidly established in the manufacture of iron of a quality unexcelled, Mr. Lyon sought the quietude of the country and retired to Pennsylvania Furnace, his favorite residence, but retained his position

at the head of the firm until his death, which occurred in Allegheny city January 25, 1868, at the age of eighty-six years.

In person and physique Mr. Lyon was the model of a man, with large proportions and a vigorous constitution, dignified and erect in carriage and courteous in manner; he had a well cultivated and active mind, disciplined to thought, with a business tact and talent which may be measured by his great success; of unblemished reputation and undeviating integrity, his word was considered as good as his bond; entirely just himself in his dealings and intercourse, he regarded with infinite contempt every species of meanness; notably hospitable and observant of the amenities of life, his house was ever attractive to the visitor.

Positive in character, fearless in speech, and terse and concise in his language, there was no mistaking his sentiments, and, although, inclined to be reticent, he enjoyed conversation when spiced with wit and humor to which he was greatly disposed, yet he ever retained his reserve and dignity; to quote the expression of the late Governor David R. Porter, who knew him long and well, "Mr. Lyon never said a foolish thing." He dispensed his large means with a generous hand, to individuals as well as to causes; to the church and to its ministers he was especially liberal. Presbyterian in faith and Republican in politics, though never a politician—but always a patriot—never sought office and never held office.

B. A.



MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG'S LETTER-BOOKS.

II.

[*To Gen. Knox, Jan. 10, 1792.*]

Yesterday the Escort sent to Fort Franklin on the 5th instant with provisions returned. Found all well. Letters from Lieut. Jeffers, which are herewith enclosed, will inform you of the state of that post.

* * * * *

As Capt. Cass is expected on the 25th, I suppose it is not necessary to apply for a detachment of militia, especially as the snow is said to be three feet deep at French creek, through which the militia are very unwilling to march.

[*To Gen. Knox, Jan. 26, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 21st instant. I am using every possible exertion to forward the work for the defence of the Town and Stores; but the weather has been so severe, and such a quantity of snow on the ground that it has greatly retarded the work.

On the 24th instant I sent off the 2 Indians that came from Fort Franklin with the militia Escort, and at the request of Lieut. Jeffers, have sent Joseph Nicholas the Interpreter with them.

The Indians say that the Senecas are determined to take up arms for the U. S. if they are called upon.

I have advised Lieut. Jeffers to send a weekly Runner, between Fort Franklin and this place; to employ a treaty Indian along with one of his men for that purpose. I mentioned this to the Indians, and one of them immediately offered his services for that purpose.

The snow is so deep that it is impossible to prevail on the

militia to go to Fort Franklin, and it is the general opinion that a reinforcement is unnecessary at present, the Indians say it is impossible that any attempt can be made against that Post before March.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 3d, 1792.*]

Yesterday Capt. Cass arrived at this place, and is making arrangements for sending a reinforcement to the Garrison of Fort Franklin, and Lieut. Howe's detachment to Muskingum.

Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie are estimating the rates at which they can cast cannon, shells &c., and say they will make proposals to you by this post if possible.

Lieut. Smith informs me that a wagon loaded with powder in crossing Susquehanna broke through the ice, and that he thinks the powder must be damaged, the wagoner has not yet arrived, therefore this point cannot be ascertained.

I have had considerable difficulty in fixing ammunition for the troops that have been supplied at this post. I have found very few that had even seen a musket cartridge made. I have therefore been under the necessity of hiring one of my old Artillery men to assist in the Labrotary.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 10, 1792.*]

The stores sent forward in December and January have not yet come to hand, nor can I obtain information where they are.

Ensign Sullivan had advanced twenty miles on the Venango Path, but a heavy snow falling on the night of the 7th instant, was obliged to return to this place.

[*To Lieut. Jeffers, Feb. 12, 1792.*]

Mr. Sullivan now makes another attempt to reinforce your Post. I am exceedingly mortified that provisions is not also sent you. The Pack horsemen say it is impossible to carry loads at present, however I shall not let the Contractor rest till

an attempt is made. I would advise you to husband well the flour on hand.

Gen. Knox informs me by last post that he will shortly send a person specially charged to you on Indian business. I have got a hint that a large quantity of Indian goods are coming forward.

Please furnish Hutcheson the driver provisions and forage and set him off on his return as soon as possible.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Master General, Feb. 15, 1792.*]

Mr. David McNair, the bearer, who resides within a few miles of this place, having business to Philadelphia with his wagon, is desirous to bring with him a load of military stores. I believe him to be a man of probity, and have full confidence in his fidelity and care of whatever loading he may be intrusted with, and as he has no inducement to halt by the way, as several of the Lancaster County wagoners have done repeatedly, there may be an advantage in giving him a preference.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 17, 1792.*]

The day before yesterday a Corporal and two Indians from Fort Franklin arrived here with letters now inclosed. Lt. Jeffers informs me all was quiet there; that he had sent Mr. Bond and Nicholas the Interpreter to Cornplanter's town with your Speech, and that he had still confidence in the fidelity of Cornplanter, who he says has ordered a number of his warriors to scout around Fort Franklin to give notice of the approach of the Chippewas which he says may be expected.

The Indian goods have not yet arrived nor any of the stores sent forward in December and January. I think, Sir, that such unnecessary delay ought to be taken notice of by the Quarter Master General on the return of the wagoners to Philadelphia.

I have just heard that the Indian goods will reach this place on the 22d instant. They shall be forwarded to Fort Franklin the moment they arrive.

The Indians that come here occasionally with letters from Lieut. Jeffers expect a compensation; the last that came here was almost naked; they begged for some cloathing and I took the liberty of giving them two shirts, two vests and pair of leggins; but as it is probable that demands of that kind will be frequent at this post, be pleased to instruct me how to act in such cases.

The Post is just arrived with your packet of the 11th instant. Capt. Cass is as comfortable quartered as he can possibly wish. I shall accommodate Capt. Baldwin and the Chiefs agreeable to your direction. The river is almost clear of ice and Major William Croghan of Louisville ready to descend the Ohio by whom I will forward the dispatches for Fort Washington. I shall immediately make contracts for the boats agreeable to your instructions.

[*To Lieut. Jeffers, Feb. 18, 1792.*]

I have received yours of the 8th instant together with the letter for Gen. Knox, which I have forwarded by post. I have detained Miller and the Indians, till after the arrival of the post, in order to carry any dispatches that might arrive for you from the War Office; but as no letters have come for you I give you an extract from General Knox's letter to me dated the 11th instant, viz: The contractor must have six months supplies placed at Fort Franklin for one hundred men immediately.

I have sent Capt. Waterman Baldwin on a mission to the Cornplanter. If the chief comes to Philadelphia you must furnish them with the means of transportation here.

I have heard of the Indian goods and expect them here on the 21st instant. I have horses engaged to carry them to your Post as soon as they arrive.

[*To Cornelius Gillaspy, Feb. 20, 1792.*]

The last time I had the pleasure of seeing you at this place

you informed me you could furnish Kentucky boats of any dimensions on moderate terms. In the course of the coming season I shall have occasion for several, and therefore make you the first offer of a contract for that purpose. If you incline to enter into such an engagement please inform me by the bearer of the time I can see you here. The boats are to be of a larger size than commonly built, viz: fourteen feet six inches in the clear, by upwards of fifty feet long, and stronger than those purchased for public use last year.

The number will be an object worth your attention. Some of them will soon be wanted; the whole to be delivered at Pittsburgh at a particular time to be agreed on. The most reasonable terms will be expected, as the prices will be paid in cash on the delivery of the boats.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 24, 1792.*]

Capt. Baldwin arrived here on the 18th inst., and next day set off for Fort Franklin.

The Indian goods arrived the 22d, and this morning I have sent them together with six barrels of powder, one thousand pounds of musket balls, seven hundred flints and some stationary to Fort Franklin, under an escort furnished by Capt. Cass. On the 21st instant Mr. Bessel, who went as pilot for Ensign Sullivan to Fort Franklin, returned together with an Indian; he left all well at that post. Mr. Bond and Nicholas the interpreter, had not returned from Cornplanter's town on the 17th.

[*To Sam. Hodgdon, Q. M. G. Fort Washington, March 2d, 1792.*]

I have just received your favor of Jan. 10th by Mr. Ford, and am much pleased with your resolution of giving us a call on your way to Philadelphia. I shall have my accounts ready for inspection up to the end of last year; since that time my business has greatly increased.

I am now, by order of the Secretary of War, constructing a work for the defence of the town and public stores that may be

deposited here. This work together with making the necessary provision for the troops that are quartered here lies heavy on my hands, and in addition I am ordered to provide fifty boats of the largest size and strongest sort, proper for transporting horses, stores, and troops down the Ohio, the boats to be ready at Pittsburgh on or before the 10th of May ensuing.

Congress has passed a bill for raising three regiments in addition to the First and Second, and a squadron of cavalry. By this you will see that your business is only beginning.

The garrison of Fort Franklin has been augmented and a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions ordered to that post. Capt. Baldwin passed through this town a few days ago on his way to Fort Franklin; I believe he has orders to invite and escort the Chiefs of the Six Nations to Philadelphia, and we are told that one thousand Indians are to be taken in service and employed against the hostile tribes.

I expect this letter will be handed you by Major Wm. Croghan, who has been so obliging as to take charge of the public dispatches, and some private stores for Gen. Wilkinson. I have obtained two men from Capt. Cass to assist him with the boat to Fort Washington, and have to request your influence for assistance from thence to the Falls.

[*To Joseph Howell, Paymaster General, March 9th, 1792.*]

I received your favor of the 24 ultimo, but was so much hurried that I only had time, by same post, to enclose you a receipt for two thousand five hundred dollars in my letter to the Secretary of War. I am much obliged to you for the pains you have taken, in sending me small notes, as large ones are inconvenient, small change being scarce at this place. Indeed it would answer a good purpose if specie could be sent here occasionally, as people, who live at any considerable distance around Pittsburgh are not yet reconciled to Bank Notes; therefore, in all their dealings in town for cash carry away hard money, consequently specie grows scarce.

Lieut. Jeffers informs me that all was well at Fort Franklin the 3d instant, and as he has got a reinforcement and plenty

of provisions and ammunition, he has no objection to a visit from the Chippawas.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 24, 1792.*]

Capt. Cass and Ensign Andrews with fifty men of his detachment marched from this place on the 20th and expect to reach Fort Franklin this day.

It is reported that horses have been stolen and carried across the Ohio near Wheeling, and that tracks of a small party of Indians have been discovered on Beaver creek thirty-three miles from this place; but as a number of scouting parties are now employed on our frontier, the inhabitants expect to keep their ground.

Major McCully's three companies are full, but he has not yet called on me for arms.

Lieut. Howe arrived at Muskingum. Col. Sprout and Lt. Howe have applied to me for ammunition for that post. I have not yet heard of Capt. Baldwin since he left Fort Franklin; therefore suppose he must have returned home by way of Susquehannah.

[*To Capt. Jonathan Cass, Fort Franklin, March 30th, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 26th instant and am happy on your safe arrival at Fort Franklin. I have no doubt you will find that post a very agreeable command.

I cannot prevail on the contractor to take your tent-poles this trip, but shall certainly send them by next boat that ascends the Alleghany together with Mr. Sullivan's chest.

By accounts from Muskingum we are informed that the Indians have killed the wife and three children of a Mr. Brown of Delaware, at a small station between Belpre and Beliville. Brown and one of his children being at a little distance from the house escaped unnoticed. We are informed that the Indians have burned a house thirty miles below Wheeling with considerable property in it. The owner had moved over the river a few days before with the intention of returning. Mr

Heth is appointed a Captain in the 3d Regt., and Mr. Demlar a Lieutenant of Artillery.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 31, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 24th instant, together with a letter from the Paymaster General inclosing one thousand dollars to be delivered to Captains Butler and Sparks, provided they accept their appointment and take the oath prescribed by law. I shall see Capt. Butler to-day, and shall write to Capt. Sparks immediately. I shall forward the rifles to Lieut. Jeffers as soon as they arrive at this place.

Capt. Cass arrived at Fort Franklin the 25th and found all well there. He writes: Lieut. Jeffers had the works in good order and that he has a high opinion of Mr. Jeffers as a vigilant and industrious officer. A few days before Capt. Cass arrived there a Delaware Indian that was suspected of being a spy, was killed by the Senecas outside of the Fort. This is certainly a mark of their attachment.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 6th, 1792.*]

In my letter of the 16th of March I informed you of a number of damaged arms being on hand and requested instructions respecting the repairs they may want, but have not yet received your orders on that head.

Capt. Richard Sparks has accepted his appointment and taken the military oath yesterday, a copy of which together with triplicate receipt for five hundred dollars I herewith enclose. Capt. Butler says he waits your answer to his letter before he accepts his appointment.

Capt. Cass in his letter of the 1st instant informs me that Cornplanter, New Arrow, Half Town, Big Tree, together with one hundred other Indians, were then at Fort Franklin to receive the Indian goods then in the hands of Lieut. Jeffers.

I have just received your favor of the 31st ultimo; the ammunition is not yet forwarded to Lieut. Howe, but shall be to-

morrow or next day. I shall contract for 30 boats in addition to 50 formerly engaged; these last to be delivered in May. I shall contract for 600 axes, suitable for falling timber, to be delivered as you direct.

The Paymaster General has transmitted to me two thousand dollars, in Post notes, for the purpose of recruiting Capts. Bigg's and Crawford's companies, of which I shall inform them immediately by Express, and shall expect them here on the 10th. The Paymaster has also transmitted five hundred dollars in Bank notes, which he says is to be delivered to Lieut. Cumings. Of this I shall advise Lieut. Cumings this day.

The stockade will be completed this day and in a few days two guns mounted in one of the Block-houses; the other work is going on with all possible expedition. I am in hopes that the barracks for Capt. Hughes' detachment will be ready next week.

You will please observe that there is very little camp equipage and stationary on hand at this post and not one camp-kettle, nor sheet-iron to make them of.

[*To Capt. Cass, April 7th, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 1st instant, together with the pack-horses very much broken down.

I have delivered to Sergeant Clark all the letters and papers that have come to hand for your post.

By advise from Wheeling the Indians crossed the river on the 4th instant and killed nine people within a few miles of that place.

It is not yet known who will command the army; but it is believed Gen. St. Clair will resign.

Captain Asheton is on his march for this place with 120 men; recruiting parties are busily employed all over the United States.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 13th, 1792.*]

I herewith enclose Capt. Butler's and Lieutenant Cumings's

receipts for five hundred dollars each, together with copies of the oaths they have taken.

Capt. Crawford is now in town but has not yet taken the military oath. Capt. Biggs, I am told, declines.

Lieut. Demlar's stores are all on board a Kentucky boat, and himself and detachment ready to set off for Gallipolis.

Capt. Trueman just arrived and will embark on board the same boat with Lieut. Demlar, and, as the river is now high, will reach Fort Washington in five days.

Capt. Cass has favored me with a copy of a speech delivered by him to several of the Indian chiefs at Fort Franklin, together with their answers, a transcript of which I have taken the liberty of enclosing.

Lieut. Jeffers is expected here in a few days with a number of young warriors that have engaged in his corps; the rifles are not yet arrived from Lancaster.

I have received your favor of the 7th inst., and shall pay particular attention to your instructions therein. Shall call on Turnbull & Marmie and contract with them for the iron. I believe, sir, it will be found that in all my contracts I have paid the most rigid regard to the public interest.

[*To Capt. John Armstrong, Fort Washington, April 14, 1792.*]

General Neville fell from his horse a few days ago and was so much hurt that his recovery for some days was doubtful.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 15th, 1792.*]

Mr. Joseph Nicholas, the Indian Interpreter, requests me to inclose his account for his services last winter; he says he is greatly distressed; that during his absence his business at home was neglected and since his return a suit has been commenced against him for a sum he is unable to pay without your assistance and therefore begs you to order payment of his account.

Capt. Trueman set off for Fort Washington and Lieut. Demlar, with 40 men for Gallipolis yesterday.

A gentleman 8 days from Marietta informs me that Major Zeiglar had arrived there on his way to Philadelphia to resign ; that Capt. Haskel had also arrived there and that Lieut. Howe had quarreled with the inhabitants and was gone to Galliopolis.

I observe that the greater part of the powder now forwarded at this post is cannon powder : as there is no marks on the casks by which the different kinds can be distinguished, I have been under the necessity of opening several of them : they certainly ought to have been marked when filled. On opening a box marked Musket Flints, I find them a large sort of rifle flints, and two small for muskets, therefore I have very few musket flints.

I have just heard that the 50 rifles from Lancaster will reach this place on the 19th, and as Lieut. Jeffers will certainly be here by the return of the Provision boat which must be in eight days from this date, I presume it will be unnecessary to send them to Fort Franklin.

I have paid Capt. Crawford one thousand dollars, and shall transmit his receipt by the next post. He is to call on Capt. Biggs to know whether he accepts or declines his appointment.



VAN REED FAMILY.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

Two brothers, Jacob and Henry Van Reed, whilst comparatively young, emigrated from Holland to this country, having landed at the port of Philadelphia about the year 1740. Jacob Van Reed settled at once permanently in Philadelphia county. Soon after his arrival he hired out with a person named Robeson, who carried on the milling business along the Wissahickon on the Ridge Road. Under him he learned the trade of miller. After serving out his allotted time, he left and located in the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and became a leading merchant. He married a daughter of an influential family there, and died some years afterward, leaving one son, Jacob, and several daughters. The son died unmarried; but the daughters married, and some of their children and grandchildren are still living at Philadelphia and elsewhere in this country. One of the daughters, Elizabeth, married Henry Knouse, Sr., of Exeter township, Berks county. He at one time (from 1788 to 1792) owned the "Boone Mill Property," in that township, which is located on the Lime Kiln creek, a branch of the Monocacy, near the line dividing the township from Oley, within half a mile from the "Old Quaker Meeting House," and a short distance from the village of Stonersville. In 1792, he and his wife sold this mill property and nearly fifty acres of land to Jacob Van Reed, his brother-in-law, who is described in the deed as single and residing at the same place, no doubt with them. After owning it seventeen years, he, in 1809, (described in the deed as residing then in Philadelphia, and still single,) sold it to Henry Knouse, called the younger; and to this day it is in the Knouse family, and known as the "Knouse Mill." At this mill Knouse carried on the milling business till his decease in 1854, and by his will it passed to his daughter Lydia, (now the widow of John H. Bechtel, deceased,) who is still living there with her son-in-law, Henry Marquart.

HENRY VAN REED, the progenitor of all the persons bearing the name in this country, was born in Holland, March 10, 1722, (O. S.) As already mentioned, he, in company with his brother Jacob, emigrated to this country whilst comparatively young, and landed at Philadelphia about the year 1740. Soon after landing he hired out upon a farm—as was then customary with young men who came into the country poor—in the lower section of what is now Montgomery county, near the Skippack creek. There he continued for some years at farming, and whilst thus engaged exercised great economy and accumulated considerable means. About the year 1745, he married a Miss Agnes Vanderslice, of Philadelphia. Five years afterwards (May 20, 1750) he bought a farm of 150 acres in the extreme north-eastern section of Amity township, Berks county, and there, about the time of this purchase, he and his wife settled permanently. The county of Berks was erected in 1752, and in the first assessment of taxpayers of Amity township for that year his name appears. From various title papers it is apparent that he, in 1760, was possessed of considerable real estate. His occupation was farming; and at this he was engaged continuously till his decease, in 1792, a period of forty years. He evidently managed his business affairs with shrewdness and economy, for at his death he left a considerable property, which he directed in his will to be distributed in certain proportions to his widow and children. In a business point of view he manifested the natural and native traits of the Dutch character. The Dutch everywhere are recognized as possessing great thrift; and their general success in the world and accumulation of wealth are not only traditional but historical. And these Dutch characteristics have been transmitted through the Van Reeds from generation to generation to the present day.

In 1767 his wife died. Her remains lie buried in the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. In 1769 he married a Miss HEIGHSTAND, (or Hiestand,) from Germantown. They lived together on the same farm till his decease. He died October 27, 1790, aged over sixty-eight years. His widow survived him fifteen years, having lived during this time on the

homestead. She died May 25, 1805, aged over eighty-two years. They were buried in the old part of the Amity Church cemetery. The places are marked by appropriate head-stones. There were no children from the second marriage. All the children were from the first marriage. They were:

2. *i. John*, b. December 15, 1747; m. Eve Yost.
3. *ii. Jacob*, b. March 15, 1758; m. Anna Elizabeth Hiester.
 - iii. Agnes*, m. Solomon Matthew; they settled in Virginia nearly a century ago, and it is believed their descendants are yet living there; no information has been obtained of them.
 - iv. Susan*, m. Thomas Campbell, and had *Thomas* and *Mary*.
 - v. Mary*, m. John Kelly.
4. *vi. Anna*, m. Jacob Weaver.
 - vii. Catharine*, m. John Haas; and had John and Anna.
 - viii. Margaret* m. George Schrock.
 - ix. Hannah*, m. Nicholas Hunter, iron-master.

II. JOHN VAN REED (Henry,) b. December 14, 1747; d. April 18, 1820; m. EVE YOST. They had issue:

- i. Anna Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 29, 1778; m. Philip Evans.
5. *ii. Henry*, b. Jan. 10, 1780; m. Anna M. Reber.
- iii. Eve*, b. Nov. 9, 1781; m. William Adams.
- iv. Magdalena*, b. Oct. 21, 1783; m. Valentine Reber.
6. *v. John*, b. Nov. 3, 1786; m. Catharine Huy.
 - vi. Catharine*, b. Jan. 21, 1788; m. Gen. William High.
 - vii. Susanna*, b. Sept. 13, 1790; m. ——— Herbein.
 - viii. Hannah*, b. Dec. 16, 1791; m. Henry Leise.
 - ix. Mary*, b. Dec. 7, 1793; m. John Seltzer.
 - x. Rebecca*, b. June 11, 1800; m. ——— Griesemer.

III. JACOB VAN REED, (Henry,) b. March 15, 1758; located for a while in Cumru township until after the death of his father, when he settled permanently on the homestead in Amity township, it having been devised to him subject to the payment of certain legacies. John, the elder son, located in Cumru township, that part being now in Spring township, on the eastern side of Cacoosing creek, about half a mile from its confluence with the Tulpehocken creek. From this it will appear that one branch of the family was reared in the district of Berks county east of the river Schuylkill, and the other branch

in the district west of the river. Strange to say, both homesteads are still held by a member of the respective branches—Jacob's grandson Jeremiah holding the one, and John's grandson John holding the other. Jacob Van Reed died in 1839, aged nearly eighty-one years. He married, in 1784, ANNA ELIZABETH HIESTER, daughter of Joseph Hiestler, of Bern township; she died in 1846, aged upwards of eighty years; they are both interred in Amity church cemetery. They had issue:

- i. *Jacob*, m. Margaret, daughter of John Adam Gilbert, and had *Jeremiah, William, Jacob, Hiram, Rebecca, Mary, Henrietta, Emma*, and *Margaret*.
- ii. *Henry*, m. Susan, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, and had *Levi, Lydia, Henrietta*, and *Rebecca*.
- iii. *John*, m. Catharine, daughter of Jacob Hoppenheimer, and had *David, Samuel, Anna, Elizabeth, Deborah*, and *Susan*.
- iv. *Joseph*, d. unm. at Harrisburg.
- v. *David*, d. unm. in Mississippi.
- vi. *Daniel*, m. Dorothea Gardner, of New York, and had *Jacob* and *Gardner*.
- vii. *Samuel*, d. unm. in Missouri.
- viii. *Catharine*, m. 1st Jacob Griesemer; m. 2d Gen. William High, and had two children.
- ix. *Elizabeth*, m. Samuel Hoch, and had *Martin, Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Reuben, Maria, Rebecca*, and *Eliza*.
- x. *Anna*, m. George Kauffman, of Danville, and had a son and daughter.
- xi. *Susan*, d. unm.
- xii. *Rebecca*, m. 1st Henry V. R. Hoch, and had *Maybury, Wiloughby, Anna*, and *Hannah*; m. 2d Samuel Houck.
- xiii. *Hannah*, m. Samuel R. Hill, and had *Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, Reuben, Susan, Delilah, Lovera, Ellen*, and *Rebecca*.

IV. ANNA VAN REED, (Henry,) m. JACOB WEAVER; and they had issue:

- i. *Jacob*.
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Peter*.
- iv. *Anna*, m. Jacob Fisher.
- v. *Susan*, m. Moses Yocum.
- vi. *Catharine*, m. Samuel Derr.
- vii. [*a dau.*] m. Abraham Guldin.
- viii. [*a dau.*] m. Daniel Knabb.

V. HENRY VAN REED, (John, Henry,) b. January 10, 1780; m. ANNA M. REBER; and they had issue:

- i. *Mary*, b. Dec. 13, 1800; m. — Knabb.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, b. May 1, 1803; m. Daniel Baum.
- iii. *Charles*, b. Oct. 12, 1807; m. Rebecca Zacharias.
- iv. *John*, b. July 31, 1810; m. Mary Barbara Adams.
- v. *Thomas*, b. Oct. 13, 1812; m. — Ruth.
- vi. *Levi*, b. March 10, 1815; m. — Bowman.

VI. JOHN VAN REED, (John, Henry,) b. November 3, 1786;
m. CATHARINE HUY; and had issue:

- i. *James*, m. Julia Miller.
- ii. *Joshua*, m. — Seitzinger.
- iii. *Lewis*, went West in 1836, and died at Los Angeles, Cal.
- iv. *John*, m. — Adams.
- v. *Jacob*, m. Mary Jones.
- vi. *Henry*, m. Harriet Gernant.
- vii. *Mury*, m. Dr. Rhinehart.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, d. young.



PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

HON. CALVIN BLYTHE.

CALVIN BLYTHE, son of David Blythe and Elizabeth Finley, was born in 1790 in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. His father came from Fifeshire, Scotland, was a soldier of the Revolution, and in service at Trenton and Princeton. His mother was a daughter of William Finley, who was a brother of Samuel Finley, President of the College of New Jersey. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and commenced the study of the law. While pursuing his studies, in 1813, he marched as a private soldier in Capt. John McMillan's company, of which his brother Samuel was a lieutenant, to the north-western frontier. He was in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Buffalo, and also at the storming of Fort Erie. He stood by the side of the gallant Adjutant Pöe, who fell at Chippewa, and was appointed his successor. After the close of the war he returned home, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the Adams county bar January 15, 1817. He had an office for a short period in Gettysburg, but soon after located at Mifflintown, where he entered upon a successful professional career.

He was elected to the Assembly and afterwards to the Senate, where he served with distinction. Governor Shultz appointed him, November 28, 1827, Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was commissioned president judge of the district comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, February 1, 1830, serving until July 1, 1839. Twice honored by the appointment of collector of the port of Philadelphia, upon the expiration of his term of office under President Tyler, he resumed the practice of law at the Philadelphia bar, to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He died in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., June 20, 1849. By his kindness of heart and professional work he was most highly esteemed, not only among the people in general but by the mem-

bers of the bar particularly. Judge Blythe married, August 6, 1828, by Rev. John Peebles, Patience Elliott, daughter of Judge Benjamin Elliott, of Huntington, Pa., and left issue.

CAPT. ANDREW FORREST.

ANDREW FORREST, the son of Thomas Forrest, was born about 1754, at Philadelphia. He was educated at the academy of his native city, and was apprenticed to a prominent apothecary there. At the expiration of his term of service, the fires of the Revolution were burning, and being "active, capable, and more than commonly adroit in the military exercises," was commissioned second lieutenant January 8, 1776, of Col. John Shee's (Third Penn'a) Battalion, and assigned to Capt. Alexander Graydon's company. At the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, he was taken prisoner, and sent on parole to Flatbush, Long Island. Graydon, in his "Memoirs," gives us the following account: "It had been a settled opinion among us at Flatbush, that if the place, or we who were stationed there by a military operation, should fall into the hands of our people for ever so short a time, we were, *ipso facto*, released from the obligation of remaining with the enemy, notwithstanding our parole; and it was under this idea, combined with a lucky and unexpected adventure, that Forrest found himself a freeman. I know not how far this opinion of ours may be conformable to the *jus belli* as established among nations, but it was our deduction from principles, which we held to be correct, and of general and equal application. I think it is also recognized in the old play of prison-base, from which, if the idea was not original, it is more probable we derived it, than either from Grotius, Preffendorf, or Vattel. One Mariner, a New Yorker, in revenge for some real or supposed ill-treatment from Matthews, the Mayor of that city, made a descent with a small party upon the island, with the view of getting Matthews into his clutches, who had a house at Flatbush, and generally slept there. He had it also in view to obtain the release of a Capt. Flahaven, who had been billited in my (Capt. Graydon) place on Jacob Suydam. Disappointed in both objects he liberated Forrest by means of his magical power, and made prisoners of Mr.

Pache and Major Moncrief, the latter of whom spent much of his time at Flatbush, where he had a daughter. But I will give the relation in the words of Mr. Forrest, who on my application for the particulars of the event, has thus communicated them in answer to certain queries proposed: 'Mariner was the man who took me from Long Island. He was a shoemaker, and had been long confined and cruelly used, as I understand by Matthews, who it seems knew him personally. The name of the officer who lodged with me was Flahaven, a captain, who had been in the provost with Mariner, and whom he particularly wished to release; but having changed his quarters he could not be got at. Mariner crossed from the Jersey shore, and retreated to, and landed at, the place of his departure, or near it, a distance of two miles across. His party consisted originally of twenty militia men, in two flat-bottomed boats. At his landing on Long Island, he left his two boats under the guard of five men, while he visited the interior; but these five hearing a firing which was kept up upon us by the Flatbush guard, while we were taking our prisoners, concluded Mariner was defeated and taken; so, without further ceremony, they took one of the boats, and made their escape. The other boat, as we reached the shore, was just going adrift. We were much crowded in her, but it, fortunately, was very calm, otherwise we could not have weathered it. Matthews was on the top of his house at the time of the search for him. We got, from our place of landing, in wagons, to Princeton. Mr. Bache and Moncrief lodged there in the same house with me for two or three days. How they were disposed of afterwards I do not know, as I was sent on with an explanatory letter from Governor Livingston to Gen. Washington; but Bache, I think, was sent home shortly, and Moncrief also (who was a good judge) as a prisoner on parol. Mariner's party must have stayed at Flatbush nearly two hours, for they were there some time before the alarm was taken, and there was afterwards time to dispatch an express to Brooklyn for assistance, and the reinforcements which came in consequence was pretty close upon us, as we could see them on the shore when we had left it about a quarter of an hour. This

happened on the 15th of June, 1778, the very day two years I had marched from Philadelphia.' " Dr. Forrest, however, was not regularly exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780, but retired from the service, not being able to get his rank, although Col. Cadwalader certified that he was entitled to a captaincy from April 10, 1778. After the war, while residing at Reading he was appointed collector of excise for the new county of Dauphin, and removed to Harrisburg with his family. In 1792 he was appointed by the War Department one of the medical examiners at Harrisburg for invalid pensioners of the Revolution. He was elected member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Dauphin county to the session of 1793-4, and appointed, October 27, 1794, by Gov. Mifflin register and recorder, which office he held until displaced by Gov. McKean, January 7, 1800. While at Harrisburg, he kept a drug store on Chestnut street, and practiced medicine until 1804, when he removed to Milton, Pennsylvania, where he died on the 26th of January, 1818. Dr. Forrest married at Reading, December 31, 1778, Jane Graydon, daughter of Alexander Graydon and Rachel Marks. Mrs. Forrest died at Harrisburg and was there buried. Of their daughters, *Rachel* was the first wife of William Wallace, and died at Erie; *Fanny* m. Robert Patterson. As to their other children, although there are descendants in Pennsylvania, we have been unable to obtain their record. A son, William Graydon Forrest, was admitted to the Berks county bar November 4, 1801.



THE SCOTCH-IRISH FAMILY OF BROWN.

BY WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D., M. A.

I. JOHN BROWN, the "pious carrier," of Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, was captured by Graham of Claverhouse and his troop on the first of May, 1685, and ordered to take the oath of conformity, which he refused to do. Claverhouse bid him go to his prayers, because he had but a few minutes to live. He did pray with such power that when Claverhouse ordered his men to fire upon him they refused, and with a pistol and an oath he blew his brains out, and then turned to the widow and said, "What thinkest thou of thy husband now?" She answered, "I ever thought meikle of him, but never sae meikle as I do this day." He said, "It were but justice to lay thee beside him." She answered, "If you were permitted I doubt not but your cruelty would go that length; but how will you answer for this morning's work?" "To man I can be answerable, and as for God I will take Him into my own hand," he replied, and rode away.

She laid down her child, tied up her husband's head with her apron, stretched out his limbs, covered him with her plaid, and sat down and wept long and bitterly. Without means, without a friend to help, and liable to be persecuted, she was at her wits' end. But God cared for her and removed her to Ireland, where she found friends and married again. From this second marriage sprung the late James W. Weir, cashier of the Harrisburg bank. John Brown left a daughter five years old by a former marriage, and by his second wife, Marion, (one historian calls her Isabel,) an infant and a posthumous child. These latter came to America, and were JOHN and JAMES. It is not known which was the elder of the two.

II. JOHN BROWN, (John,) born about 1684, emigrated to America with his brother and other friends in 1720. He settled in what was afterwards Paxtang township, Lancaster (now

Dauphin) county, Pa., where he took up a large tract of land, and where he died about 1740; his wife HANNAH a year or two later. They were both interred in old Paxtang church grave-yard. They had issue:

- i. *Andrew*, b. June 30, 1720, at sea; d. s. p.
- ii. *William*, b. June 30, 1720, at sea: was a prominent actor in Provincial and Revolutionary times, a representative man on the frontier, and was a zealous Covenanter. At his own expense he visited Ireland and Scotland on behalf of his religious brethren to procure a supply of ministers, and brought over the celebrated Rev. Messrs. Lind and Dobbin. He was a member of the Assembly in 1776, and during its sessions proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves within the Commonwealth, a measure not very favorably received at the time, but subsequently adopted. He served again in the Assembly in 1784, and was a member of the Board of Property December 5, 1785. He was afterwards, October 2, 1786, appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. He died on the 10th of October, 1787, and is buried in Paxtang Church grave-yard. Mr. Brown was not only an active, earnest, and public-spirited Christian, of unquestioned piety of heart, but as a neighbor and citizen, generous and kind-hearted, which insured respect and won friendship. He left no issue.
- iii. *Alexander*, b. January 26, 1722; settled near Carlisle, where he died; was an elder in the Covenanter church, and a man of exemplary piety. He married and left one son, *Henry*, who lived and died on the homestead.
4. iv. *James*, b. March 30, 1724; m. 1st Eleanor Mordah, 2^d Mary McClellan, 3^d Susannah Simons.
- v. *Benjamin*, b. March 8, 1726; resided on a farm in Paxtang afterwards owned and occupied by the Crouch family; was a soldier of the Revolution; after the war removed to western Pennsylvania, and died at Canonsburg; was twice married, and left a son and three daughters by first wife and two daughters by second wife.
- vi. *Joseph*, b. August 23, 1730; d. s. p.
5. vii. *Matthew*, b. July 15, 1732; m. Eleanor ———.

III. JAMES BROWN (John) was probably the younger of the brothers. He came to Pennsylvania in 1720, and settled in the Swatara region not far from his brother John. He died prior to 1751. His widow was living in 1757. Of their children we have:

- i. *John*; m. Mary Carnahan, daughter of Joseph Carnahan, of whose estate he was the administrator, in 1761; he was on the assessment list for 1769, and one of the executors of his brother William's estate.
- ii. *Andrew*; one of the executors of his brother William's estate, living in 1771.
- 6. iii. *James*; m. and left issue.
- iv. *Patrick*; took out a warrant for 50 acres of land, June 20, 1750, adjoining his brother John's plantation.
- v. *Samuel*.
- 7. vi. *William*.

IV. JAMES BROWN, (John, John,) b. March 30, 1724, in Paxtang; d. May 29, 1780, in Cumberland county, Pa.; settled on a farm on the Conedoguinet between Carlisle and Newville; was thrice married; m. first, November 6, 1746, ELEANOR MORDAH, b. about 1724, in Ireland; d. September 20, 1752, in Cumberland county, Pa.; youngest daughter of John and Agnes Mordah, of Donegal. They had issue:

- i. *Mary*, b. August 18, 1747; d. July 3, 1767; unm.
- ii. *Agnes*, b. March 31, 1749; m. a Boyd, of Juniata county, Pa., and has many descendants.
- iii. *Hannah*, b. January 2, 1751; d. October 8, 1757.
- 8. iv. *John*, b. September 19, 1752; m. Margaret Truesdale.

James Brown m. secondly, January 14, 1754, Mary McClellan, who d. June 8, 1774. They had issue:

- v. *Daniel*, (1st.) b. March 22, 1755; d. November 6, 1757.
- vi. *William*, b. May 23, 1757; removed to Ohio and was killed by the Indians. Unmarried.
- vii. *James*, b. April 10, 1761; lived near Newville, Pa., and about 1800 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died, leaving issue.
- viii. *Alexander*, b. June 9, 1763; removed to Mercer county, Pa., where he was an early settler, became an associate judge, and died at an advanced age; his descendants are at Brown's Mills, Mercer county, Pa.
- ix. *Daniel*, (2^d.) b. September 5, 1765; removed very early to Kentucky, and his descendants reside mostly in that State and in Greene county, Ohio.
- x. *Mary*, (2^d.) b. September 10, 1768; m. Samuel Finley, an officer of the war of the Revolution; was the first land agent in Ohio, and one of its first U. S. Senators. They had four children—*John K.*, Professor in Dickinson Col-

lege; *Dr. Clemens*, late Surgeon General of the U. S. Army; another son, and a daughter, *Martha*, who married the Rev. William L. McCalla, a Presbyterian minister.

James Brown m. thirdly, September 11, 1775, Susannah Simons, who survived her husband several years. No issue.

V. MATTHEW BROWN, (John, John,) b. July 15, 1732, in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa. He was educated at the school of Rev. Francis Alison. In 1760 he settled near Carlisle, but subsequently removed to White Deer Hole Valley. His name appears on the tax list for 1775 as being in possession of sixty acres. He was one of the first overseers of the poor for White Deer township, Northumberland county, and in February, 1776, one of the Committee of Safety for the county. In June following he was a member of the Provincial Conference, and in July 15, 1776, member of the Convention from Northumberland. In the autumn of that year he entered the army as a private soldier. Contracting the camp fever while campaigning in the Jerseys, he returned home, where he died on the 22d of April, 1777, and lies buried in a field, once part of his property, near Elimsport, Lycoming county, Pa. He married ELEANOR ———, who survived her husband thirty-seven years, dying August 9, 1814. They had issue:

- i. *Hannah.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *Sarah.*
- v. *Jean.*
9. vi. *Thomas*, b. March, 1777; m. Margaret Ainsworth.
- vii. *William.* (See Linn's *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, p. 246.)
- viii. *Matthew*, b. 1776; with his brother Thomas adopted by his uncle William, of Paxtang; educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1794; studied theology and was licensed to preach by Carlisle Presbytery, October 3, 1799; some time pastor at Canonsburg, first president of Washington College, 1806-1816, and president of Jefferson College 1822-1845; d. at Pittsburgh, July 29, 1853. In 1823, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; in 1835, Hamilton College, and in 1845, Jefferson College that of Doctor of Laws.

VI. JAMES BROWN, (James, John,) b. in Hanover; d. prior to 1768; m. and left issue:

10. *i. John*; m. and left issue.
11. *ii. William*, b. 1733; m. and left issue.
iii. Andrew.

VII. WILLIAM BROWN (James, John) was an officer in the Provincial service, quite prominent on the frontiers, and died in January, 1771; married and left issue:

- i. Ann*, b. 1754.
- ii. Mary*, b. 1756.
- iii. William*, b. 1758.
- iv. John*, b. 1761.
- v. James*, b. 1763.

VIII. JOHN BROWN, (James, John, John,) b. September 19, 1752, d. June 10, 1842, in Cumberland co., Pa.; served during the War for Independence, and was with the patriot army during the cantonment at Valley Forge; m. Feb. 17, 1778, MARGARET TRUESDALE, d. September 17, 1836. They had issue:

- i. James*, b. Dec. 31, 1778; d. October 11, 1822; m. and had *Eleanor, John, Eliza, Mary*, and *James*.
- ii. John*, b. March 25, 1780; d. 1865; had two sons, *James* and *Nathaniel*.
- iii. Jane*, b. March 26, 1782; d. November 5, 1868; m. April 4, 1809, John Scouller, d. April 26, 1823, and there was issue: *John*, (1st,) *Margaret, James*, (1st,) *William, John Y.*, (2^d),* *Thomas*, and *James B.*, (2^d.)†
- iv. William*, b. May 31, 1784; settled near Batavia, Ohio, where he died; left a son and daughter.

* JOHN YOUNG SCOLLER was born near Newville, Penna., March 13, 1816; graduated at Jefferson College in 1841, and studied theology at Allegheny; licensed to preach by Big Spring Presbytery May 1, 1844, and ordained by First Ohio Presbytery, July 21, 1847; has been pastor of the congregation of Fairhaven, Preble co., Ohio, since his ordination; was Moderator of the General Assembly (U. P.) of 1873; is a Doctor of Divinity.

† JAMES BROWN SCOLLER, was born near Newville, Penna., July, 12, 1820; graduated at Dickinson College, in 1839, and studied theology at Allegheny; was licensed by Big Spring Presbytery April 19, 1842, and ordained by New York Presbytery, Nov. 13, 1844; ministered in Philadelphia (1844-1846), Cuylersville, N. Y. (1847-1852), and at Argyle, N. Y. (1852-1862), when ill-health compelled him to relin-

- v. *Eleanor*, b. November 25, 1785; m. ——— Douglass, d. April 22, 1813, left no issue.
- vi. *Mary*, b. April 15, 1788; d. September 16, 1862; unm.

IX. THOMAS BROWN, (Matthew, John, John,) b. March, 1772, in White Deer twp. North'd co., Pa.; d. February 17, 1851, at Paxtang, and there buried; m. MARGARET AINSWORTH, dau. of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, of Hanover, b. Nov. 29, 1777; d. February 14, 1854; and buried in Paxtang Church grave-yard. They had issue:

- i. *William*, b. Sept. 6, 1800; d. July 4, 1822.
- ii. *Margaret*, b. Sept. 9, 1803; d. s. p.
- iii. *Matthew*, b. Jan. 6, 1806; d. 1870; m. May 27, 1834, Rebecca McClure.
- iv. *Samuel*, b. May 2, 1808; d. April 29, 1835.
- 12. v. *Eliza*, b. Dec. 28, 1810; m. John Carr Rodgers.
- vi. *Thomas*, b. July, 1812; d. s. p.
- 13. vii. *Nancy*, b. May 17, 1816; m. Joshua Elder.
- viii. *Matilda*, b. July 17, 1819; d. s. p.
- ix. *Margaret*, b. April 11, 1822; d. at New Carlisle, O.; m. James M. Sloan.

X. JOHN BROWN, (James, James, John,) b. in Hanover; d. 1785, leaving a widow SARAH, who, in 1792, had become the wife of William Carson; and children:

- i. *Mary*, d. prior to 1792; m. John Lord; and left issue:
- ii. *John*, b. 1772.
- iii. *William*, b. 1774.
- iv. *James*, b. 1776.
- v. *Richard*, b. 1778.
- vi. *Andrew*, b. 1780.

XI. WILLIAM BROWN, (James, James, John,) b. 1733, on the Swatara, in Lancaster co., Penna.; became quite prominent on the frontiers, and was an officer in Rev. Col. Elder's battalion during the French and Indian war. He was one of the

quish preaching; has published a large number of historical works, chiefly relating to the U. P. Church, the principal of which is "A Manual of the United Presbyterian Church," which, beside much important historical data, includes brief biographical sketches of nearly fifteen hundred ministers of the United Presbyterian Church of North America—a work of exceeding value. Mr. Scouller is a Doctor of Divinity, and resides at Newville, Penna.

prime movers at the Hanover meeting of June 9, 1775, and at once raised a company of Associators, which was in active service during the Jersey campaign of 1776. He was subsequently in command of his company with the expedition to the West Branch against the Indians and Tories in 1779. After the close of the Revolution he was influential in political affairs. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1792 and 1793, and was chosen one of the Presidential electors in 1797, voting for Mr. Jefferson. Capt. Brown died July 20, 1808, at the age of seventy-five, and is interred in the old Hanover grave-yard. He married and left descendants, but they have followed the footsteps of other Scotch-Irish and passed from out the old homes. Nevertheless, we have this heritage—the memory of a brave officer of the Revolution to cherish and preserve—Capt. William Brown, of Hanover.

XII. ELIZA BROWN, (Thomas, Matthew, John, John,) b. Dec. 28, 1810, in Paxtang; d. January 13, 1857, at Springfield, O.; m. January 30, 1839, John Carr Rodgers, b. March, 1814; resides at Springfield, O. They had issue (surname Rodgers):

- i. *Thomas Brown.*
- ii. *Isabella Wallace.*
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *Margaret Matilda.*
- v. *Samuel Brown*, d. s. p.
- vi. *Jane Barnett*, d. s. p.

XIII. NANCY BROWN, (Thomas, Matthew, John, John,) b. May 17, 1816; resides in Paxtang; m. December 4, 1845, JOSHUA ELDER, b. Jan. 18, 1802, in Indiana co., Penna.; d. Oct. 25, 1883, near Harrisburg, Pa.; son of James Elder and Martha Robinson. They had issue (surname Elder):

- i. *Margaret*, m. J. Q. A. Rutherford,
- ii. *Matthew Brown.*
- iii. *Eleanor Sherer*, m. Francis W. Rutherford.
- iv. *Matilda.*
- v. *Mary A.*

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS ON JUNIATA IN 1756.

The following letter and editorials were copied by me some years ago from a file of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and though the matters spoken of have been mentioned briefly by some historical writers, yet I think these original documents have never been reprinted. They will, therefore, prove interesting:

[*Extract of a letter from Patterson's Fort on Juniata, Jan. 28, 1756.*]

This serves to inform you that yesterday, sometime in the afternoon, one Adam Nicholson and his wife were killed and scalped, and his daughter and two sons made prisoners; that the wife and two children of James Armstrong were also made prisoners, and William Willock and wife killed and scalped, and five children carried off by the Indians, in all fifteen people killed and taken. I was, this day, with our captain at the places of the above mentioned, where we saw three of the dead people, and the houses burnt to ashes. I desire you would tell Ben. Killgore and his brother to hurry over, and all the boys belonging to our company to come in a body, and that you may be upon your guard, for all the Indians, except two that went with the prisoners, crossed over the Juniata towards your settlement. There is a large body of them as we suppose from their tracks.

N. B.—The above mischief was "done within three short miles of the fort down the creek. Just now a man came to the fort and informed us that Hugh Mitcheltree's wife and another son of Nicholson's were also murdered. There are no more missing in this neighborhood at present.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 5, 1756.

We have advice from Carlisle that beyond the mischief mentioned in our last to be done by the Indians near Patterson's Fort on Juniata, the party that went to bury the dead found one Sheridan, his wife, three children, and a man servant, all

murdered; also two others in another house, these within ten miles of Carlisle.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 12, 1756.

In a letter from Juniata in Cumberland county, dated the 24th of last month, there is advice that Capt. Patterson being out with a scouting party in order to scour the woods as far as Shamokin, on the 20th of that month fell in with some Indians at Middle creek, one of which they killed and scalped, put the rest to flight, and took three of their horses; that one of Capt. Patterson's men was wounded; that the woods from Juniata to Shamokin are full of Indians, seeking for plunder and scalps; that they found many houses burnt, and some burning; and that it was feared but few, in a short time, would be standing, and that all the grain would be destroyed.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 11, 1756.

Fort Hunter, January 24, 1758, James Patterson, Captain, advertizes for John Shields, a deserter from First Battalion of Foot, and offers a reward of two pistoles. See *Pa. Arch. N. S. vol. ii*, p. 551.

REMARKS.—For mention of these murders see *Gordon's His. Pa.*, pp. 615, 616; *Rupp's His. Cumberland co.*, pp. 99, 100; *Rupp's His. Northumberland, &c.*, pp. 116, 117; *Egle's History of Pa.*, 2d Ed. pp. 807, 1009.

Capt. James Patterson, son of the Indian trader of the same name, of Lancaster county, removed to the place now called Mexico, in Juniata county, prior to the Indian purchase of the Juniata region, July 6, 1754. He figured with his father in the Cresap war, opposite Columbia, and the arrest of the Lowes for shooting Patterson's horses, November 26, 1732, which led to the border war and the bitter controversy between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The whole story told of the Captain defying the Proprietaries of the Province, in Jones' History of the Juniata Valley, is false, as Patterson took out his warrant for 407 acres at this place, February 4,

1755, which was the next day after the Land Office opened for the sale of lands in the new purchase; and his son William, also known as "the young Captain," took up 316 acres on the opposite side of the river, where Mexico Station now is, on the 5th. James Patterson was the most illustrious pioneer settler on the Juniata, and took an active part in the wars against the Indians. A proper sketch of this family remains yet to be written. Facts not now in print are wanted.

"Patterson's Fort" was the house of Capt. James Patterson, at Mexico, which he had pierced with loopholes and arranged for defense prior to the order for erecting the Provincial forts named Littleton, Shirley, Granville, and Pomfret Castle. The last was located "back of Patterson's," near the present town of Richfield, on West Mohontongo creek, and was ordered to be built by Capt. Patterson and Col. Burd. Little was said of it, and was, most probably, a very superficial affair. The compiler of the old Penn'a Archives, in his article on forts, was mistaken in supposing Patterson's Fort to have been Pomfret Castle. See also *Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 603*. There can be no doubt that the Patterson's Fort, named in the above letter and in the Archives, was at Mexico.

The Indians that committed these depredations were Delawares. They were incited by the French in Canada, and were influenced largely by grievances about the sale of lands.—(*Col. Rec. vol. vii, 49 to 54*.) They had their headquarters at Nescopeck on the North Branch. Conrad Weiser had sent Patterson and Hugh Crawford to Aughwick, in December previous, to get Indians to carry a message from the Governor to those at Nescopeck.—(*Vol. vi, 762*.) Braddock was defeated July 5, 1755, and the year following is memorable for the terrible devastations on the borders. It seems, however, that, as compared with the other Provinces, Pennsylvania had "suffered but little in consequence of the intrigues of the Five Nations with the Taskarosins, a tribe on the lands of that Province, and in alliance with the Five Nations," so said a French letter from Pittsburgh, which arrived at Montreal on September 15th. But the Tuscaroras having declared they would "assist their brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, 200 Indians and

French" left Pittsburgh "to set fire to 400 houses in a part of Pennsylvania" hitherto sheltered by the Tuscaroras, which "will be laid waste the same as Virginia and Carolina."

The place where Nicholson, Wilcox, and Armstrong had settled was above Thompsontown, on the Juniata, and "three short miles" below Mexico. Mitcheltree probably lived a little further down the river. It is a singular fact that even the traditions of these murders are lost in this locality. As the Indians "crossed over Juniata towards your settlement," it is probable that Killgore lived somewhere on Sherman's creek. The "company" could not have been the same as the one recruited by Capt. Patterson in the spring of 1756. It was probably the Indian Cotties and his boy that killed William Sheridan, the Quaker, and others in Perry county, (*See Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 568,*) he having gone from the rest to hunt scalps on his own account. Hugh Mitcheltree was himself carried off by six Indians, March 29, 1756. He was so near the fort that he called for the men to rescue him, but no one ventured. This party fired on Pomfret Castle on their return. *See above references in Egle's History and Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 613.* For Betty Armstrong's escape and return June 26, 1757, *see Penna. Arch., N. S., vol. ii, p. 799*; and delivery of Elizabeth Armstrong at Canojohary, April 12, 1759, then four years old, "taken by seven Delawares and a squaw near Juniata," *Col. His. N. Y., vol. vii, p. 382.*

Can any one give further information in regard to the places and persons named in the above extract?

A. L. G.



CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following correspondence is given without note or comment. We are not certain that any portion has ever been published. It is of value and of exceeding interest.

[*Col. John Montgomery to Col. James Wilson, Pittsburgh.*]

CARLISLE, 9th Oct., 1775.

DEAR SIR: I answered yours by Express in Philada. and sent it up Expecting an opportunity of forwarding it. None offering, have sent by the bearer Mr. Grayts with the newspapers at that time. I am surprised at the Congress Detaining your Express so long. I urged Mr. Ross to Dispatch him which he promised to do—in a Day or two after I left Town—but I find he is not yet come. We are in this Province in a very Disagreeable situation incroached on by the Virginians and New England people. A party of about 140 or 150 came the other day to one Freeland's Mill on the West Branch, about 13 miles from Sunbury and throd. up a Breast work—which Alarmed the Inhabitants who Rose to about 200 men, and marched near the above place, and demanded of the Whyoming the Reason of their Coming, and Desired them to Disperse, in half an hour, which not being complied with, Both parties fired three rounds. One of the Whyoming people was killd., two wounded, 72 taken prisoners, with 130 guns and thirty horses. The last accounts is that the Prisoners was brought to Sunbury under a guard, and Remained there; what the event may be God only knows.

I am, dear Sir, your very Hum'bl servt.,

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—Mr. Grayts carries the last Newspaper and promises you the reading of it.

[*Ephraim Douglass to Col. James Wilson.*]

PITTSBURGH, 21st Nov., 1775.

SIR: As my intention is to acquaint with any thing relative to the late cursed brawl—I excuse myself and hope you also

will do it for giving you this trouble. A Court of Examination was this Evening held at Mr. Smith's for the death of Capt. Ashton. They made innumerable objections to holding it at his house, though they well knew he could not be removed without inevitable danger of his life; however, at length upon his petition they consented, and came attended by a throng of Witnesses, some of whom without regard to truth or matter of fact, swore whatever they thought would please the Bench—or procure themselves a dram from his Enemies. The rest, tho' not quite such wretches, said as much as possible against him, and nothing at all in his favor, but what was extorted from them by dint of interrogation. All of them, however, (except the first mentioned class, some of whom swore that Mr. Smith touched Ashton on the Shoulder, telling him he wanted to Speak to him—and as he turned towards him thrust the dagger into his body) could not help confessing that Ashton, without any previous irritation on Smith's part, assaulted him by giving a blow in the face—yet they endeavored to palliate this by saying it was like the slap of an open hand—that to them it sounded so—but could not deny but it Staggered him so as to nearly make him fall. The Evidence all examined, Mr. Smith's Attorney pleaded that it was Excusable Homicide, but no more regard was paid to him than to the candid part of the Evidence—and court were of opinion that Mr. Smith was guilty of the *murder* wherewith he stood charged. When the Attorney demanded that Mr. Smith might be bailed, the Court adjourned till seven in the morning, till when I can inform you nothing more of the matter, & if the bearer should go off before they determine this point I must leave it as it is til' the next opportunity, when I hope to furnish you with the Proceedings at length & the Depositions with all their variations and digressions. Mr. Smith continues to be very ill, and I fear the uncommon Severity of this determination will operate powerfully against him, unless the hopes of assistance from you and his other friends may make him bear it with the greater resolution.

He is not without hopes of the interposition of Government. but at a loss to suggest to them in what manner to endeavor

preventing his being sent to Williamsburg. In this he is persuaded that your advice and assistance, added to Col. St. Clair's to whom I also write would not fail to render him signal service, I need not press you to what the benevolence of your disposition would induce you to do for any man as distressed as Mr. Smith is, nor tell you that it is as a friend, one that Esteems you much, that makes the request of advice and assistance.

I am, Sir, With unfeigned respect, Your humble Servant,
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS.

22nd—Mr. Smith is admitted to bail and Bound in £3000, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Butler & Hanna his sureties in £1500 each for his appearance at the next General Court, if his wounds will permit his attendance—and if not at the next Succeeding Court.

[*Col. Aeneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson, Phila.*]

PITTSBURGH, 15th Jan. 1776.

SIR:—Your Esteemed fav'r of the 12th ult'o I have had the pleasure of Receiving some time ago—and I thank you for the hints therein Contained. There are Disagreeable imperfect acct's just arrived from the Indian Country & as I understand Capt. Nevel sends an Express to the Congress, on that subject, and apprehending from that Circumstance, the Country may be alarmed more than there is yet good foundation for, I deem it my Duty to furnish you as much of that Intelligence as I think Deserves yr. notice.

I have now in my hand a letter from Doge the Interpreter, wrote at the Windote Town—intended for the Congress—by which you will no doubt learn the substance of the prevailing Reports, better than anything that can be said on the subject, yet I cannot avoid observing that it is something Extraordinary in Doge to apply to Mr. Will'm Butler for a considerable quantity of goods, such as is not to be had at Detroit, at the same time he informs us hostility is Commenced by some of the very Indians he trades with. Be that as it will, we are informed by different hands that a white man's scalp Taken below the mouth

of Scioto has been brought into the Windote Town—but the party that brought it was by no means countenanced by the natives of that place who told the party they were determined to have no hand in such proceedings. From the same quarter we are informed that a party of Indians did set out fully Determined to kill John Gibson, but whether they accomplished their Bloody Design or not is not yet known—but as the result of that Enterprise may be daily Expected, I cannot help thinking it would be most Prudent not to trouble the Congress with imperfect Intelligence till that would come to hands. Kayashuta who was joined in Commission with Capt. Pipe—to carry the great Belt from the Thirteen Colonies to the Western Nations—proceeded as far as the Windote Town, where it seems he apprehended himself in some danger if he had gone further. He is now come back here, and says his colleague Capt. Pipe never joined him after he left this place—therefore charges him and other Delawares appointed to meet him at a certain place with the Miscarriage of the Enterprise. Probably the Pipe may, when called upon, have something to alledge in his own Defence. By comparing the Different accounts Received at this time it seems there are none concerned, but as few Insignificant Rascals that are of little or no Consequence in the nation they belong to. However, we may Expect to be better informed in a few days—and then I shall embrace the first opportunity of Transmitting the particulars to you.

Mr. Smith is still very bad with his broken leg, but the Doctor says he is out of danger.

I am, with real esteem,

Sir your most Hume. & Obed. Servant,

ANEAS MACKAY.

[*Col. Aeneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson.*]

TURTLE BOTTOM, 10th Sept., 1776.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I am just setting off for Hannastown, where I am to join the main body of the Westmoreland Battalion, agreeably to circular letters sent to the Diff't Captains for

that purpose—with whom I intend to march to morrow morning for the Kittaning, where I will wait for further orders from your Honourable House; and when—between the Intrigues of Proctor and his adherants—the importunity of a few friends, and awkwardness and wants of the new Levys—I take it for granted my Patience and fortitude will be put to the test, to a high degree. Proctor, from Mortyfing motives at his own Disappointment in not succeeding to the Command of the Battalion in Stade of me, has been indefatigable in sowing Sedition among the People, and by that means endeavoured to injure the service. But there again he was disappointed, and on the other hand our friends altho. happy at my Promotion are so unreasonable in their Views and Expectations that without any Regard to my character or the good of the service, they would have me brake thro. all Rules and pre engagements to answer their own private purposes. For instance, on receipt of my Commission, I nominated Messrs. Spear and poor unlucky Smith to the Suttling for the Battallion, which to my own knowledge is the most lucrative business in the Army, whether in Camp or Garrison, and it was a pleasure to me to have it in my power to serve them so effectually. At the same time, I continued William Jack and Sam'l Moorhead to victual the Troops till further orders, they being employed in that Branch before by the Province, as I have mentioned to you in my last Letter, and after all I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Spear is disgusted because he did not get that business too, altho. he might have known that others were engaged for that purpose before hand. For the particulars of this affair please be Referred to Col. Montgomery. Mr. Spear ought to consider that Proctor's faction has a watchful eye on all our actions, and would not fail to take advantage of any flaw they could discover in our conduct. That fellow had the Impudence to present a Petition to the Committee praying them to support him in his Endeavor to get the field officers of the Battalion superseded by others elected by the People in the County. I will try to procure a copy, which I will send you. At the time of appointing the officers of this Battalion, I took the Liberty of Recommending one Gentleman to the Committee for a Com-

mission, perhaps as fit a person for that purpose as any now in our service, but that Illiterate body treated my application with neglect. It would be an addition to the many obligations I am already under to you, if it would come Conveniently in the way, to procure him a Capt. Lieut. Commission if not Compy; his name is John Mackay and a fine stout Highland man he is.

I refer you to the Commissioners for Intelligence Relating to our apprehensions from Indian war. The whole country is in a dreadful panic on that account at this time.

I am, Dear Colonel,

Your Most Obli'd & Hum'e Ser't,

ANEAS MACKAY.

[*George Stevenson to James Wilson, Philadelphia.*]

CARLISLE. 23d Nov., 1776.

SIR: On the 19th inst., in the Evening, by the Express who brought the Orders of the Council of Safety of this State to our Committee to prohibit the March of the Militia of this County to Philada., We also rec'd another Letter and a resolve from the Council and a Letter from the Secretary of the War office. On the 21st Our Committee met and took the following Extracts from the said Letters, viz :

"In Council of Safety, Philada., Nov. 2, 1776.

"Resolved, That the Committees of the several Counties of this State, where Prisoners of War are Stationed, do not on any act. whatever permit any Prisoner to leave his place of abode, without Permission first obtained from this Council or the Board of War.

JACOB S. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

"To the Committee of Inspection for Cumberland County."

"WAR OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1776.

"GENTLEMEN: The Board of War have directed me to let you know that they have rec'd Information that many of the Prisoners of War residing in the Different parts of the United States are not satisfied with procuring and conveying Intelli-

gence *secretly*, but are Constantly spreading false Rumors—contrary to their Parole; you will therefore please strictly to enquire into the matter, and confine any British Prisoner who is found speaking on any political subject relative to the dispute between Great Britain and the United States,—spreading False news, speaking in derogation, or otherwise injuring the credit of the Continental Currency, or Conveying any Intelligence whatsoever. I am your very obe'd serv't,

RICHARD PETERS, *Sect.*

"*To the Committee of Carlisle.*"

A copy of the above Extracts were Certified by the Chairman and sent to Capt. Kinneer Early Yesterday morning, that the Officers might govern themselves accordingly. In the afternoon he sent me the following Letter, viz:

"*Nov. 22nd.*

"SIR: I have rec'd your note with the resolution of the Committee of Inspection, &c., on my Request that Capt. Baillee might be permitted to visit the Prisoners of his Majesty's Regt. of Royal Fussilliers now confined in the Barracks of Lancaster, in Order to their being supplied with those necessaries and Comforts—which I know they Stand in much need of. The illiberal suspicions of the Com. of Safety respecting the Breach of Parole—which they assert some of the British Officers have been guilty of, I shall treat with the Contempt it deserves, by not giving myself any uneasiness about it, perfectly convinced that you Sir and the *Gentlemen* who form the Committees of this Town, are well acquainted with the delicacy with which we have adhered to the Parole we gave you on our arrival.

I am sir, Your most Obed. & most hum. serv't,

F. W. KINNEER.

"*To Geo. Stevenson, Esq., Carlisle.*"

I have transcribed the foregoing Transactions to inform you what we are doing here in Committee.

I also enclose you a Draught of a Protest our Committee had concluded to have got signed by a Number of the People at large—and to send to the Assembly, which on second thought we have suppressed for the Present, at least till we hear what

they are doing, and indeed from some doubt it might do more hurt than good.

This is all that has happened since the last County Committee of which I gave you an acct. as also of the Election by Jo. Scull. Mr. Montgomery will give you a particular acct. of the Indian Treaty.

I am, sir, your most obd't Hbl'e serv't,

GEO. STEVENSON.

[*Col. Æneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson, Phila.*]

KITTANING, 28th Nov., 1776.

MY DEAR SIR; Inclosed with this you will find a long letter addressed to the President of the Honorable Congress—which is left open for y'r perusal—And which I Request of you to Deliver or Suppress just as you may judge proper.

It contains matter no doubt that you little suspected, but there was no Gaurding against it by any means in my Power. I trust the part I have acted in the Whole of my Conduct will in a great Measure Correspond with the Excellent advice I have been favored with from yourself, at my first Appointment.

Major Butler & Mr. Boyd, whom you Know to be Gentlemen of Veracity, will inform you of affairs at large at this place, More fully than I am at leisure to do at this time, but this far, I consider it as my Duty to tell you—that the Artful Insinuations & Invious turn of some—and the Factionous Disposition of the Rest of the officers—has been Equally Perplexing to me and predudicial to the publick service.

In the mean time, I will say no more than my Duty calls upon me to Declare—but intend to be more Explicit when I will hear of the measures that will be taken below in regard to Affairs in this Quarter.

Seditious as this Battallion is, the Men in general are as likely as I have seen any where; At the same time they make but mean appearance for want of Clothing; I therefore humbly hope the Honorable the Congress will be pleased to Consider that Circumstance, and order them One Suit of Regimentals, as

was done to their Brethern in the service—& also four hundred Stand of Arms. I mean Muskets, Bayonets & suitable accoutrements; for my part I am far from approving of having a whole Battalion armed with Rifles—if such were to be had—nor would I ever desire to have more than two Companies armed that way in a Regiment.

Please to offer my Compliments to Mrs. Wilson, Son and Daughter.

And I am with unfeigned esteem, Dear Sir, Yours Most Affectionately,

ANEAS MACKAY.

P. S.—I expect that no orders or settlements from this Post will be accepted of without my name appearing at the Bottom of such, till such time as I may be superseded by a superior officer. I Don't mean this as a compliment paid to myself, but justice to the Service.

I will be obliged soon to draw on the President of the Congress, in favor of Barnard Gratz, for the amount of some goods purchased from him for the use of the Battalion, which Draft I trust will be accepted at the ordinary Sight. I have wrote to Mr. Millegan at this time Requesting of him to accept of the office of Agent for this Battalion and would be glad you would speak to him on the Same Subject. I don't know whether or not Congress makes any allowance for officers of that kind.

A. M.



PENNSYLVANIA NECROLOGY.

JEREMIAH COOK.

On the 13th day of January, 1884, at his home, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the forty-sixth year of his age, died Jeremiah Cook, journalist and lawyer. He was born in Guilford township, in the county of his late residence; educated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton; subsequently read law at Chambersburg; was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, in company with Hon. William S. Stenger, on the 18th of August, 1860, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Chambersburg. But, Jere. Cook being a man of ardent nature and strong political convictions, naturally heeded every sign of the great political storm at that time impending, and when it broke, abandoned the practice of a peaceful profession, which promised much, to enter the military service of the Government. Ill health came to him early in his military career, and during a subsequent civil mission to the wilds of Montana Territory, with several years spent there in almost constant exposure of life and health, (although he returned apparently benefited,) were doubtless engendered the germs of the insidious disease to which he at last fell victim.

Upon the termination of his business in the western country, Mr. Cook returned to Chambersburg, Pa., where he assumed the editorial management of the *Franklin Repository*, to which Colonel A. K. McClure had already given a State-wide reputation as a political newspaper, advocating Republican principles. For a number of years Mr. Cook edited the *Repository*, and, as the present editor of that journal says of him, "wielded a wide influence throughout the county, and was everywhere known as a man of decided convictions, with the courage to enforce them." Says *Public Opinion*, a contemporary newspaper, "he was by no means a politic journalist, and oftentimes, as was thought, unnecessarily excited antagonisms, not only against himself, but in the camp of his party; yet withal the feeling was general that the course of his paper was influenced by convictions of duty, and not to serve his personal interests."

Resigning, a few years ago, the editorship of the *Repository*, and with it the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for Chambersburg, which he had acceptably filled for some time, Mr. Cook resumed the practice of law, in which business he continued to be actively engaged until ill health compelled him to abandon it.

To Mr. Cook, in his domestic life, sorrow came early. He married, shortly after his return from the West, Miss Jennie McKeehan, of Chambersburg, who lived only long enough to leave three little daughters to mourn with him her early death; and these remain. Mr. Cook was buried with Masonic honors, and his mortal remains rest in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near the town where he lived and died.

BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

GEORGE W. DURELL.

Captain George W. Durell, of Durell's Independent Battery, "D," died at Reading, Pa., at 11.25, November 9, 1883, aged sixty-two years. He was stricken with paralysis on the 26th of July, and hopes were entertained of his recovery until about the first of November, when it became evident that his days were numbered. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware; learned his trade—that of a painter—in Philadelphia, and went to Reading in 1848. He recruited his command in Berks and Bucks counties, and was commissioned captain September 24, 1861, and on the 18th of December his battery was assigned to McDowell's Division. In August, 1862, it was attached to the 2d Division of the 9th Army Corps, after which Captain Durell became as well known in the 51st Penn'a as its own officers. He was highly esteemed and respected, and the news of his death will fall sadly upon the survivors of the 51st Penna., Gov. Hartrauff's regiment; 51st New York, Col. Potter's; 21st Massachusetts and 11th New Hampshire, Ex-Gov. Harriman's regiment, with whose fortunes Capt. Durell's battery was so long and so closely associated. To sketch his services would only be to repeat what has been written of those regiments from the action at Kelly's Ford, August 21, 1862, to the arrival at Jackson, Miss., on the 10th of July, 1863. The Vicksburg campaign told heavily on Durell's men, but having recruited, the roar of his guns was next heard in the Wilderness battles and around Petersburg, Va.

Capt. Durell was discharged September 23, 1864, upon the expiration of his term, and resumed his business, and for many years prior to his death held a responsible position in the paint shops of the Reading Railroad Company in Reading. He has been long a member of the First Baptist Church at Reading, and for some time was superintendent of its Sabbath-school. He was also a worthy member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. His wife and four children, Edward T., James M., Georgiana B., and Mary Ellen, survive him.

The first time I made Captain Durell's acquaintance was on Saturday, August 15, 1862, at White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier county, Va., when just after our brigade got under way and beyond the hill east of the Run the rebels commenced shelling our wagon train. Instantly, almost, Capt. Durell's guns opened from the hill by the shoemaker's house, and kept up a terrific roar for over an hour, silencing

the enemy's battery. I was attracted by his cool bravery and inquired who he was. I shall never forget his sad face when he rode up to us shortly after and said his brave Lieutenant Howard McIlvaine was mortally wounded. Farewell, kind-hearted Capt. Durell; the sword has fallen from your failing hand and the angel of God has proclaimed an eternal peace. We will meet you at no more reunions here, but if we follow the path you trod there will be an everlasting "reunion" in the Grand Army above.

"The troops march steadily on, my boys,
To the army gone before;
You may hear the sound of their falling feet,
Going down the river where two worlds meet;
They go to return no more."

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

HENRY BALDWIN EARLE.

Henry Baldwin Earle, so named for one of the brightest luminaries of the Allegheny county bar; who was a warm personal friend of the family, was born in the borough of Pittsburgh on the 16th of June, 1803. The family originally came from England and settled in New Jersey, and subsequently at Pittsburgh, being among its first settlers. His father, William Earle, during the Western Insurrection of 1794, was one of the committee of twenty-one, appointed by the loyal citizens to conduct and manage the part in which the citizens should take in the emergency. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pa. He afterwards entered mercantile life, and was at one time extensively engaged as a dry goods merchant. In his early manhood Mr. Earle espoused the political doctrines of the old Whig party, and subsequently the doctrines of the Republicans; was elected a member of councils from his native ward, and was appointed treasurer of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers at the great fire of April 10, 1845. He was also elected by the city councils to the position of wharf-master, which he held for a number of years. The duties of these several positions he discharged with the strictest honor and fidelity. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, politically and socially, by his political friends, during the year (1844) of the great Presidential contest between Henry Clay and James K. Polk, he secured the unanimous Whig nomination for mayor of his native city; the result, however, of the election proved the success of Alexander Hay, the independent candidate. He was a prominent member of the "Old Residents' Association," now the "Historical Society of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania." He was an enthusiastic lover and patron of fine arts; in early youth he exhibited talent for drawing and painting of no ordinary character, which he studied under the teaching and with his friend, the late Bishop Hopkins. One of his sons inherited, in an eminent degree, the talent of the father, and

is now a professional artist of considerable ability. Fond of piscatorial pursuits, he was an active member of the old Isaac Walton Club of Pittsburgh. Mr. Earle died at his residence in Pittsburgh, March 28, 1883, aged nearly eighty years. He married, August 22, 1830, by the late Bishop John H. Hopkins, Miss Jane Douglas Kirkpatrick; they had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. His widow, four sons and one daughter survive him.

JOHN E. PARKE.

JACOB FATZINGER, JUNIOR.

Jacob Fatzinger, junior, son of Jacob and Drusilla Fatzinger, was born at Weaversville, Northampton county, Penn'a, on the 9th of August, 1841. His parents were among the older residents of what is known as the "Irish Settlement." He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated at the Weaversville academy. At a very early period of his life he evinced a strong liking for the early surveys and records relating to the first settlements in Northampton and Lehigh counties. He pursued his studies in this direction under considerable difficulty; his parents and friends, failing to see the importance of the undertaking, gave him but little encouragement. He, nevertheless, persevered, and to facilitate his work adopted the calling of surveying. He became quite proficient in this profession, and his services were required constantly, but he permitted nothing to interfere with the object of his life—to obtain as full and complete a collection of the early records and papers bearing upon the original settlements in the counties referred to, as was possible. He spared neither time, money, or trouble to achieve success, and spent much labor in searching for, indexing, and filing away these documents, and by which he had really become authority upon disputed questions of title in his neighborhood. Among his papers were many left by George Palmer, one of the Provincial surveyors under the Penns. He was the author of several chapters in the last history of Northampton county, and wrote for the local press quite a number of historical articles. When it was proposed to establish the *Historical Register*, he manifested a very warm interest in the enterprise, and contributed to its pages several valuable papers on the "First Settlers in the Irish Settlement," but which he never completed. The workers are so few that his early loss in the historic field is to be regretted. Possessed of a handsome estate, with him it was a labor of love, and he did it well. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a Past Master of Porter Lodge, 284, F. and A. M., and one of the directors of the Catasauqua National Bank. He died at his residence in Weaversville, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain, on the 27th of November, 1883, in the forty-third year of his age. Mr. Fatzinger married, a few years ago, a daughter of Edward Eckert of Seigfried's Bridge, who, with an only child, survive.

WILLIAM H. EGLE.

ROBERT G. McCREARY.

Robert G. McCreary, Esq., the oldest and ablest member of the bar of Adams county, died December 22, 1883, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born December 18, 1815, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. He received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood in which his parents lived, and afterwards (1841-2) supplemented it by a partial course in Pennsylvania College, in connection with his study of the law. As a lad he helped in one of the stores in Gettysburg, and subsequently he became a merchant, which business he relinquished on account of impaired health. On the 25th of November, 1844, he was admitted to the bar on examination. In the spring of the following year he opened an office in York, where he remained until 1847, when, on the departure of Hon. James Cooper to Europe, he returned to Gettysburg, took charge of the business of the latter, and on Mr. Cooper's final removal from Gettysburg succeeded to it.

Mr. McCreary's progress in his profession was at first unusually slow, but he employed the leisure of his earlier life in close study of the principles on which the law is founded, and derived thence his rare facility, subsequently proved, in the elucidation and treatment of difficult cases. Without having unusual gifts of speech, he was, by reason of his lucidity of statement and simplicity and strength of language, a man of power before both court and jury. For twenty years he was employed in every important case in the county, and his reputation frequently called him elsewhere. In 1876 he received the vote of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Judicial district for president judge, and in 1878 he ran largely ahead of his ticket, but was defeated, for the General Assembly. He received, in 1854, the honorary degree of A. M. from Pennsylvania College. He was a public-spirited citizen, and at his death was identified actively with the Battlefield Memorial Association, the Adams County Fire Insurance Company, the Evergreen Cemetery, and other organizations, and was the burgess of the borough. For fifty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, and for thirty years a ruling elder.

Mr. McCreary married, December 14, 1848, Miss Louisa A. E. Moore, of Georgetown, D. C., who survives him, with three daughters. A fourth child, a son, died in infancy.

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

HARRY E. PACKER.

Harry E. Packer, son of Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, was born June 4, 1850, at Mauch Chunk, Pa. He spent his younger days at the home of his parents, and was prepared for college at Danville, N. J., at a private academy. He entered the Lehigh University on September 14, 1866, being a member of the first

class of that institution. After pursuing his studies for four years, having taken a full scientific course, he was graduated in June, 1870, with the highest honors of his class, which numbered eleven, most of whom have since won fame in various parts of this and other countries in the practice of their professions. Immediately after finishing his college course, Mr. Packer joined the engineer corps of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the position of superintendent of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, which branch of the Lehigh Valley Road, from Easton to tide-water, had been built but a few years previously. He performed the duties of this responsible office with great credit, and for one so young developed wonderful executive ability. Shortly after attaining his majority he was made a member of the Board of Trustees of Lehigh University and St. Luke's hospital, and was added to the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, holding the position of vice president of the latter corporation for a number of years. In January, 1883, Mr. Packer was elected to the presidency, which he held to the day of his death. He was also the president of the Schraeder Coal Company, and was interested generally and particularly in all the many corporations and enterprises controlled and owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He was elected an associate judge of Carbon county in 1881 and held the office up to the time of his death. His father had the same position for many years. He was frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district, but did not allow his name to go before the conventions. He died at Mauch Chunk on Friday, the 1st of February, 1884, in his thirty-fourth year. Judge Packer married, August 29, 1872, Miss Augusta Lockhart, daughter of the late Alexander Lockhart, of Mauch Chunk, who survives. They had no children.

W. H. E.

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

John William Wallace, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 12th of January, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1815. His father was John Bradford Wallace, and his mother was a sister of the elder Horace Binney. His early training in literature, in religion, and the law was under the constant guidance and supervision of his father; but he owed much to his mother, who, to intellectual culture, joined qualities of heart that endeared her to her son, and united them in the closest bonds of affection.

Mr. Wallace graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Selecting the law as his future profession, he pursued his studies in the city of Philadelphia and in London. He was called to the bar October 27, 1836. His legal acquirements were extensive and varied. Few of his contemporaries at the Philadelphia bar have cultivated

so assiduously what may be termed the literature of the law. His volume, called "The Reporters," the first edition of which was published in 1843, illustrates Mr. Wallace's learning and abilities as a legal writer.

Early in his professional career he was appointed a Master in Chancery by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and subsequently published three volumes of reports of "Cases in the U. S. Circuit Court," and edited six volumes of "British Crown Cases Reserved." In 1864 Mr. Wallace was appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States the reporter of its decisions, and twenty-two volumes of reports attest the ability and the fitness which he brought to the duties of this important position. The civil war had greatly enhanced the labors of the court, grave questions of prize law, of Constitutional law, and of inter-State law, occupied the time of the court and imposed on the reporters very onerous labors. Mr. Wallace carefully studied each case as it arose and prefaced the opinion of the court with a most carefully prepared statement of the facts and the law. "Wallace's Reports" are a monument to his faithfulness and his learning. Mr. Wallace was not only a lawyer and a legal writer, but he was an accomplished belles-lettres scholar, and during his several visits abroad devoted himself to literature and art. He was greatly interested in historical and biographical studies, and while still the reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States was elected in 1868 the President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His last contribution to Pennsylvania history, privately printed a few months prior to his death, was the "Life of William Bradford," from whom he was descended. He was a member of old St. Peter's church, (Episcopal,) Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, in which graveyard he was interred. Mr. Wallace's family consisted of his wife, who survives him, and one daughter, the wife of John Thompson Spencer, of the Philadelphia bar.

W. H. E.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

[TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.—Words of encouragement having been received from so many quarters, there was no hesitancy in continuing the *Historical Register*. There are many persons in Central and Western Pennsylvania interested in historical labor, who ought to patronize just such a medium of inter-communication as this periodical is, and will be. There should be no difficulty in placing it on a permanent basis, and this could readily be done if each subscriber would secure an additional one. All that is desired is that it be self-sustaining, simply the paying of expenses of publication. The members of the "Wyoming Historical and Geological Society" have taken a warm interest in the work, but there are members of other Local Historical Societies who should come up to its assistance. The value of the first volume is not to be calculated by dollars and cents, and yet it is only the forerunner of what the *Register* may become. The present number is certainly one to be appreciated, and commends itself to all who prize historic research. What is alone requisite is an increased list of subscribers.]

MADAME MONTOUR.—In my "History of Columbia County," in a chapter concerning *Madame Montour* occurs the following paragraph: "It seems agreed on all hands that her first husband was Roland Montour, a brave of the Senecas. And her second husband was Carondawana, a chief of the Oneidas." After the printing was done, it was suggested to me that authentic evidence was wanting of the marriage of Madame to Roland Montour; and that her first and only husband was Carondawana, who was also called Robert Hunter. I have given the question what examination was possible since then, and have concluded that she was but once married, and then to Carondawana, the Oneida. That is consistent with her own story to Mr. Marshe, and with the want of other evidence. So she retained her maiden name and transmitted it to her children.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

GEN. ADISAM [ADAMSON] TANNEHILL.—Can any of our Western Pennsylvania correspondents furnish us with a sketch of this distinguished officer of the Revolution? From the *Erie Gazette*, for December 30, 1821, we learn that Gen. Tannehill died at Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning, December 24, 1821, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

W. H. E.

NEWSPAPER HISTORICAL SERIES.—In order to post our readers as to what is going on in the newspaper world relating to Pennsylvania history, we are in receipt of the following :

The *Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, has just completed an interesting series of articles on "The Dutch Colony of Conowago," by Rev. J. K. Demarest.

The *Bradford Reporter*. Towanda, in its issue of January 24 and 31, gave "A Citizen-Soldier's Record; Biographical Sketch and Military Record of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Hulett Watkins, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Penna. Vols.," by Henry Ward.

The *Public Opinion*, Chambersburg, commenced on the 12th of January "Reminiscences of the War," by Jacob Hoke, of that place. The series promises to be entertaining and of permanent value.

EVENTS IN PITTSBURGH NINETY YEARS AGO.—From the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the dates mentioned, we glean the following interesting notes: I. C.

"MARRIED, on Monday evening last [July 1st] Mr. *Ebenezer Denny*, merchant, to Miss *Mary Wilkins*, daughter of John Wilkins, Esquire." *July 6, 1793.*

"* * The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front street, next door to the corner of Market street." *September 21, 1793.*

"Married, on Thursday evening, [Dec. 19,] Mr. ISAAC GREGG, merchant, to the amiable Miss SIDNEY ORMSBY, daughter of Mr. John Ormsby, sen., of this town." *December 21, 1793.*

"The mail after April 18th, 1795, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 11.30, A. M., and be delivered at Pittsburgh every Friday, at noon. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh at 5, P. M., Friday, and be delivered next Friday noon at Philadelphia."

"The Post Office is removed to George Adams', eight doors below the Printing Office." *November 19, 1796.*

"Departed this life, on Monday afternoon last, [April 3d,] after a few days illness, Mrs. *Neville*, consort of General John Neville, of this place." *April 8, 1797.*

"Nathaniel Gibson has erected a machine near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., which goes by water, for cutting nails out of hot iron. Price, not more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory. Yough Forge, May 29, 1797." *June 10, 1797.*

"Plans of the towns of Erie, Waterford, Franklin, and Warren, may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Pittsburgh, at any time before the 15th of August next." *June 25, 1796.*

WITMAN FAMILY.—JOHN WITMAN, b. in 1746, in Germany; emigrated to Pennsylvania, and located at Reading, Berks co., where he died in 1818; m. ANNA MARIA YEAGER, also a native of Germany. Their sons were:

2. *i. Benjamin*, b. 1774; m. Margaret Otto.
3. *ii. Jonathan*; m. and left issue.
4. *iii. William*; m. and left issue.
- iv. Jacob*; resided at Reading all his life; have no further knowledge.

II. BENJAMIN WITMAN, (John,) b. 1774, at Reading; d. 1856, in the same place; he resided some years in Milton, Pa.; he m. MARGARET OTTO, b. 1777; d. 1838; daughter of Dr. John A. Otto, of Reading. They had issue:

- i. Mary Otto*, b. 1800; d. 1880; unm.
- ii. John Otto*, b. 1802; a physician, resides at Halifax, Dauphin co. Pa.
- iii. Otto*, b. 1804; resides at Catawissa, Penna.
- iv. Bodo*, b. 1806; d. 1821.
- v. Christopher*, b. 1808; d. 1826.
- vi. Benjamin*, b. 1810; resides at Reading.
- vii. Charles*, b. 1812; d. 1863; unm.
- viii. William*, b. 1814; went to California; not heard from since 1861.
- ix. Daniel*, b. 1816; d. 1847; unm.
- x. Gabriel*, b. 1819; d. 1851; unm.
- xi. Catharine*, b. 1821; m. J. R. McConnell; reside in Missouri.

III. JONATHAN WITMAN, (John); m. and settled in Gratz, Dauphin county, about 1836; had issue:

- i. Edward*; his children reside in "Upper End" of Dauphin co. Pa.
- ii. George*; one of his sons, Mark D. Witman, represented Dauphin co. in the Legislature of 1859.
- iii. John*; resided at Ashland, Schuylkill co., Pa.
- iv. Henry*; resided at Bernville, Pa.

IV. WILLIAM WITMAN (John,) resided at Reading, where he died; had among other children:

- i. Charles.*
- ii. Collinson.*
- iii. Hamilton*; was a surgeon of prominence at Reading, and died during the Rebellion.

There were two daughters, each of whom married a Dr. Otto.

If any of our correspondents can furnish us additional information, they will greatly oblige a subscriber to the *Register*.

FOLK-LORE.—The amount of superstition existing in the rural districts is surprising. The most of them can be traced back to the old countries, but the following appear to have originated in this country:

“That it is unlucky to sit in a rocking-chair on a working day.”

“In making soap a sassafras stick must be used, and always stirred in one direction.”

“That it is unlucky to sell eggs after sunset, or to buy anything on New Year’s morning.”

“That a sick person who gets up, for the first time, on Friday or Sunday will never get well.”

“That a person born on Christmas night can see supernatural things.”

“That boy who cannot span his own wrist is a bastard.”

“That a person will be unlucky in raising turkeys if the eggs are bought; to be successful the eggs must be stolen.”

“That the ring of dollars and half dollars is owing to glass in the coins.”

“That if a young girl permits her dish-water to boil she will not be married for seven years.”

“That a bride must be married in her bridesmaid’s garters to get a good husband.”

Truly, as Dean Swift says, “Superstition is the spleen of the soul.”

I. C.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN ADDRESS AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PA., AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, by Samuel W. Pennypacker, in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on the evening of October 6, 1883. [8 vo., pp. 10.]

The German element in Pennsylvania history has no more faithful champion than Mr. Pennypacker. His German scholarship and his devoted student life have given us, in the brief ten minutes’ speech, a line of thought which we hope some day to see the author carry out in fuller elucidation. Such a work will be highly appreciated, and he is well fitted for the task.

ELEVEN DAYS IN THE MILITIA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION; BEING A JOURNAL OF THE “EMERGENCY” CAMPAIGN OF 1862. By a militiaman. 1883. [24 mo., pp. 53.]

We presume we are not betraying confidence when we state that the foregoing reminiscences of the “Antietam Campaign” of the Civil War, is the journal of Louis Richards, Esq., of Reading. It is from such personal records that the future historian will look for many of the minor details of the various campaigns of that struggle for the Union. “A militiaman” has furnished us with a pleasant reminiscence.

OTTERBEIN AND THE REFORMED CHURCH. By Rev. J. H. Dubbs. D. D. [8 vo. pp. 24.] Lancaster, Penna., 1884.

What is of special and historical importance in this interesting pamphlet is the publication of recently discovered minutes of five religious conferences held in the years 1774 and 1776, which go to show that the Reformed Church, within certain congregations in Maryland and on the Pennsylvania border, had then established the class system of worship, and that the founder of the U. B. church was a prime factor in that movement. This is of historical importance, and Dr. Dubbs has properly given it to the public.

LIFE OF JAMES BUCHANAN, FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Ticknor Curtis. In two volumes. New York. Harper Brothers, Franklin Square. 1883. [8 vo., vol. i, pp. xiv, 625; vol. ii, pp. viii, 707.]

The life of Webster by the author of this work, proved his ability to present a biography, like the one before us, in a dignified and independent spirit. He says he did not know Buchanan, yet he has seized the prominent characteristics of his subject so intelligently that those who did not know how delightful a character he was in private life may form a fair idea of him; and those who are disposed to give him credit for as dignified administration of the high political interests confided to him for more than forty years, may learn how well he performed his task as a statesman and patriot.

Mr. Buchanan studied law at Lancaster, in which county he had no family connection; was admitted to practice in 1812; in 1814, he was chosen a Representative in the Legislature, when but twenty-three years of age; made a reputation at Harrisburg, and at the end of two years retired to attend to his growing professional engagements. This shows the estimation in which he was held. His first year of practice yielded him nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars; his ninth year eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars. When he was elected to Congress in 1820 his practice fell off for want of attention, but he was temperate, moral, cautious, and, unlike many public men, he never suffered for want of means to live according to his public station. Mr. Curtis has made a very readable work, well worth perusal. The letters from Dix, Holt, and Stanton, in the first days of the war, are a remarkable exhibition of what they thought of the condition of public affairs after the first Bull Run, and how very highly they thought of their late chief. Those of Mr. Stanton are especially friendly, and the responses of Mr. Buchanan eminently patriotic. The gentlemen we speak of were in Mr. B.'s cabinet, presumably in his confidence; their ability and training were recognized by Mr. Lincoln; as members of his cabinet they were of the very greatest service to the country. Not one of them has recorded an incident against the patriotism or integrity of Mr. Buchanan. In addition to the extracts in the work, we have had the

privilege of examining some letters in the possession of a former correspondent of Mr. Buchanan, and feel at liberty to make the following extracts :

ON THE TARIFF.

" *Washington, 24 October, 1846.*—It is my own opinion, from my knowledge of the State and the information I have received from various quarters, that if the Democratic party accept the issue which the Whigs have tendered between the tariff of 1842 and 1846, that neither Governor Shunk nor any other Democratic candidate can be elected next October. For my own part I cannot abandon the doctrines on the subject which I maintained in my speech before the Senate in 1842."

INCIDENT ABOUT GEN. TAYLOR.

" *Washington, 22 July, 1848.*—Old Zach finding the expense too heavy to pay the postage on all the letters he received, refused to take a parcel of about fifty out of the post-office at Baton Rouge; whereupon they were transmitted, as the law directs, to the general post-office in this city. Among the number the letter from Gov. Moorhead announcing his nomination has been found. The whole package will now be sent back to him upon his request—thus his postage will be greatly increased. Of course the letter from Gov. Moorhead has not been opened, but there is a letter among them indorsed in his handwriting and directed to General Taylor. No doubt is entertained but that this is the long-missing epistle."

[The notification to Taylor was missing for a long while, and the incident made a great noise at the time.]

"My desire for retirement becomes stronger every day. It almost amounts to a passion. I have been so long in the political harness that it now galls me severely. My friends say I shall get tired of it [retirement]. We shall see."

HIS VISIT TO THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

" *Wheatland, 5 Nov., '49.*—The kindness, I might add the enthusiasm, of my reception everywhere I have been, and almost without distinction of party, was truly gratifying; but the condition of my poor sister, at Meadville, cast a gloom over me which I could not dispel."

[Mrs. Henry died about this time.]

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1752-1883. By Morton L. Montgomery, member of the Berks county bar. Reading, Pa., Press of B. F. Owen, 515, 517 Court street. 1883. [8 vo., pp. 104. Price \$1.]

The author of this excellent hand-book of "Alt Berks," has been doing good service; this being the initiatory manual of a contemplated series of works relating to the general history of that grand old county. His plan is an extensive one, but in his "labor of love" there is nothing left undone to produce in the end a record of Berks,

unequaled by any other county in this State. The hand-book embraces the names of all officials from the formation of the county to the present year, and of the city of Reading, with the election and census returns, making it a most valuable political compend. As a book of reference and an important portion of the county history, it will find a place in every intelligent home.

KELKER FAMILY REGISTER. By Rudolph F. Kelker. Harrisburg. Lane S. Hart, printer and binder, 1883. [Printed for the use of the members of the family. Sm. fol. pp. 133.]

This record includes not only the Swiss ancestry, but the American down to the present date. The former is in German—and the whole genealogy shows how much valuable and interesting information can be obtained from the records in foreign countries. Mr. Kelker has done excellent service in thus preparing and preserving this account of his family; as a contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy, it is well-timed and valuable.

OUR LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Wilkes-Barre, on the evening of February 11, 1884, at which the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. E. L. Dana. *Vice Presidents*—Dr. C. F. Ingham, Rev. H. L. Jones, Capt. Calvin Parsons, and Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. *Recording Secretary*—Harrison Wright, Ph. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Sheldon Reynolds. *Treasurer*—A. F. Derr. *Librarian*—A. H. McClintock. *Assistant Librarian*—J. Mortimer Lewis. *Curators*—S. Reynolds, Curator of Archæology; Rev. H. E. Haydon, Curator of Numismatics; H. Wright, Curator of Mineralogy, Ph. D.; R. D. Lacoe, Curator of Palæontology; C. F. Ingham, M. D., Curator of Conchology. *Meteorologist*—Hon. E. L. Dana. *Historiographer*—Geo. B. Kulp. *Trustees*—Dr. Charles F. Ingham, Edward P. Darling, Ralph D. Lacoe, Sheldon Reynolds, and Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at Meadville, have chosen officers for the present year, as follows: *President*—Joshua Douglass. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. William Reynolds, Rev. J. V. Reynolds, D. D., A. C. Huidekoper, Hon. S. B. Dick, S. P. Bates, LL. D., George B. Sennett, Hon. H. L. Richmond, junior, and James E. McFarland. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. R. Craighead. *Recording Secretary*—A. C. Huidekoper.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at their meeting on January 29, 1884, elected the following officers: *President*—A. Royd Hamilton. *Vice Presidents*—Hamilton Alricks, Danniell Eppley, and Hon. John W. Simonton. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—George Wolf Buehler. *Librarian*—William H. Egle, M. D.

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The foregoing records are the result of fifteen years' conscientious and laborious research, and few can form any idea of the field they cover. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to pay expense of publication, the material will be given to the printer at an early day. Except otherwise ordered, the volume will be cloth-bound, gilt top, uncut edges, and the price \$5.00 per copy. Address,

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HISTORY OF WEST NEW JERSEY.

History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony. By Thomas Shrouds, of Salem County, New Jersey. 8vo., sheep, 553 pages. Bridge-ton, 1876. Price, \$2.50.

The Fenwick Colony derives its name from John Fenwick, who came to this country with a colony from England, about 1675, and settled in West New Jersey, now Salem and Cumberland Counties. He having purchased from Lord Berkley one-tenth interest of that part of the State.

The above volume, besides containing much valuable historical information in relation to West New Jersey, contains also the Genealogy of the following families: John Fenwick, Acton family, Abbott family, Brudway family, Brick family, Bassett family, Carll family, Chambless family, Cattell family, Coles family, Davis family, Dubois family, Elwell family, Guy family, Goodwin family, Hancock family, Obediah Holmes family, Hall family, Richard Johnson family, John Johnson family, Jennings family, Keasbey family, Lippincott family, Lawson family, Griscom, Maddock and Denn families, Mason family, Miller family, Morris family, Nicholson family, Ogden family, Oakford and Moss families, Plummer family, Preston family, Reeve family, Rolph family, Sinnickson family, Sheppard family, Scull family, Smith and Darkin families, Sayres family, Shourds family, Summerill family, Sharp family, John Smith (of Smithfield) family, Stretch family, Tyler family, Tindall family, Thompson family, Van Meter family, Christopher White family, Joseph White family, Ware family, Wade family, Waddington family, Whitacar family, Wyatt family, Whittan family, Woodnutt family, Woodruff family, Yorke family, Locke and Rocke families, Bowen family, Carll family, Clark and Hillman families, Elnathan Davis family, Dayis family, Laning family, More family, Shrouds family.

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NOTES AND QUERIES,

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Vol. H. - No. 2.

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1884

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II

JUNE, 1884.

No 2.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

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FORT ARMSTRONG AND THE MANOR OF KIT- TANNING.

BY REV. A. A. LAMBING, A. M.

[Read before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, May 8, 1884.]

The territory of Pennsylvania, which had been granted to William Penn by Royal Charter dated March 4, 1681, was taken from his descendants by an act of the Assembly of November 27, 1779, annulling the charter. As a compensation for the rights and possessions of which they were deprived by this act, they were to receive one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, and were, besides, permitted to retain their "Manors" in the different parts of the State as private property. They also received from the British Government four thousand pounds as a compensation for their losses in the war of the Revolution. These manors were extensive tracts of land which had been surveyed at different times previously, and generally consisted of several thousand acres in what was regarded as the most desirable parts of the Province. There were in all forty-four manors, aggregating 421,015 acres. Of these, the "Manor of Kittanning" lay on the eastern bank of the Allegheny river, commencing at a point just two miles south of the present town of Kittanning, and in the middle of the present village of Manorville, extending down the river a distance of three miles and a fraction, and eastward into the country to a distance sufficient to embrace a little more than

4,887 acres. It was surveyed by Joshua Elder, Deputy Surveyor-General, March 28, 1769, in virtue of a warrant of the 23d of the previous February. It has sometimes been called "Appleby Manor" by local historians, but upon what authority I have not been able to learn; nor does the name appear to have been used either for the manor or the fort which stood upon it before the year 1805 or a little later. But the name as applied to both is erroneous, as we shall see in the sequel. The name "Kittanning" only appears in the State archives at Harrisburg.

Having been born in the manor and near the site of the fort, and being familiar from infancy with relics of it and with persons who had seen its ruins, and my father having spent the greater part of the last fifty-four years at the same place, a brief account of the fort, while reviving early recollections in myself, may also be interesting to the members of this Society.

The Indians who had been committing depredations on the frontier settlers from the beginning, regardless, as a rule, of treaties, lost nothing of their native ferocity as time went on; but, on the contrary, they grew all the more aggressive as they saw the whites encroach more and more on the ancient domain of their hunting ground. The condition of the pioneers, which was perilous enough at any time, was rendered more so during the Revolution, because, on the one hand, as the Earl of Chat-ham charged it, the English Government "had dared to associate to its arms the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage; to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitants of the woods; to delegate to the merciless Indian the defence of disputed rights; to attribute the sacred sanction of God and nature to the cannibal savage, torturing, murdering, devouring, drinking the blood of his mangled victims;" and, on the other hand, the Assembly and the inhabitants of the eastern and more thickly populated parts of the country were so deeply engaged in combating a foreign foe as not to be able either to appreciate the situation of their frontier brethren, or to afford them any substantial assistance.

The famous "Kittanning path" being one of the best known and most frequently used of Indian trails passing through their

territory, the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, which then embraced the whole western part of the State, had only too good reason to fear that the savages of the West would follow it in their incursions into the outlying settlements. Hence it was that as early as June 5, 1776, a memorial was presented to the Assembly of Pennsylvania from the people of Westmoreland county setting forth that they feared an attack from Detroit and the Indian country, and that Van Swearingen, Esq., had raised a company of effective men at a considerable expense, which the memorialists had continued and stationed at Kittanning, and which they prayed might be continued. Congress resolved, July 15, that the battalion which was to garrison the posts to be established at Presqu' Isle, Le Bœuf, and Kittanning be raised in the counties of Westmoreland and Bedford. Some time afterwards, the battalion commanded by Col. Æneas Mackay was stationed at Kittanning, where it remained till December 15 of the same year, when the commanding officer was ordered to collect his scattered forces at a suitable place of rendezvous to go elsewhere. No troops were stationed at Kittanning from that time until 1779: although the country was in a measure protected by ranging companies under the pay of the State. In an action which took place near Kittanning about the close of the year 1777, five Indian scalps were taken.

As to the time when the fort was built there, we have the following evidence: General Washington writing to Col. Brodhead under date of March 22, 1779, says: "I have directed Col. Rawlings' corps, consisting of three companies, to march from Fort Frederick, in Maryland, . . . to Fort Pitt, as soon as he is relieved by a guard of militia. Upon his arrival you are to detach him with his own corps and as many as will make up one hundred, should his company be short of that number, to take post at Kittanning, and immediately throw up a stockade fort for the security of the convoys. When this is accomplished, a small garrison is to be left there, and the remainder are to proceed to Venango," &c. But the fort was not built at that time, whatever may have been the reason, for Col. Brodhead wrote, June 3, to Archibald Lochry, Lieutenant of Westmoreland county: "I purpose building a small fort at Kit-

tanning as soon as possible, and that will be more effectual security to the inhabitants than all the little posts now occupied by the garrisons." On the 23d he again wrote: "Lieut. Col. Bayard is at Kittanning, and will cover the frontier effectually." And on the 31st of July he wrote to General Washington: "A complete stockade fort is erected at the Kittanning, and now called Fort Armstrong." The fact then is that the fort was begun in the latter part of June and finished before the end of July, and the work was done, or at least finished, by Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard, whose name is familiar to all who are acquainted with the early history of the city of Pittsburgh. Suffice it to say of him, in passing, that when the Proprietaries, John Penn and John Penn, Jr., determined to sell the land embraced in the Manor of Pittsburgh, Stephen Bayard and Isaac Craig purchased, in January, 1784, all the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river, supposed to contain about three acres. (*Craig's History of Pittsburgh*, p. 181.) This is what is now known as "the Schenly property," at the Point, and upon it the greater part of my congregation live. In January, 1784,—or, according to another authority, 1787,—Col. Bayard laid out a village upon land that he had purchased on the east bank of the Monongahela river twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, which he named Elizabeth in honor of his wife, and which is the oldest town in Allegheny county. He brought a company of ship builders from Philadelphia, and began the building of vessels about the year 1800. (*Day's Hist. Coll. of Penn'a*, p. 91; *History of Allegheny county*, p. 162.) He also appears to have owned considerable property on the bank of the Allegheny river about a mile from the Point, on which a town was built known as Bayardstown, and also as "The Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh," but which has long since been incorporated into the city. But to return. It will be seen that the site of Fort Armstrong was occupied either continuously or at intervals for a considerable time before the construction of the fort.

As to the character of the fort, it is everywhere called "a stockade fort." I have not been able to learn anything definite regarding its size; but it must have been small, as a large forti-

fication was not required either to accommodate the garrison usually quartered there, or to defend the place against the Indians. The short time, too, during which it was occupied, and the fact that it was never threatened with nor called upon to sustain a siege would lead to the conclusion that it was not of great strength when built, and was not afterwards strengthened.

The naming of the fort was the most interesting feature in its history—at least when viewed from this distant day. The author of the *Annals of the West* says (p. 716): "A fort was built on the site of the old village of Kittanning, known by the name of Appleby's fort, by the government, in 1776." This statement is incorrect in every particular. The fort did not occupy the site of the Indian village of Kittanning, as we shall see presently; nor was it called Appleby's fort, as I shall now prove; nor was it built, as I have shown, in 1776, but in 1779. As to the name of the fort we have all the evidence that could be desired. It would seem that Col. Bayard, who built it, wished to name it after himself or Col. Brodhead, but most probably the former; for, although his letters are not extant, Brodhead's replies, which we have, plainly indicate so much. The correspondence was evidently animated, and appears to have been not altogether devoid of a sarcastic feature. In a letter of Brodhead to Bayard, dated July 1, he says: "I think it is a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to call that fort after him; therefore, it is my pleasure from this time forward it be called Fort Armstrong, and I doubt not we shall soon be in the neighborhood of a place where greater regard is paid to saints than at Kittanning, where your sainthood may not be forgotten." And in another letter of the 9th of the same month he writes: "I have said that I thought it a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to name the fort now erecting at Kittanning after him; and I should be very sorry to have the first fort erected by my direction in the department named after me. Besides, I should consider it will be more proper to have our names at a greater distance from our metropolis. I never denied the sainthood of Stephen or John, but some regard to priority must be necessary even among saints." The name

then beyond all question was Fort Armstrong, no other being mentioned in authentic history.

But where precisely was Fort Armstrong situated? It is always spoken of as "at Kittanning," and even as occupying the site of the Indian village of that name. But the name was used, as we shall see, not because the fort stood precisely upon that spot, but because it being an historic name, and the best known near the place, the fort was naturally enough said to be there, the better to point out its location to persons living at a distance and unacquainted with the geography of the country. The fort stood, indeed, within the manor of Kittanning, but not on the site of the town, for the town was two miles, as I have said, above the northern limit of the manor of the same name. The fort was situated exactly two miles below the southern extremity of the present town of Kittanning, on property now owned by Peter F. McClarren, and within half a mile of the place where I was born. I distinctly remember seeing the well of the fort filled with stumps some thirty or more years ago; and my father, who came to that part of the country in 1830, when nearly the whole bottom was covered with a thick growth of laurel, remembers seeing where the ground was burnt from fires being kindled upon it, and other indications of the location of the fort. I have also heard some of the older inhabitants, whose memories went as far back as 1795, speak of the ruins of the fort as they appeared in their early days. In short, there is, and can be, no question as to its being situated at the place I have designated. Of the relics found in the river bottom there I shall speak further on.

From what we are able to learn, especially from the letters of the commander of Fort Pitt, to which Fort Armstrong was subject, the following were the commanders of the place before, during, and after the construction of the fortification. Before the building of the fort, the first officer stationed at Kittanning, by which, I suppose, the site of the future fort is meant, was Van Swearingen, who, with some militia raised in Westmoreland county, arrived most probably some time before June 5, 1776. Soon after, July 20 of the same year, he was succeeded by Col. Æneas Mackay, who, with his battalion, was

posted there, and remained till December 15, when he was ordered elsewhere. Mr. Philip Mechling, now past ninety years of age and residing at Kittanning, heard his father, Michael Mechling, relate, that when young he and others hauled provisions from about Hannahstown and Greensburg to the soldiers then stationed in the manor, but whether to those under Col. Mackay's command, or to others stationed here afterwards, he cannot say. Col. Rawlings was, as we have seen, ordered to build the fort and leave in it a small garrison while he proceeded elsewhere; but it has been shown that he did not build the fort at all, or, at least, only begun it. Whether he left a part of his command there without a fortification or not it would be difficult to determine at this distant day; but if so, the name of the commanding officer has not been transmitted to us. Col. Bayard, who completed the fort in July, 1779, was relieved of the command about the 1st of August. It would appear that the fort was not occupied for some time after this date, for on October 2, Brodhead wrote to Capt. Campbell: "Capt. Irwin will be ordered to Kittanning." But it would appear that Capt. Irwin would not or did not obey the order, for a sharp correspondence took place between him and Brodhead. In one of his letters, dated October 13, the latter writes: "You had my positive orders to wait upon me for instructions to govern you at Fort Armstrong, which orders you have been hardy enough to disobey and are to answer for." During this dispute Francis McIlvaine was sent to occupy the fort. Capt. Irwin appears to have left the service about this time, or to have been deprived of his command, for Brodhead in a letter to Lieut. Glass, or the commanding officer of Capt. Irwin's company, of October 18, says: "You are to march the company under your command to Fort Armstrong, and there relieve the present garrison under Mr. McIlvaine." Later, there was talk of court-martialing Irwin, but it would seem not to have been done. But the officers of the fort were soon to experience another change, for under date of October 27, Brodhead wrote to Lieut. John Jameson: "I have received your favor of the 24th inst. I am glad to hear you are at length got to Fort Armstrong." He was to be the last

commander of the post, for on the 27th of November, Joseph L. Finley wrote to him: "I am directed by Col. Brodhead to require you to evacuate Fort Armstrong, and to repair to this post (Fort Pitt) with all convenient dispatch, taking care to bring off all the stores in your possession and pertaining to the garrison of whatsoever kinds."

We are able to form no definite idea of the number of soldiers that garrisoned Fort Armstrong during the vicissitudes of its brief existence, as but one statement is found of the force quartered there. Here and there in the correspondence relating to the post an intimation is made that the garrison, as we would naturally suppose, was small, ill-provided, and not remarkable for strict discipline. I am inclined to believe that it never exceeded one hundred in number, and seldom, if ever, reached it. Col. Brodhead writing to Capt. Finley says: "You will order two sergeants and twenty-four rank and file of ye worst kind to remain at ye post, and with all the rest march to this place" (Pittsburgh.) And to Lieut. Jameson he writes: "Your captain returned me forty-five men." You may, if you like, take a further remark of his to the same officer as an evidence that the number was not large at that time. He says: "I have ordered for your garrison two kegs of whiskey and fifteen pairs of shoes." The soldiers who garrisoned the fort, it is needless to state, were not regulars but militia, as appears from the whole correspondence relating to the post.

But what ultimately became of the fort? After the withdrawal of the garrison November 27, 1779, it was never after regularly occupied. Col. Lochry complained of Col. Brodhead's removal of the troops from Fort Armstrong and other frontier posts, and in consequence there was for a time a spirited correspondence between them, which resulted in nothing, however, so far as relates to Fort Armstrong other than in keeping it without a garrison. The frontier was, however, protected by scouting parties. On the 3d of April, 1780, Brodhead wrote to Col. Lochry requiring him to order out from the militia of Westmoreland county sixty able-bodied men of the rank and file and a proportionate number of commissioned

and non-commissioned officers, one third of whom were to be detached to Fort Armstrong. But although on this and on other occasions Brodhead wrote to the militia commanders and to General Washington regarding the occupation of the fort, it was never again, as we have said, taken possession of permanently. Detachments of rangers and scouts may have been stationed there temporarily at various times after the close of the war of the Revolution, while the Indians were troublesome; but the fort would appear to have been permitted to fall into decay almost as soon as it was built. Such, in brief, appears to have been the history of Fort Armstrong.

About one third of a mile below the spot occupied by the fort a block-house known as "Claypoole's block-house" was built by James Claypoole on the bank of the river. It was erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, between the years 1788 and 1796. It was one of the places of refuge for the settlers and their families from the attacks of the Indians. Many are the adventures with the savages which I have heard related regarding this block-house; but, as it might be expected with accounts depending upon tradition, they do not agree in all cases. I shall relate but one: A man by the name of McFarland had a little store near the block-house about the year 1790, and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians, who were accustomed to come to the opposite side of the river and call for him to come over and exchange his merchandise for their produce of the chase. On one occasion they seem to have been smarting under some grievance inflicted by the pale-faces, and they determined, with that lack of discrimination peculiar to the savage races, to take revenge on the first white man they met. No sooner had McFarland reached the opposite side of the river than he perceived by his knowledge of the Indian character that something was wrong and that he was destined to be the object of their vengeance. He was made prisoner by the savages, but he succeeded in calling to his wife to acquaint her with his situation and to tell her to make the best of it till he should return, if he should have the good fortune to return at all. He appears to have been taken to Detroit; but whether he ever succeeded in escaping and re-

turning to his family or not, I have not been able to ascertain.

My father and the other younger members of the family distinctly remember the old block-house—a building about fifteen feet square and two stories high, the upper extending a little over the lower to permit the occupants to fire downward upon any one who dared come close to the walls. It was a spot to which young people were accustomed to go in search of such relics as musket balls, flints, &c., which were much prized by the juvenile minds of half a century ago, and the more so as they had persons by them who could give a vivid—sometimes alas, too vivid—a description of what these things meant. The old building was torn down, or fell from age, in 1835; and the shrubs which grew upon the spot, and which I have frequently seen, marked the place for thirty years later. But these have long since yielded, like many other such marks of the past, to the encroachments of civilization.

Earthworks were also found at an early day at a point about a mile down the river from the site of Fort Armstrong, which some persons maintain were fortifications, and which were erected, as may be determined from the age of the trees found growing upon them by the first settlers, not later than the beginning of the last century. They are thus described by one of the pioneers, and his statements are corroborated by other settlers: "A trench or fosse extended along the bottom about seventy rods easterly from the river, and thence at an obtuse angle southeasterly twenty or thirty rods, which he estimated from the quantity of the earth thrown up must have been four or five feet deep, and as many or more wide. The parapet around the fort, which was a considerable distance below the trench, must have been several feet high when it was constructed. Its shape, as he remembered it, was somewhat like, though more circular, than a horeshoe, and enclosed about two acres." It was in the vicinity of these works that nearly all the relics of which I have yet to speak, were found. Now, the question arises, when was that ancient fortification and its outworks built, and by whom? The answer cannot be found in the records of history. If they had been constructed either by

the French or the English, before or during the period when this valley was disputed territory, there would be some mention of them in the records of the one or the other, or of both claimants. Are they a part of the pre-historic works of the mound-builders? Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., who has devoted much time and attention to these ancient people and their works, is inclined to think the Allegheny and Ohio valleys were among the prominent places of their settlement. Schoolcraft would appear to be of the same opinion. For my own part, I have not given the subject sufficient attention to form an opinion; but I regard that of Dr. Eaton as very probable.

Relics, I have said, have been found at different times in the river bottom in the vicinity of the last works described, but not, so far as I know, at Fort Armstrong. These relics appear, however, to be of French or Indian rather than of English workmanship. Among others I may mention two German-silver crosses about four or five inches in length, found about the year 1834; a great quantity of large beads, evidently Indian ornaments, were found some time later, but at what date I have not been able to learn; a silver band about an inch in width and eleven inches long, bearing an inscription which the finder does not remember, was also found some forty or fifty years ago. About the year 1832 my father found at two different times, and about a half mile above Fort Armstrong, six steel arrows some fifteen inches in length and of elegant proportions; also a small hatchet and a little hoe, which latter was used either for cultivating the ground, or more probably as an adz for dressing the inside of a canoe; and with these were some other articles which have escaped my memory. Part of these things appeared in the edge of the river bank after a flood, and part were found at the foot of a large oak tree a short distance back from the river. All are now lost except two of the arrows, one of which is in the possession of my brother, James M. Lambing, of Corry, Pa., and the other I presented to the museum of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, about a year ago.

DETURK FAMILY.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

It is seldom that a progenitor of a family settles in a locality as the pioneer in its settlement, takes up considerable land, improves it by persistent cultivation, rears a family, and transmits his name and property in a direct, increasing, and enriching line to the fifth generation. A strong instance of such a progenitorship and such a transmission is the family of Deturk, in the county of Berks.

A fact worthy of special mention in connection with this family is its almost entire adherence to agriculture as the chosen pursuit of life, from the beginning till now. The name does not appear in the political history of the county. It seldom appears in any pursuit, occupation, or field of operation besides farming. Inconspicuous, however, as it is in the great army of wage and salary workers in the multitudinous affairs of our grand social organization, so is it conspicuous in the ownership of land, in the production of things that through labor bring abiding wealth, and in the development of numerous members of our community, who have been and are distinguished as well for their general health and longevity as for their integrity and respectability. And in it we do not find a selfish ambition to rule, to manipulate political affairs for personal distinction or benefit under the public delusion of general welfare, but we find in every branch of the family the noble ambition to live and to thrive in the excellence of domestic life.

Many families dwell with pride upon their heroes in war and their representatives in peace. But it would seem to be too frequently the case that the more they display of heroes and representatives the less they display of themselves as a whole; and what is so generally estimated as greatness and distinction in the former respect, is, in reality, but the exhibi-

tion of physical weakness in the latter. In this family, however, the order—so gratifying to social vanity—is reversed. Though the name be not written in war or in politics to give it worldly prominence, and have no high-sounding titles nor lifeless granite shafts to bear witness of its greatness, it fills so large and continuous a space in our local history that it cannot be overlooked nor forgotten. It has had living witnesses which were brought down in the midst of the “Oley Hills” with their number ever increasing in a geometrical progression from generation to generation for one hundred and fifty years, and now these witnesses are so numerous that, in the ordinary course of nature, it cannot for many years to come, if ever, run into extinction and oblivion. And, furthermore, the whole family distinguishes itself by constant obedience to law, by uprightness in deportment, and by thrift in labor. These characteristics have been developed to a wonderful degree in its great relationship. Their beneficial influence in our community cannot be estimated. In looking over the family as a whole, it would appear like a great and wide mountain, composed of many parts, which are distinguished for their equality in respect to personal worth and development, rather than like a high and circumscribed hill whose parts are distinguished for inequality. It is a great conspicuous body out of many parts rather than a conspicuous part out of many bodies. And in this particular it is one of the most prominent, as it is also representative, of the many families in the great and populous county of Berks.

The progenitor of this family was Isaac Deturk, or le Turck, as it is first written in legal documents. He emigrated to this country about 1709, and, tradition says, from Alsace, having landed with his sister Esther, at New York, and settled at Esopus. In the spring of 1709 he was among the number who settled on lands on Quassick creek, in Dutchess county, New York, having then been twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and a husbandman by occupation.

On June 11, 1712, the commissioners of land of the Province of Pennsylvania issued a warrant to him for 300 acres of land, to be laid out at a place called “Oley.” This, by the way, is the earliest record of this prominent locality in our county. In

this he is described as "late of Frankendal, in Germany." Two men accompanied him and took up adjoining land in the same locality. They were named John Frederickfull and John le Dee.

This tract was "to be holden as of our Manor, or reputed Manor of Springetsbury, in the county of Philadelphia, in free and common soccage, yielding and paying every year, on the 1st of March, one English silver shilling for every hundred acres." The patent was issued to him on the 28th of July, 1712, for the consideration of £30. The land is situated on the Little Manatawny, a branch of Manatawny creek, a short distance south of the present village of Friedensburg.

The time of his birth is not known—probably about 1686. He was married to Maria Gerber (possibly in New York) and had three children—a son John and two daughters: Catharine (married to Abraham Levan) and Esther (married to Abraham Bertolet.) He left a last will, dated January 22, 1717, wherein he devised the 300-acre tract to his son John, with direction to pay his two sisters their proportionable parts according to an appraisement to be made. This appraisement was made October 18, 1727, by Philip Kiehlwein, Arnold Hufnail, and Samuel Guldin (residents in the vicinity), who directed John to pay his sisters each twenty pounds. Possibly the father died shortly before the appraisement was made. A quit-claim deed to John by his sisters and their husbands was not executed till December 30, 1761.

The quit-rent was not paid annually as it fell due. Isaac *Le Turk* paid *twenty-one shillings* for seven years, in 1719.

John was probably the youngest of the children. He was born in Oley about 1715, the exact time being unknown.

He was married to Deborah High on May 13, 1740, "in ye presence of George Boone, one of the Justices of the Peace for ye city and county of Philadelphia." The following persons were present at the marriage, and they, in their own handwriting, subscribed the certificate: Henry Leinbach, John Hoch, Samuel Hoch, Abraham Bartolet, Esther Bartolet, Abraham Levan, Catharine Levan, Elizabeth Yoder, Mary High, Samuel Hoch.

Their children were :

- i. *Isaac*, b. 25 August, 1741.
- ii. *Daniel*, b. 18 September, 1742.
- iii. *Susanna*, b. 27 March, 1745.
- iv. *John*, b. 20 January, 1747.
- v. *Maria*, b. 16 July, 1748.
- vi. *Samuel*, b. 25 May, 1750.
- vii. *Abraham*, b. 3 March, 1752.
- viii. *Daughter*, b. 18th November, 1753.
- ix. *Esther*, b. 9 February, 1755.
- x. *Philip*, b. 30 April, 1757.
- xi. *Jacob*, b. 24 November, 1759.
- xii. *Deborah*, b. 15 June, 1761.

Of these, the first, eighth, ninth, and eleventh died young. All these children were born on the homestead. During his lifetime he increased the area of the property. Upon his death in 1781, it contained three hundred and seventy-four acres. In his last will he names his eight surviving children, and divides the plantation into two equal parts, devising one part to his son Abraham at a valuation of £900, (in gold or silver money, the Spanish dollars to weigh seventeen pennyweights and six grains,) and the other part to his son Philip at a valuation of £1100. The inventory of his personal property amounted to £811, 11s., 11d. He left an estate valued at nearly £3000.

Daniel, the second son named, was married to Catharine Levan, and had one child, a daughter. She was married to Jacob Breil, and had four children—three sons, Peter, Abraham, and Daniel, and a daughter.

John, the third son named, was married to ——— Bartolet, and had children as follows:

i. *John*, m. ——— Bower, and had :

1. Abraham.
2. Daniel.
3. Elizabeth.

ii. *Abraham*.

iii. *Daniel*, d. unm.

iv. *Elizabeth*, m. George Guldin.

Samuel, the fourth son named, married Catharine Kerst, and their children were:

i. *George*, m. Catharine Schmeck, and they had:

1. Samuel, m. Sarah Reiff.
2. George.
3. Catharine, m. Jacob Hoch.
4. Mary.

ii. *John*, m. Sarah Snyder, and had:

1. Daniel.
2. Samuel.
3. John.
4. Harriet, m. — Krebbs, Clarion co., Pa.

iii. *Samuel*, d. unm.

iv. *Jacob*, m. Esther Goodhart (d. of John Frederick Goodhart, of Exeter,) and they had:

1. Frederick, m. 1st. Sarah Marquart, and
2d. Rebecca Livingood (widow).
2. Catharine, m. Solomon Moser.
3. Mary Ann, m. 1st. Jacob Geiger, and 2d. Isaac
Brumbach.
4. Benjamin, m. 1st. Susan Hoch; 2d. Rachel Pyle.
5. Jacob, m. 1st. Susanna B. Miller; 2d. Emily
Shivers.
6. Joshua (went to California).
7. Samuel, m. 1st. Cath. Greenawald; 2d. Oranda
Levan.
8. William, m. Mercilla Schafer.
9. Hettie, m. Henry Hall.

v. *Deborah*, m. David Brumbach, and they had:

1. Isaac; m. 1st. Rachel Hoch; 2d. Mary Ann Geiger.
2. James; m. — Herbein.
3. Alfred.
4. Percival; m. — Schaeffer.
5. Hiram.
6. Eliza; m. Abraham Herbein.

Abraham, the fifth son named, was married to Anna Weiser, and had four children, viz:

i. *Abraham*, m. Esther Levan, and had eight children, viz:

i. Anna, died young.

ii. Catharine, m. first Abr. Bertolet, and they had:

1. Horace.
2. Anna.
3. Catharine.

She m., secondly, John Guldin, and they had :

4. Daniel.
5. Abraham.
6. John.

iii. Josiah, m. Maria Dick, and they had :

1. Jonas, m. Kate High, dau. of Ezra.
2. Anna, m. Albert F. Kramer.
3. Frank, m. Mary Griesemer.
4. Isabella, m. E. O. Immel.
5. Emma, m. James Bechtel.
6. Isaac, m. Olivia Snyder.
7. Alvin, m. M. Octavia Eagle.

iv. Mary, died young.

v. Daniel, m. Deborah Knabb, and had eight children :

1. Esther, m. David S. Baer.
2. Sarah, m. Lewis P. Deturk.
3. Boy, died in infancy.
4. Abraham, m. 1st. Kate Bertolet ; 2d. Alice Herbein.
5. Daniel, died in infancy.
6. Deborah, m. Daniel Rothermel.
7. Horace (died 1881.)
8. Ezra, m. — Merkel.

vi. Esther, m. Nicholas Dick, and they had :

1. Marcus, m. Amelia Lewis.
2. Susan, m. Albert Wentzel.
3. William.
4. Henry, m. Mary Kissinger.
5. Anna.
6. Lizzie.
7. Eli.
8. Albert.

vii. Hannah, died young.

viii. Susanna.

ii. Isaac, m. Mary Weiser, and had :

Elijah, m. — Levan, and had six children :

1. Isaac.
2. James.
3. Keziah.

4. Sarah.
5. Mary.
6. Susanna.

iii. *Catharine*, m. Peter Deysher, and had *Moses*.

iv. *Hannah*, m. Joshua Hoch, and had no children.

Philip, the youngest surviving son named, was married twice:

First, to Esther Schenkel, (d. of Martin,) and had a son—

i. *Philip*, m. Maria Yoder, and had five children, viz:

1. Anna.
2. Daniel, m. 1st — Levan; 2d Willi Levan.
3. Esther.
4. Martin, m. Rachel Levan.
5. Lydia.

And *secondly*, to Maria Hoch, (d. of Daniel,) and had eight children, viz:

- ii. *John*, b. 27 April, 1787; m. Susan Knabb.
- iii. *Isaac*, b. 9 Oct., 1788; m. Lydia Wagner.
- iv. *Susanna*, b. 15 July, 1790; died unmarried.
- v. *Daniel*, b. 22 Feb., 1792; died unmarried.
- vi. *Jacob*, b. 13 Jan., 1794; m. Margaret Babb.
- vii. *Hannah*, b. 31 March, 1796; m. Samuel Hill.
- viii. *Samuel*, b. 20 May, 1798; died unmarried.
- ix. *Esther*, b. 15 Oct., 1800; died unmarried.

Susanna, the oldest daughter, was married to — Schaeffer.

Maria, the second daughter, was married to David Weiser.

And Deborah, the youngest daughter, was married to Peter Knabb, and had four children, viz:

- i. *John*, m. Hannah Schaeffer.
- ii. *Samuel*, m. Mary Van Reed.
- iii. *Daniel*, m. 1st Hannah Deeter; 2d Sarah Hill.
- iv. *Susanna*, died unmarried.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

FORT AUGUSTA.

At the invitation of Mr. Scull and Mr. Barker I went, after dinner, over the river to Captain Hunter's.* I was formally introduced by those gentlemen to him. He talks but little, yet with great authority. I felt little in his presence from a consciousness of inferiority. We drank with him one bowl of toddy and passed on to

SUNBURY.

The town lies near a half mile below the fort, on the north side of the main branch. It may contain an hundred houses. All the buildings are of logs but Mr. Maclay's,† which is of stone and large and elegant. The ground is low and level, and on the back part moorish. Northumberland at the point has a good appearance from this town. The inhabitants were mustering arms—blood and death, how these go in a file! As we were returning in our slim canoes, I could not help thinking with myself how the savage tribes, while they were in possession of these enchanting wilds, have floated over this very spot. My heart feels for the wandering natives. I make no doubt but multitudes of them, when they were forced away, left these long-possessed and delightsome banks with swimming eyes. Evening, between 9 and 10, came into Mr. McCartney's, Dr. Allison, Dr. Kearsley,‡ Mr. Barker, and Mr.

*Captain Samuel Hunter, County Lieutenant of Northumberland county during the Revolution, and member of the Council of Censors, 1783, died on the site of Fort Augusta, which he owned, April 10, 1784, aged 52. He was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and was commissioned captain November 10, 1763, serving in the Bouquet campaign of 1764. Mrs. Grier (widow of Hon. Robert C. Grier, S. C., U. S.,) is a descendant of Captain Hunter.

†Hon. William Maclay's house is still standing, owned by Senator Wolverton.

‡Dr. Jonathan Kearsley emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to Shippenburg; was afterwards Deputy Surveyor of Cumberland and Franklin. Died April 8, 1796.

Freeman. "I am the very man, and no other," said Dr. Allison,* "who was appointed to carry on the building of our meeting-house here, and I am for having it done with brick. Let us at once make a convenient place for worship, and an ornament to the town."

THE SOLEMN CONTINENTAL FAST.

Thursday, July 20. I rose by six; the town quiet; all seems dull and mournful; stores shut and all business laid aside. By ten many were in town from the country. Half after eleven we began. I preached in Mr. Chatham's house, in the North-way street. It is a new house, just covered, without partitions. It was thronged. Many were in the chamber; many in the cellar; many were without the house. There were two Jews present—Mrs. Levy† and her nephew. I spoke in great fear and dread. I was never before so nice an audience; I never spoke on so solemn a day. In spite of all my fortitude and practice, when I began my lips quivered; my flesh shrank; my hair rose up; my knees trembled. I was wholly confused until I had almost closed my sermon. Perhaps this feeling was caused by entirely fasting, as I had taken nothing. I was to-day, by Mr. Barker, introduced to Mr. Chambers,‡ a young gentleman of Sunbury—a lawyer. He appears to be serious, civil, and sociable. I was also introduced to Mr. James Hunter, of Philadelphia. In the after-

* Dr. Francis Allison, Surgeon of Col. Cooke's 12th Pa. Appointed October 14, 1776.

† Wife of Aaron Levy, a great land speculator, who laid out the town of Aaronsburg, Centre county.

‡ Stephen Chambers, Esq., who went out in Col. Cooke's 12th Pa. regiment as 1st Lieutenant, and was promoted Captain. He was one of the Council of Censors, 1783, delegate to the Federal Convention, December 12, 1787, and was wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger, Monday, May 11, 1789, and died on Saturday, 16, at Lancaster. The records show that Stephen Chambers was the first Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 22, A. Y. M., at Northumberland, December 27, 1779. On that day he produced and presented to the Lodge, at his own proper cost and charges, the warrant for the Lodge, and was then reëlected Master. His sister was the wife of Judge John Joseph Henry.

noon service felt much better, but was under the necessity of reading both sermons. Several in the neighborhood gave me warm invitations to call and see them, but I must now away up this long river, sixty miles higher, among quarrelsome Yankees, insidious Indians, and, at best, lonely wilds. Mrs. Boyd, an aged, motherly, religious, chatty neighbor, Mr. Barker's landlady, drank coffee with us; Miss Nellie Carothers, also, and several strangers. Evening, two villains—runaways and thieves—were bro't into town and committed to prison. One of them took my coat the other day. Justice, do thy office!

Friday, July 21. The weather these two days is extraordinary, so that I have slept under a sheet, blankets, coarse rug, and in my own clothes, and I am to-day wishing for a thicker coat than this sieve-like crape. I dined with Dr. Allison and Mr. Barker, at Mr. Scull's. Oh! we have had a most agreeable afternoon. It has been an entertainment worthy of royalty. If this pompous declaration is thought strange and a secret, too, I will explain its meaning. I have been in the company of gentlemen where there is no reserve. Books and literary improvement were the subjects. Every sentence was a sentiment. Mr. Chambers and Sheriff Cooke joined us. The gloomy, heavy thoughts of war were awhile suspended.

Saturday, July 22. I slept but little last night; a sick Irish girl in the next room, by her continual moaning, kept me awake. Indeed, the poor Irish maid was extremely ill. I am to take my leave of acquaintances and soon leave this town. It is probable I shall never see it again. I wish, however, it may thrive and prosper in all its interests. I left the town and took a long, narrow bridle road to Mr. James Morrow's (Murray's) at Chillisquaque. He lives on the creek, five miles from the mouth. I was more bewildered in finding this road—which, for more than six miles, at least, was nothing more than a dull, brush-covered hog-road, with a log across it almost every rod—than I have been before. I received of Mr. Gibson for my Fast-day supply, 7s. 6d. He lives in a small log hamlet; is, himself, a man of business. He was in the last war, and is very garrulous, and, indeed, intelligent, on military subjects.

On the bank of this creek I walked among the white walnuts, ash, buttonwood, birch, hazels, &c., rambling along. At last I stopped, stripped off my stockings, and waded up and down. One thing here I don't like. In almost all these rural cots I am under the necessity of sleeping in the same room with all the family. It seems indelicate, at least, for men to strip surrounded by different ages and sexes, and rise in the morning, in the blaze of day, with the eyes of at least one blushing Irish female searching out subjects for remark.

CHILLISQUAQUE.

Sunday, July 23. We have a still, dark, rainy morning. The people met at Mr. Morrow's [Murray.] His little house was filled. Many came from a funeral, in all probably sixty. Three days ago when one of the neighbors was carting in his rye, his young and only child, not yet four years old, drew into its mouth one of the beards. It stopped in his throat, fixed, and soon inflamed, and yesterday, in spite of all help, about noon he died.

Monday, July 24. One of the elders gave me for yesterday's supply 15s. 3d. Yesterday and this morning we breakfasted on tea. It is boiled in a common dinner pot of ten or fifteen gallons, and poured out in tin cups. We have with it boiled potatoes and huckleberry pie, all in love, peace, and great welcome. My horse, however, now feeds upon the fat of the earth. He is in a large field of fine grass, generally timothy, high as his head. He has not fared so well since we left Mr. Gray's on the Juniata. Mrs. Morrow wears three golden rings, two on her second finger of the left hand and one on the middle finger of the right. They are all plain. Her daughter Jenny, or as they will call her Jensy, wears only two. Jensy is a name most common here. Mr. Fruit, Mr. Allen of Buffalo, Mr. Hayes of Warrior Run, and the women here all have daughters whom they call Jensy. Salt here is a great price, the best selling at 10s., and 10s. 6d., and the lowest 8s. Half after nine I left Mr. Morrow's and rode to Mr. McCandlish's* on the river.

* George McCandlish kept a tavern on the site of the town of Milton.

Here I fed my horse with a sheaf of wheat. Thence to Freland's mill, thence over Muncy's hills and Muncy's beautiful creek to Mr. Crownover's* on the bank of the river. This gentleman came from Stonybrook, near Princeton in Jersey, and is intimately acquainted with many there. He has here a large and most excellent farm, is yet busy with his harvest, seems to be a moderate, pleasant person, and which I shall always after this voyage admire, he has a clever, neat woman for his wife. Opposite to this farm is a very high hill on the opposite side of the river under which the river runs without any level country.

Tuesday, July 25. I slept soundly and fine without being disturbed by either a bug or a flea. And the house is as poor and as much surrounded with woods and brush as other houses, where, through entire carelessness, I am surrounded by numberless numbers of these insects. A very foggy morning, I drenched myself with a most stinging bitter, and left Mr. Crownover's by eight, expenses 3s. 8d. I rode up the river, course west and to the southward of west, over several fine creeks and rich lands to Lacomine [Lycoming] creek, all the way a good wagon-beaten road. Here the Pennsylvania "New Purchase" ends and the "Indian land"† begins. On I rode, however, on a worn path, over the enemy's country, with much reverence, and am now at one Ferguson's,‡ on the very bank of the river, and am now scribbling this while my horse, who is now my only agreeable companion, eats a sheaf of wheat.

* On Loyal Sock creek, site of present town of Montoursville, (Mr. Meginness, the historian of the West Branch valley, states that Mr. Crownover, or Covenhoven ordinarily written, father of Robert Covenhoven, lived at Loyal Sock creek.)

† The Indian deed of November 5, 1763, made a creek called Tia-daghton the north-western limit of that purchase. The proprietaries, uncertain whether that meant Lycoming or Pine creek, would permit no land to be surveyed west of Lycoming creek. Thereupon, a set of hardy adventurers settled themselves on this doubtful territory, and with a tribunal and code of their own adoption, "regulated" that doubtful portion of the purchase until the 1st of May, 1785, when the land-office was opened for application within the purchase of October 23, 1784. (See Smith's laws, vol. ii, page 195.)

‡ Thomas Ferguson, one of the original "fair-play men."

Since I left Muncy there is on the other side of the river, and to the very edge, a high ridge of hills, which makes that side uninhabitable. I rode on to Pine creek, on both sides of which is a large, long clearing, said to be anciently Indian towns, clear, level, and unbroken, without even a stump or hillock, only high, thick grass. On this common I saw many cattle and droves of horses, all very fat, wantonly grazing. In passing over this creek I met an Indian trader with his retinue. Himself first on horseback, armed with a bright rifle and apparatus, then a horse with packs, last his men with luggage. Meeting these in the dark part of a lonely road startled me at first. On I rode over a part of the river onto the Great Island, and thence over the other branch to Esquire Fleming's.* He was out, but his daughter, Miss Betsey, was at home. She was milking. She is chatable, and I was soon entered upon useful business.

Wednesday, July 26. A most excellent spot of clear, level land, sixty-five miles computed, I call it seventy miles from Sunbury. It is a spot of land which once was an Indian town. There is more than a hundred acres that has been long cleared, so long that every stump is washed all away. The natural situation of this estate of the 'Squire's is much similar to the spot on which Northumberland is building. On two accounts it is different. This is a most fertile soil, that is sandy and in parts piney. The rivers here make an acute angle, there they widen at once to a right one. It is something remarkable that they have not finished taking down their harvest, and many have their grass yet in the field. I saw to-day two Indians, young fellows about eighteen. They had neat, clean rifles, and are going downward with their skins.

* John Fleming, Esq., lived then on the site of the city of Lock Haven, his house standing close to the south abutment of the dam in the river. He owned what is known as the Dr. Francis Allison survey, containing 1,620 acres, on which the city is principally located. John Fleming died in 1777, and his daughter "Betsey" married John McCormick, and has numerous descendants. Mrs. Helen Mayer (wife of Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Clinton, &c., district) is a granddaughter of the Betsey of whom Mr. Fithian speaks so kindly.

At any rate, I cannot bring myself to a pleasant feeling when I look upon, or even think of these heathenish savages. The Squire's house stands on the bank of the Susquehanna two miles above the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek. He tells me it stands nearly in the center of his land, and he owns all between these rivers this far up.

Indeed, he will be able to settle all his sons and his fair daughter Betsey on the fat of the earth. He took me to-day a long and wearisome round down the Susquehanna and to the other side up the Bald Eagle many miles. I gathered in my hand a garland of wild-flowers; when I got home I counted thirty different distinct kinds, and most of them beautiful and many fragrant. Mr. Fleming tells me this settlement is yet small, but few families, yet he thinks it growing fast, and will soon form a society. We dined near the point with a brother of the Squire's. He lives well and is busy reaping. He has two fair daughters, one of them reaping. I did nothing to-day but ramble and stroll about.

Thursday, July 27. A very rainy morning. I slept until seven. I kept house until after dinner and reviewed the Squire's library. After some perusal I fixed on the Farmer's memorable letters.* We have this morning a great and general fog. There is, along the whole course of this river, but chiefly between these branches, the main river, and the Bald Eagle creek, every morning great fogs. These seldom go off until the sun has been up two hours. Another inconvenience is the want of cool water. All the water they drink in summer is brought from springs on the other side of the river. The land between these rivers is flat, unbroken, mellow ground, almost without a stone; but along the south side of Bald Eagle creek and on the north side of the main river is a high ridge of mountains, and they, as I am inclined to think, occasion the fogs. It is certain they contain the fountains of these fine springs. Esquire Fleming has 1,640 acres with the allowance, and all rich and all level. Timber for fencing is scarce; these

* "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer," published in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* in 1767, written by John Dickinson, which had such a wonderful effect in forming and controlling the opinions of the people in opposition to the acts of the British ministry.

level bottoms abound most in walnut, ash, and locust. The Squire tells me that I am the first "orderly" preacher, or that has come by appointment, ever to this settlement. Mr. Page, a church clergymen, was here all last month. Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, was once here to view some land, but none ever by appointment of synod or presbytery. Miss Jennie Reed,* a rural lass, lives up the river about half a mile. I will venture to call her a nymph of the waters.

Saturday, July 29. I drank coffee last evening at Mr. Reed's. They appear to be a sociable, kind, neat family. Indeed I have not seen domestic affairs adjusted, making allowance for the earth-floored hamlet, anywhere in the Purchase more to my mind. They treated me with a clean dish of fine huckleberries, and with a dish of well-made clean coffee. Before dark I was summoned home to see Mr. Gillespie, who is arrived from Northumberland. Dined with Mr. Waggoner, of Philadelphia; he is going up higher with a surveyor. I had a long walk and entertaining chat with him. He seems to be a young gentleman of ease and pleasantry. Five o'clock afternoon, with Miss Betsey Fleming, Miss Jennie Reed, and Mr. Gillespie, I crossed over the river in a canoe, and went up a very high, steep mountain to gather huckleberries. On the top of this hill we found them in the greatest of plenty; low bushes bending to the ground with their own weight. On our return we had rare diversion. The water is in all parts shallow. Gillespie, the helmsman, he overturned the canoe. I discovered my little water nymph was more fearful in the water, and less dexterous in it, than I was. Miss Fleming stood, the beautiful current gliding gently by, and squalled and begged like a distressed female. The water was waist-high, our canoe filled with water. I stood almost spent with laughter, though in a worse case than they. Many were standing on the shore. We lost all our fruit, and with the empty cups the girls drenched and bespattered Gillespie till the poor

*Daughter of William Reed, whose house was known as Reed's fort during the Indian troubles. Jenny lived to an extreme old age and died unmarried. See Maynard's History of Clinton County for many incidents of frontier life with the narrative of which she often delighted her visitors.

Irishman, impotent of help, was entirely wetted, and we then waded dripping to the shore.

BALD EAGLE CONGREGATION.

Sunday, July 30. I rose early and walked, with a bible and my sermon, down the bank of the river. The morning is cool and very clear. At eleven I began service. We crossed over to the Indian land,* and held worship on the bank of the river opposite the Great Island about a mile and a half below Squire Fleming's. There were present about one hundred and forty. I stood at the root of a great tree, the people sitting in the bushes and green grass around me. They gave good attention. I had the eyes of all upon me. I spoke with some force and pretty loud. I recommended to them earnestly the religious observance of God's Sabbath in this remote place, where they seldom have the Gospel preached; that they should attend with carefulness and reverence upon it.

Monday, July 31. A fine, clear, cool morning. I have company to the end of this day's ride. Mr. Gillespie is going up Bald Eagle creek as far as the nest. Farewell, Susquehanna. Farewell these level farms. Farewell good, sensible Squire Fleming. Farewell Betsey and Jennie. Now I am bending towards home, having arrived at the full end of my appointment. The Squire paid me for my supply £1. At seven we took our leave. We rode through a wild wilderness up Bald Eagle creek twenty miles without the sight of a single house. We saw many Indian camps—small crotched sticks covered with thick bark. Some of these were lately left. On the bank of a brook which ran into the creek we came to a fire. Some Indians or others had encamped there last night. Near the fire over the very road hung half a deer. The two hind-quarters of which were yet warm. Mr. Gillespie alighted and wrapped them with some green bushes in his surtout. I was fearful that it belonged to some Indians, who were lying in ambush to shoot us when we disturbed their property. We rode with our venison a little further. Whoop! Whoop! cry

* That part of Clinton county north of the river was not purchased from the Indians until October 23, 1784.

two Indians. I was very much terrified. They were lying in tents; we must ride up to them. Brother! and brother! passed between them and Mr. Gillespie. They were very kind. We left them and rode through the brush to

BALD EAGLE'S NEST.*

Mr. Andrew Boggs lives here, twenty-five miles from Esq. Fleming's. We dined on fish—suckers and chubs—and on venison. It is a level, rich, pleasant spot, the broad creek running by the door. Many of the trees on this road are cut by the Indians in strange figures—diamonds, death-heads, crowned heads, initial letters, whole names, dates of years, and blazes. Soon after we had dined, two Indian boys bolted in (they never knock or speak at the door) with seven large fish—one would weigh two pounds. In return Mrs. Boggs gave them bread and a piece of our venison. Down they sat in the ashes before the fire, stirred up the coals, and laid on their flesh. When it was roasted, they eat in great mouthfuls and devoured it with the greatest rapacity. When they were gone Gillespie threw himself on a blanket and is now asleep. I sat me down upon a three-legged stool to writing. This house looks and smells like a shambles—raw flesh and blood, fish and deer, flesh and blood in every part—mangled, wasting flesh on every shelf. Hounds licking up the blood from the floor; an open-hearted landlady, naked Indians, and children. Ten hundred thousand flies. Oh, I fear there are as many fleas. Seize me soon, kind sleep, lock me in thy sweet embrace. Oh, so soon as I lay me down let me rest in thy bosom and lose my senses! Stop! oh, stop! sleep to-night is gone. Four Indians came droving in, each with a large knife and tomahawk. Bless me, too, they are strapping fellows. I am sick of my station. All standing dumb before us Gillespie chatters to them. I am glad to keep bent at my writing. For

*Site of Milesburg, Centre county. Andrew Boggs, the first settler within the bounds of Centre county, with his wife, Margery Boggs, nee Harris, came to the Nest in 1769. Parents of Robert Boggs, one of the first associate judges of the county—1800. Andrew Boggs died in 1776, and his wife in 1809.

all this settlement I would not live here—for two such settlements—not for five hundred a year.

Tuesday, August 1. At prayers this morning we had these Indians. They sat motionless during the exercise. One irreverent hunter, too, a white man, lay all the time of prayers on a deer skin on the floor. We had a room full of one and another, all were quiet. Mr. Boggs tells me he knows of no families westward of these and but one higher upon the creek.* Some of the Indians here have the outside rim of their ears slitted and it hangs dangling strangely. Some have rings and others drops of silver in their noses and ears; ruffled shirts, but many of these very greasy. On the trees near their camps are painted with red and black colors many wild and ferocious animals in their most furious gestures. It is only eight miles distance to the foot of the Allegheny, but it rises gradually and long. In this neighborhood (if I may be allowed to call it so) is a large quantity of spruce pine, the bark is black and fine; it is a straight tall tree; the leaves are thinner, longer, and of a deeper green than other pine. It makes an excellent ingredient in table beer. After ten I took my leave, crossed a gap of Muncy ridge† and rode eighteen miles through wild barren woods without any trace of an habitation or road other than the blind unfrequented path which I tracked at times with much difficulty. Two or three forsaken Indian camps I saw on the creek's bank, and a little before sunset I arrived at Captain James Potter's‡ at the head of Penn's valley. This ride I found very uncomfortable, my horse lame, with but one shoe, a stony road. I lost my way in the gap of the mountains, but was easily righted. More than ten miles of the way I must go, and my poor horse without water. I let him feed, however, in the woods where

* This was Thomas Parsons, who lived on the creek seven miles above "the nest," near where the line between Huston and Union townships crosses the creek.

† Gap in Muncy mountain, between Milesburg and Bellefonte.

‡ Mr. Fithian's route was across Nittany valley and over Nittany mountain by what is now known as McBride's gap, where he lost his way, then down Penn's valley to Captain (afterwards General James) Potter's who lived then near the present "Old Fort" tavern in Potter township, Centre county; by the present direct road the distance would be about twelve miles.

there is plenty of good, wild grass. I fed myself, too, on huckleberries. In these woods are very beautiful flowers and in a great quantity, especially large orange colored lily, spotted with black spots. I saw here the first aloe; it grows on a small bush like the hazel, ripens in the winter, and is now like a heart cherry. In these woods are great plenty of wild cherries, growing on low spray bushes, which are just now ripening.

Wednesday, August 2. How pleasant is rest to the wearied body! How balmy is peace to an agitated mind! In the gracious bosom of both of these I retired when I laid myself down in bed last night. An elegant supper; a neat home—all expressions of welcome. Not a flea; not a chinch, as I know of, within eighteen miles, so that this morning, by God's mercy, I rise in part recruited from the ruins of many days' distress. Captain Potter* took me walking over his farm. He owns here many thousand acres of fine land. Some, indeed, I saw in most fertile walnut bottom. One great inconvenience, however, attends this place—the want of water. Some few springs there are of good water and in plenty, but there ought to be many never-failing brooks. Oats and flax here are not yet ripe, and it is now the greatest hurry in getting in the wheat and rye. Afternoon I rode down the valley five miles to a smith; † he would not charge me anything for shoeing my horse. The people seem to be kind and extremely civil. Indians are here, too. It was evening before the captain and I returned. We must pass by their camp. Ten sturdy and able-bodied fellows were sitting and lying around a large fire, helling, and in frantic screams, not less fearful than inebriated demons, howling until we were out of hearing.

Thursday, August 3. I miss here the shady, pleasant banks of the Susquehanna. It is forty-two miles to Northumberland

*Gen. James Potter, at his death, Nov. 27, 1789, owned six (6) thousand acres of land in the heart of Penn's Valley. The road from Spring Mills to Boalsburg ran seven miles without an intervening owner through one portion of his possession, all good farms still.

† Daniel Long, a blacksmith, then lived near Penn Hall, on the place now owned by S. J. Herring, Esq., where many cinders mark the site of Long's shop.

and Sunbury; eight miles to the nearest place where Penn's creek is navigable with canoes; almost surrounded with hills and mountains; on a few, and some of these few, temporary springs. The low bottoms now have scarce water sufficient to moisten a hog, which in winter are continually flooded. Captain Potter has tasted, in times past, some streams of the Pierian spring. He has here a number of books—Justice Blackstone's celebrated Commentaries, Pope's writings, Hervey's Meditations, many theological tracts, &c. Over these I am rambling to-day with a very bad headache and oppression in my breast, the effects of a deep-rooted cold which I have taken some nights past when I was fighting with the fleas.

Friday, August 4. I am less pleased with the valley and my stay is more irksome, though I am as well and better treated, indeed, (more genteelly and from better ability) than in most of the places where I have been. Perhaps the weather makes me dull; it is now, and has been for some time past, cloudy; aguish or melancholy, or the want of company; not a house is there within three miles.

Saturday, August 5. Yet cloudy and dull. It is muster-day; the captain goes off early. I am not pleased with the captain's plan of farming; he has too extensive a scope of business—four men-servants; two boys; more than two hundred acres of ground now cleared; much more cutting down; two ploughs going in a tough rye stubble, one pair of oxen in one, two horses in the other, both too weak. A large field of oats is ripe, some flax too ripe, and not yet pulled. But it is difficult to be nice in so rough a country.

PENN'S VALLEY.

Sunday, August 6. I rise early, before any in the family except a negro girl. Just at my bed-head a window, under which stands a table. Here I had laid my clean linen, finished last night by Mrs. Potter. The night had been very stormy. When I awoke I found a large dog had jumped in through an open light of the window, and had softly bedded himself, dripping with water and mud, among my clean-washed clothes. At first I felt enraged. I bore it, however, with a Sabbath

day's moderation. We have this morning a most violent storm. At one I began service in Captain Potter's house. Only eight men and not one woman beside our family present. I preached two sermons with only ten minutes' intermission. The most conflicting and burthensome Sabbath I have had since I began to preach; troubled with a bad cold. A most turbulent, boisterous day. I hope my words were not wholly without effect. My little audience heard me with eagerness. Captain Potter tells me there are now only twenty-eight families in the valley. Of these twenty-two are subscribers, and they have raised £40 on subscription as a fund to pay supplies. I am the second preacher who has been in the valley. Mr. Linn* was here two Sabbaths past first of all, and I, by regular appointment, next. It rained, without intermission, all day.

Monday, August 7. I must stay another day in this valley. To-morrow I am to have company over the mountain. Miss Potter, the Captain's sister, invited me to ride; after breakfast we rode down the valley to one Mr. McCormick.†

I like this part of the valley better; there is a brisk creek and good bottoms. It is encompassed with mountains. One of the people, while we were there, brought in a fine deer. They have plenty of venison; I see no other meat. I write these lines sitting on a log, on the back of my pocket-book, and it upon my knee, under a large spruce tree upon the banks of Penn'screek, which runs on the north side and at the very foot of Egg hill, which appears to me to be a tall, pine-covered mountain. The creek runs foaming by me, enlarged by yesterday's great flood. Near Mr. McCormick's is a fine spring. It is bottomless. It rises about fifteen feet

*Rev. Mr. Linn, then pastor at Big Spring, Cumberland county, (Newville.) Dr. Linn had been a classmate (1772) of Mr. Fithian at Princeton College. See Egle's Notes and Queries, part 4, page 141, for a biographical notice of Dr. Linn.

†George McCormick came into Penn's valley in 1773, and settling where the town of Spring Mill now is, built the first mill erected at that place on Penn's creek, near the deep spring alluded to by Mr. Fithian. He died in 1814. One of his descendants, William M. Allison, lives within sight of the place.

square from under a great hill in a large body; I think full sufficient in steady course to turn a grist-mill. "No, madam; I must dry the butter first." Mrs. Potter's girl was bringing a plate of butter yesterday from the spring-house. It rained, and butter will retain the drops on its surface. Innocent miss, therefore, with great care for neatness, was holding the butter close to a large fire. "What are you at there?" says Mrs. Potter to Peggy. "I am drying the butter, madam." In this valley are large open plains, cleared either by the Indians or accidental fire. Hundreds of acres covered with fine grass, mixed with small weeds and a great variety of flowers. Some conjecture that hot blasting fumes, which rise from acres of brimstone, have destroyed the timber; and they have found in places fine unmixed brimstone that will burn quite away, without leaving any dross.

Tuesday, August 8. Captain Potter paid me for my supply twenty-five shillings. Mr. Thompson* came, we breakfasted, and set out. But the first mountain† we had to climb by far exceeded all that I had yet gone over. It is a long steep, the ascents, however, are trifling, for the road lies alongside of the mountain and winds gradually upwards; but the rocks cast stones of every size and shape, make it not only troublesome but, in fact, dangerous to go over them. On the top of this—oh, murder! another still higher. One who, like me, has been little used to go over such high hills, can have by bare description no conception, not even an idea, of the rough, romantic prospect here—a long view, more than forty miles over the top of pine ridges through the long, narrow valleys. The highest tops of very tall trees are apparently 200 and 300 feet below us and within gun-shot of us. I was, indeed, afraid my horse would miss a step (which would be of other consequence than me walking a minuet) and blunder; for in such case we should surely have trundled down the hill like Sisyphus' always receding stone. On we rode over the other

* Thomas Thompson, who died in Potter township in 1795.

† They were crossing the Seven Mountains between Penn's and Kishacoquillas valleys, now dividing line of Centre and Mifflin counties.

mountains, and the other, and the other, eighteen miles. On the summits of these hills is yet great plenty of large, sweet huckleberries. My advice to all who in future pass over these hills—and I give it as a friend to them soul and body—is to enter the journey armed with an uncommon share of patience and perseverance. Being feeble, fallen sinners, they may, like the Israelites long ago, commit sin on these American high places and swear. At last we came in view from a lofty, airy ridge, of our desired Kishacoquillas valley. We stumbled down into it ten miles from the east end, and rode quite across it to the south side under the mountain to one Fleming's.* We trotted gently along; I was still busy viewing the broad level country between two such high hills. We met a woman; said Thompson to her, "How are your family, 'Marget?'" "Thank you, Tom," said she, "they are all on their feet, thank God." She meant simply, they are all in health.

Wednesday, August 9. To-day I visited Esquire Brown.† I should make his house my home by appointment of Presbytery, but where I am my horse is well and carefully fed. The Squire lives on a pleasant spot on the creek, and very near the mountain. There is a gap, too, through which runs the creek and the public road to the Juniata. He has a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a large farm, and is carrying on an extensive course of business. I have heard no news from below since I left Chilisqueque. The Squire has some. He tells me that a ship has been brought into Philadelphia loaded from Britain with powder and arms, destined to the southward for the negroes. That there is nothing material since the skirmish at Bunker Hill. In one of Mr. Fleming's fields is a natural curiosity

*John Fleming, who, according to Dr. Samuel Maclay, came into that valley in 1764; subsequently (when Rev. James Johnston was called as pastor, March 15, 1783) an elder. Mr. Fleming died in 1820, aged 86.

† William Brown, Esq., settled at Reedsville (where Mr. Fithian visited him) as early as 1760. On the organization of Mifflin county he was its first presiding justice, commissioned November 17, 1789, and remained associate judge until his death, September 14, 1825, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Potter, Mrs. John Norris, and Mrs. William P. Maclay.

worthy of remark. In a level spot, clear of stones also, and at a good distance from either a brush or stump, is a small hole in the earth eight inches in length and five in breadth, of an oval form. Its depth is the curiosity. Take a small stone the size of a man's fist and let it fall into the hole, it will go clattering down as among stones and be near a minute falling. It must, in my judgment, descend more than one hundred feet.

Thursday, August 10. Cleanliness and smartness are visible in our little hamlet. All is suitable, but this going to bed and rising in the same room and in full view of the whole family. This, to be sure, often puts me to the blush. Our breakfasts are milk, with bread and butter; with these, at dinner, we have the addition of cymbalines,* and for supper we have only paste† and milk. It is a rich repast, and we have with this health and vivacity. I feel fresh and vigorous. Thompson, who came over the mountains with me, is a droll. Last night our fire was almost out. "Peggy," quote he, "bring in some bark to save the fire." "Indeed, Tom," answered the girl, "I am tired pulling flax all day, I can't." "Well, then," quote Tom, "run out and call in the neighbors to see it die." I observe among the people here, and Mr. Fleming tells me it is universal, the greatest plainness and familiarity in conversation. Every man, in all companies, with almost no exception, calls his wife, neighbor, or acquaintance by their proper name—Sallie, John, James—without ever prefixing the customary compliment, my dear, sir, Mr. They have in this arrived at high singularity. In the afternoon I walked over to Mr. Culbertson's—half a mile. He has a large and well-improved farm. This present season he reaped nine hundred dozen sheaves of wheat and one hundred dozen of rye. One of his sons is an *alumnus* of Fair Nassau Hall.‡ He is now at home a doctor of physic. Seems to be an intelligent, pleasant, improved youth. How pleasant it is to talk of pleasant times! We enumerated all the exercises, amuse-

* Doughnuts.

† Boiled thickened milk, *alias* pap.

‡ Dr. Samuel Culbertson, class of 1768. (Princeton.)

ments, and fooleries we all took part in; our sorrow, too, and reluctance at leaving it, but chiefly parting with our brother-grown classmates. Among others he asked if I knew John Beatty.* I let him know that I had seen him. "Indeed," says young Culbertson, "he has two fine sisters, Polly and Betsey. They lived in Bucks county in this Province. I was there a week after I left college. Their father was in Scotland.† The girls led us as brisk a country dance as we were able to follow all the week through. They have a curious musical clock. They live genteelly. Our sport was, however, stopped by the presence of a clergyman, one Green.‡ He came to preach, and Betsey told me he had something more in his head than preaching. He was a slim man, wore a very large wig, said little, and read his sermons. I took my leave on Monday morning, with this Green, of the two uncommonly merry Miss Beatty's, and rode down to Philadelphia, and have never heard of Jack or either of his sisters since." I told him that John was a doctor in physic, but I concealed wholly my having any further knowledge of the family. I wrote a letter to Mr. Barker, of Northumberland, to be forwarded by Mr. Culbertson and his mother, who are to set out next Monday for Albany—a long, hilly journey to be performed on horseback by a woman more than fifty.

Friday, August 11. This morning, between twelve and three, there happened a considerable eclipse of the moon—ten digits. After dinner I again walked to Mr. Culbertson's. Took a walk to the side of the mountain with Miss Nancy and Fanny. They

* Gen. John Beatty, class of 1769, died at Trenton, N. J., May 30, 1826.

† Rev. Charles Beatty and wife sailed for Europe in 1767, August 18, for medical aid for Mrs. Beatty, who was afflicted with cancer of the breast. Mrs. Beatty died at Greenock, Scotland, March 22, 1768, and Mr. Beatty did not return until July 20, 1769.

‡ Betsey was right. Rev. Enoch Green, class of 1760, married Mary Beatty June 7, 1770. He served as chaplain in the Revolutionary army, but soon died of camp fever, December 2, 1776. Mary died May 2, 1842, aged ninety-six years, and is buried corner of Pine and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. Betsey, after Mr. Fithian's death, married in 1780 his cousin, Joel Fithian, Esq., of Greenwich, N. J., where she died August 6, 1825, aged seventy-five.

were chatful enough, which is rare here with these lovely virgins. I drank with them socially a dish of coffee and returned to my cabin by dark.

Saturday, August 12. It is wonderful to take notice in this long jaunt how much real fondness exists between me and my horse. He, poor brute, will follow me from the house to the stables and field, all around the pasture, and from the fields home submissive and obedient as a well taught spaniel. There are found under the earth in several parts of this valley fragments of useful fossils, parts of which I have seen, viz: crystals and brimstone. The crystals are found a little below the ground of many sizes. Their shape is mostly in columns or pillars with double pyramids, having five or six smooth sides and clear, some of them will cohere. The brimstone is found low in the earth in veins in a hard white stone. It is very pure and of the brightest yellow. The piece which I saw was in the stone and burned very clear and entire.

EAST KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY.

Sunday, August 13. A fine day. I rose early. At Esquire Brown's we held worship. There is a large society,* and it makes a good appearance. We were in the forenoon in a large barn; it was too small and we went out into a fine meadow under a high western hill. We had the shade and were comfortable. I think, by appearance, there were more people than I had ever seen at any place on the Susquehanna. Very many women of all sizes, and dressed in plain, good taste; and several men who, in their dress, made as important a figure as I should wish to see in town. I am told the people of this valley are all united in religious matters; all Presbyterians and all orthodox, new light, primitive Presbyterians, too, all except about eight sour, unbrotherly seceders, and one sociable and agreeable Churchman, Mr. Laundrum; and they come generally out to the sermon, which is very good and give themselves the character of being easily pleased. For my part I must de-

*The members of East and West Kishacoquillas congregation called their first pastor, Rev. James Johnston, March 18, 1783, eight years after Mr. Fithian's visit, sixty-nine members signing the call. William Brown, Esq., heads the list.

clare that I am highly pleased with their manners and appearance, so far as my observation can extend. This afternoon and night I spent with Esquire Brown.

Monday, August 14. I am here very much mortified with observation on people who have settled here from our Province. Generally they are on the lowest part of fortune's wheel, grovelling in low matters, and yet always, when the scurviest opportunity offers, they are feebly, meanly tricking their neighbors; taking all liberties. Wherever I have been on the Susquehanna or here, their character is mean, dishonest, and irreligious. A Jerseyman and an impertinent, every-way-troublesome scoundrel, seem to be words of nearly the same meaning. Sometimes, on these accounts, I have had thoughts of naming myself from a more dignified colony: I was to-day walking by the side of a fine brook of water. At last I came to a place where the whole water sank at once under ground. In our level country this would be thought a wonder; here, and in all limestone lands, it is common. Large brooks sufficient, in some cases, to turn a grist-mill, will sink, and, at a few miles' distance, again rise in the coolest, purest springs. I was again at Mr. Culbertson's; spent the day. It passed brisk and noisy. "The wife," as the people say here, has a free, unshackled, woman-gifted tongue. The young ladies, too, are pleasant. After coffee in the evening they bantered me on a vulgar custom—I mean the telling of fortunes from the leaves of tea or from the grounds of coffee. This evening I caught one of the true musical *cácadás*. It is a large insect of the grasshopper kind that sings upon trees in the evenings all the latter part of the summer. The sound is made by its wings on the upper part of its back. In the evening I returned to the Squire's, where I see much company. It is the most thronged gap of the mountains; all from the lower counties enter here.

Tuesday, August 15. For my supply the Squire gave me 20s. 9d. After breakfast he invited me to ride with him and see the valley's natural curiosities. About three miles from his house, toward the east end and near the middle of the valley, in a large wood, at a considerable distance from any house, is a vast and surprising cavity in the ground. It will

contain one hundred and fifty persons. It is on a spot of ground almost level. The hole, I apprehend, has in time been arched with stone and covered with timber. A part, however, has now mouldered away and fallen in, which makes the ragged, craggy, and, in appearance, dangerous entrance. The bottom of the cave was originally sandy and smooth; now many tons of rock are lying over more than half of the bottom. It is very sonorous. I am told a violin sounds through it with exquisite delicacy. I took its dimensions with as great accuracy as I could. The entrance is an imperfect arch whose base is twenty-eight paces, or eighty-four feet, and height ten feet in the highest part. From the middle of the entrance to the farthest part thirty-five paces or one hundred and five feet. Length within the large part forty-five paces, one hundred and thirty-five feet; line across these measures thirty-paces, ninety-six feet. At the entrance from the top of the arch upwards to the bottom of the mould or earth is forty-five feet, all which is solid limestone rock. On the whole it is the most curious and remarkable work of nature I have yet seen. Squire Brown and others say that they have seen and handled ice brought out of this cave in July. There is no ice now, but last winter was uncommon mild. All was still but the noise of the drops of water seeping and falling through the rocks. These drops of water in a strange manner and degree do actually petrify—harden into stone. This hardened water stands in many places through the cave in tall, slim, very white stone. Some dun marble-colored and beautiful columns four, five, and six feet high. Some have most delicate grain—pure white, like the best refined sugar, and soft—some rough and hard. On our return we called and entered another, which is a watery cave. Mr. Alexander's house stands over water where a boat of two tons would float.

LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

III.

[*To Gen. Edward Hand, Lancaster, Pa., April 18, 1792.*]

I have this day received your favor of the 13th ultimo, together with four chests containing fifty rifle-guns in good order. I shall inform Gen. Knox by next post of their arrival at this place.

I have not observed any mark of the United States on these rifles to prevent their being changed or sold; would it not have been proper that the maker should have stamped U. S. on the barrel and lock, as branding the stock is liable to be defaced?

And, sir, as it is presumed that all the rifles made for public use are of one calibre, would it not be attended with considerable advantage to have bullet-moulds made to cast ten or twelve, or more, at once? This would remedy an inconvenience that often happens by bullet-moulds being lost, as the bullets might be cast at the laboratory and sent on with the troops in quantity.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 22, 1792.*]

Fifty rifles arrived in good order from Lancaster; but horns nor pouches are come with them. I presume these articles must be provided at this place for Lieut. Jeffers' party, who arrived here yesterday with twenty Indians, and is anxious to be equipped and return to Fort Franklin. He says that five hundred Indians are ready to join him.

The greater part of the boats are ready to launch; a number of them are now afloat and ready to come forward to this place when wanted.

I have just received your favor of the 14th instant. I shall immediately employ armorers to repair the arms. I have received of the Pay Master General two thousand dollars, for

which I have enclosed a receipt. Fifty of the Kentucky boats first contracted for, will average 55 ft. each and 15 ft. beam; average price of them will be 9/5, including oars and painters; say 2,750 ft. at 9/5, will be \$3,452.75. The fifty last contracted for, will average 50 ft. each and 12 ft. beam. The average price of these, including oars, pumps, painters, &c., will be 8/; say 2,500 ft. at 8/, the amount will be \$2,666.70. On the boats to carry horses there will be additional charge, which cannot be ascertained.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 27, 1792.*]

Lieut. Jeffers, in consequence of your letter to him of the 10th of February and 24th of March last, has applied to me to furnish sundry articles of cloathing for the Indians that are now with him; and, as there is nothing suitable for them in public stores here, I have been under the necessity of purchasing of Messrs. Ormsby & Gregg several articles, as per bill inclosed. This purchase I have made with reluctance, not having your instruction on this head, and foreseeing that repeated demands of this kind will be made at this post, I have advised Lieut. Jeffers to act with economy at this time and wait the arrival of the Indian goods mentioned in your letter of the 25th of February last. The Indians are anxious to be furnished with red feathers to distinguish them from the hostile Indians; these feathers cannot be got at this place.

The fifty boats ordered are nearly finished, and will all be delivered at this place next week; the others are now in hand, and will be delivered agreeable to your instructions. Please to inform me what number of horses are to be transported in these boats, in order that they may be fitted up for that purpose.

Col. James Marshall, who purchased a considerable number of horses last summer for public use on good terms, says he can purchase this season one hundred horses, fit for draught or cavalry, on very reasonable terms.

Capt. Haskell has forwarded to me from Marietta several letters, which are herewith inclosed. He says that he arrived

at that post the beginning of this month, and that his men are destitute of almost every article of cloathing, and begs that a complete suit for each man of his company be immediately sent him. Lieut. Jeffers says his men are almost naked, especially those that he re-inlisted of the Levies.

I have just received your favor of the 21st instant, and shall examine the powder and report the quality of it as soon as I can obtain a powder-proof, which I shall have made immediately. I shall immediately apply to Turnbull & Marmie to cast 3 and 6-pound shot. The bar-iron I have contracted for, and, without doubt, will have it ready by the time you have directed. I shall not neglect to forward the cannon, together with a quantity of powder, by the first escort after the cannon arrives at this post, which I expect will be in a few days. At Capt. Briggs' request, I have inclosed a copy of his letter to me, informing me of his declining his appointment.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 4, 1792.*]

On the 2d instant Lieut. Jeffers, with his detachment, set off for Fort Franklin, the Indians highly pleased at the friendly treatment they received at this place. I have delivered 40 rifles, together with powder, lead, and flints, to Lieut. Jeffers; also 40 powder-horns, which I have borrowed of Major McCully. On the 30th ult. I forwarded to Capt. Cass, in charge of Ensign Bond, a quantity of amunition, together with sundry other articles for the use of Fort Franklin. Capt. Cass wrote me to send him a fort flag; but, as there is nothing suitable for that purpose to be got here, I have to request that bunting of proper colours be forwarded as soon as possible. The fifty boats first contracted for are all ready; twenty-five of them are now here and the remainder will be here in a few days. These boats are much better built than those purchased last year, and will carry double the burthen of most of the former-built boats, with more convenience and safety. The other fifty will all be ready by the last of this month. The cannon are not yet arrived, nor have I heard of them on the way. A

part of the bar-iron will be here in a few days. I presume it will be forwarded to Fort Washington with the cannon.

There is only one man at this place that understands making camp-kettles. I am, therefore, apprehensive that three tons of sheet-iron cannot be manufactured into kettles as soon as they may be wanted. Is it not possible to have a man sent from Philadelphia to assist in that business?

[*To Peter Marmie, Jacob's Creek Iron Works, May 7, 1792.*]

By order of Gen. Knox, I some time ago made application to Mr. Turnbull for a quantity of shot, and have since that time been endeavoring to get wooden patterns turned by John Handlyn, but he has grown such a trifier, that I have not been able to prevail on him to finish them. I have, therefore, sent twelve six-pound shot (by your boatman) to be applied as patterns, and have to request that two tons of that size be cast as soon as possible, and one ton of three-pound and one ton of grape is also wanted, for which patterns shall be sent you in a few days.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 13, 1792.*]

Capt. Edward Butler, with a detachment of ninety-three men, arrived here yesterday.

The sheet-iron is not yet come forward & no more than two of the cannon. The other six and sheet-iron I can learn nothing about, but am apprehensive that the wagoners have halted at their homes, perhaps to plant their corn, and thereby have neglected the public business.

Capt. Hughes with his detachment has occupied the barracks in the new Fort since the 5th instant. Two of the iron 6 pounders are very well mounted in the second story of one of the Block-houses; the other will be mounted in a few days. The works, if you have no objections, I shall name Fort La-Fayette.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 25, 1792.*]

Mr. Belli, D. Q. M. General, arrived here on the 21st instant, and yesterday set off for Fort Washington. * * * Major Smith was prepared to set off the same time, but is detained until the return of a detachment he has sent in pursuit of a party of Indians that have crossed the Allegheny river about 26 miles from this place. This detachment is expected to return this evening. * * *

A report is this moment made in town of a small party of Major McCully's riflemen being defeated and seven of them killed by a party of Indians on Beaver Creek.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 1, 1792.*]

Dr. Hutcheson set off yesterday for Fort Franklin by land, accompanied by David Mead, Esq., and a small escort. The report of a party of Major McCully's riflemen being defeated at Beaver Creek proves to be false.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 15, 1792.*]

Yesterday two hundred rifles, sent by Gen'l Hand, were delivered to me.

Major McMahon has called on me for arms and cloathing for his battalion. The cloathing is not yet come to hand, nor have I received your orders to deliver these articles to Major McMahon.

General Wayne arrived here yesterday.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 22, 1792.*]

On the 18th instant the 6 dismounted cannon left by John Gisch, a wagoner, on the road, arrived at this place; also several other wagons loaded with military stores, all in good order. I have received of Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie 516 six pound and 72 three pound shot well executed; and have also received 702 three pound and 86 six pound shot cast at Chambers' furnace, very badly executed, neither round nor smooth, and, in my opinion, unfit for use in brass field pieces.

[*To Major General Hand, June 22, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 13th inst. inclosing Thomas Master's and James Silver's receipt for twenty-nine boxes qt. three hundred and forty-eight rifles. I suppose the wagoners must be here in a few days.

I shall see Gen. Neville to-morrow and show him your friendly letter.

[*To Gen. Brodhead, Surveyor General, June 23, 1792.*]

I am one of the unfortunate old soldiers whose lot has fallen without the line of this State, and am apprehensive that by neglecting to make application in due time I shall forfeit my right to a tract of donation land, viz: No. 99, 300 acres, 10th district. I have, therefore, Dear Sir, taken the liberty of begging your interference in my behalf. I am in hopes this will reach you before it is too late, and that you will not consider the application I have presumed to make to you improper nor incompatible with your office. Repeated proofs of your disinterested friendship has led me to take this liberty.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 28, 1792.*]

Major General Wayne directs that all the Rifle Companies recruited contiguous to Pittsburg shall be armed and cloathed at this post. Capt. Butler has not more than ten recruits at this place. A considerable quantity of the Rifle cloathing, and other Quarter Masters Stores are come to hand. Mr. Patrick Campbell continues to send forward six and three pound shot badly cast as formerly. Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie's six ton of six and three pound shot will soon be delivered, and much superior to that cast at Chambers' furnace.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Phila., July 13, 1792.*]

Our frontiers are all in peace, reaping a plentiful harvest. How long this tranquility may last is uncertain; it is supposed we already feel the good effects of the negotiation now on foot.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 20, 1792.*]

I have delivered arms and accoutrements to Capt. Wm. Faulkner for Eighty-three Riflemen, and this day have equipt 46 of Capt. Springer's company.

Capt. Cummings called on me yesterday by order of Joseph Howell, Esq., for five hundred dollars, which I have paid him and inclose his receipt, which please to send to Mr. Howell, five hundred dollars yet remaining intended of Capt. Biggs or Capt. Louder. General Wayne and the Rifle officers are not well pleased with the powder. We have made several trials with a powder proof, and notwithstanding it is much stronger than that sent here by Col. Biddle for the militia, yet it is not equal to a quantity brought here by the merchants of this place, therefore it don't please the officers.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 28, 1792.*]

Yesterday morning Lieut. Price with his detachment, consisting of one hundred men, including non-commissioned officers, arrived at this post in good order.

[*To Gen. Knox, August 10, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 3d instant, and now inclose a return of stores received since last post, since which time I have forwarded to Fort Washington, in charge of Ensign Hunter, two dismounted brass three pounders, fifteen hundred six pound and fifteen hundred three pound shot; also six hundred and fifty pairs of shoes. There is also a large quantity of corn and oats gone forward same time. The cloathing for the Riflemen are not yet all come to hand, nor yet for the old troops, who are said to be in great distress, especially Capt. Haskell at Marietta and Gallipolis.

[*To Gen. Knox, September 7, 1792.*]

I have herewith inclosed an invoice of stores received since last post. These stores came from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh

in seventeen days, a proof that many very unnecessary delays have heretofore taken place.

Since Col. O'Hara's appointment, a considerable charge has accrued, by digging a well, building a magazine and another barrack opposite the former, by order of Gen. Wayne, a part of which is for an armourer's shop, &c. These changes the present Quarter Master General says he don't apprehend comes under his notice, and, therefore, directs me to apply to you for instructions on this head.

[*To Gen. Knox, September 28, 1792.*]

Mr. Morrow, the Armourer, complains that a barrel of oil he expected has not been sent on, nor several other necessary articles, a list of which he has desired me to inclose. I find that several articles, in my opinion necessary, have been neglected, and others sent on in too small quantities, viz: Fusees have been sent empty, and neither saltpetre, sulphur, nor quick-match; neither tubes nor slow-match have yet arrived, in consequence of which I have engaged two hundred lbs. of slow-match to be made at this place, and have had a number of small tubes made. Still, I presume a greater number more will be wanted. A large quantity of musket cartridge paper will also be wanted, that formerly received being nearly expended. Flannel for cartridges, I presume, will also be necessary.

[*To Gen. Knox, October 5, 1792.*]

I have by order of Gen. Wayne returned three small Howitzers, the trunions of which have been found insufficient, they are in charge of a wagoner addressed to Samuel Hodgdon, Esq.

I expected before this time to have been enabled to have discharged all my engagements entered into under the former Quarter Master General. In order to facilitate the settlement of his accounts I have borrowed a considerable sum of my friends to pay several large accounts at this post and thereby have obtained vouchers for nearly all the expenditures in the

Quarter Master's department at this place, up to the time of Col. O'Hara's appointment, expecting in a few days to have refunded the money that I had borrowed, but to my great mortification post after post arriving without remittances to enable me to discharge my engagements.

[*To Gen. Knox, October 26, 1792.*]

There is a report now circulating that a small settlement about 20 miles up the Great Kanawha has been attacked and cut off by a large party of Indians.

I find that the laboratory duty is new to the present Artillery officers, as well to their men, and I am too much otherwise engaged to pay the necessary attention to it. Quick-match in particular is wanted; saltpetre and sulphur cannot be obtained here in any great quantity; the number of port-fire on hand is too small, therefore a further supply of that article, or port-fire moulds, drifts, fusees and paper will be wanted.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 9, 1792.*]

This morning a part of the troops together with the necessary tools and stores for building set off for the ground intended for Wintering on near Logstown. Yesterday Lieut. Lee with forty dismounted dragoons set off for Fort Washington and the same day Lieut. Bond with thirty men set off for Fort Franklin, in order to take post at Cassawauga on French Creek.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 16, 1792.*]

A part of the troops have descended the Ohio to their Winter ground at Logstown, furnished with the necessary implements and materials for building, and yesterday a party of Artificers followed.

Messrs. Campbell & Chambers have had a man at this place for some time past cleaning the shot they had sent to this post, without inspection, and have by this means rendered all except 43 3 pounds fit for use; but the operation has cost a great deal of labor and expense.

[*To Col. Terrence Cumpbell, Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1792.*]

The bearer John McMullen has cleaned and trimmed all the shot first received at this post from your furnace, and thereby rendered them all fit for use except forty-three 3 p^d shot, which on account of their irregular figure, cannot be made of any use.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 30, 1792.*]

Early in the morning of the 28th instant, the Artillery, Infantry and Rifle corps, except a small garrison left in Fort Fayette, embarked and descended the Ohio to Legionville. The Cavalry crossed the Alleghany the same time and were to arrive at Legionville as soon as the boats. Immediately after the troops had put off from the shore the General went on board of his barge, saluted by the militia artillery corps of this place, and have all arrived safe the same day at their intended Winter ground.

[*To Major John Finley, A. Q. M., Legionville, Dec. 2, 1792.*]

I have sent you in charge of William Earl 1 cask No. 4 q^t 50 pairs Overalls, 50 linen shirts and 70 Rifle Frocks. Box q^t 50 pairs shoes and 24 Blankets, also 58½ Bu. Oats in 16 Bags; the Bags to be returned by the first boat. You will please immediately wait on the General and inform him of the arrival of the above cloathing, also that I have sent all the Rifle Frocks, except four, and all shirts except ten and that there is not one pairsocks in the store. Neither is there any Infantry cloathing on hand, the whole being forwarded to the 1st and 2d regiment.

Earl is sent to fit up three boats to carry grain from Muskingum to Fort Washington.

[*To Gen. Knox, December 8, 1792.*]

Capt. Prior with the party of Wabash Indians and their Interpreters arrived here yesterday and are to set off in a few days for Philadelphia. Cornplanter it is said is on his way with a party of Senecas and will arrive in a few days at this post, also on his way to Philadelphia.

[*To Major Finley, December 9, 1792.*]

I have this day sent you, in charge of Marcus Hulings and Jacob Haymaker, two rafts, viz: one of pine qt 6,500 feet inch plank, the other 3,480 feet of oak and 667 feet of cherry plank, the whole amounts to 11,015 feet. Hulings has orders to stop at Ullery's to take a parcel of straw on board his raft. If he succeeds, please inform me of the quantity in order that I may settle with Ullery. Send back Hulings immediately as he is wanted here.

[*To Capt. Thomas Hughs, Fort Franklin, January 16, 1793.*]

I am still so much hurried that I have not had time to pay that attention to your orders that I wished. I have, however, now sent you, in charge of Samuel Lord, one keg qt 28 lbs. Butter, one do. qt $\frac{3}{4}$ Bu. onions and six bottles mustard; the other articles I shall forward by next conveyance that offers. I have detained your men sometime waiting for a boat that has butter, whisky, &c., on board for me—she has not yet arrived—therefore the quantity of butter is less than intended. Are there any cranberries to be got at your post? Mrs. Craig begs you to send a few of them. If not inconvenient please purchase a few venison hams. The mare that carries your kegs is to be taken to Cassewago to haul wood for Lieut. Bond's party.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Com. Gen'l Mil. Stores, Phil'a., January 25, 1793.*]

I have received yours of the 7th instant by Mr. Fisher, who has delivered nineteen horses and a receipt for one left at Webster's, Stoney creek. Capt. Prior receipts to me for twenty-four horses equipped with saddles, bridles, and halters; the horses in tolerable good order and fit for a longer journey. Mr. Sallender, a French gentleman, was furnished with money and instructions to pay traveling expenses of the Indians, Interpreters, &c., &c. I am told the horses were very much neglected on the way to Phil'a. The state they are now in justifies the report; sixteen of the horses purchased here are of those delivered, three very worthless ones are also delivered that were

not purchased here. Ensign McCleary is not yet arrived nor Dr. Strong, but are shortly expected. I have given Mr. Fisher 30 Dollars and inclose his receipt, for which you will please give me credit. I gave Col. Neville a draft on you for four hundred dollars. Capt. Ebenezer Denny wishes to pay to your order here for a quarter cask of wine, sent by you to Col. Winthrop Sergeant.

[*To Gen. Knox, January 25, 1793.*]

The whole of the musket powder was yesterday sent to Legionville; the consumption of musket powder at this post and the quantity sent to other posts so great that a large supply of that article will be wanted before the opening of the next campaign. Col. Proctor arrived here a few days ago and prepared to set off for Fort Franklin, but received a note from Gen. Wayne to repace to Legionville where he now is.

[*To Gen. Knox, February 8, 1793.*]

The last of the lead and musket balls have been sent to Legionville and will soon be worked up into cartridges. A French gentleman lately from Cuskuskey has brought with him a quantity of lead, I believe 3,000 lbs., which he offers for 9^d per lb. and if a larger quantity is wanted will furnish it on lower terms than it can be purchased for in Philadelphia adding the cost of carriage to this place. Capt. Slough's detachment is expected here to-morrow.

[*To Gen. Anthony Wayne, Legionville, February 11, 1793.*]

I am directed by the Quarter Master General to inform you that Capt. Jacob Slough with 130 non-commissioned officers and privates will arrive at Pittsburgh this day at 2 o'clock. I sometime ago informed the Secretary of War that the musket powder, lead and paper was nearly expended. He informs me by last post that a supply is coming forward.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 2, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 23d ultimo together with several letters to the Commander-in-Chief and officers at Legionville, all of which have been sent forward.

Doctor Carmichael and Col. Neville with the money arrived safely at Legionville. Col. Proctor is still there. It is reported that Cornplanter declines accepting the invitation. The powder is not yet come to hand nor any other stores since last return.

[*To Major John Finley, March 14, 1793.*]

I have borrowed a canoe to carry Joseph Nicholas and Guyasutha to Legionville, which you will please send up by Hulings, if it arrives before he sets off, if not please to apply to the General for two men to bring it up. I am directed to send 6½ yards of duck for the use of the General, Mr. Nicholas will hand it you.

[*To Capt. Thomas Hughs, Fort Franklin, March 23, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 20th instant together with a canoe, which I have taken for public use, and have paid the corporal three dollars for it. I have enclosed you a newspaper by which you will see the promotions and appointments lately made, your name in the list of Majors, on which give me leave to congratulate you. Advice from France via Lisbon, says that Louis, late king of France, is beheaded. I expect as you are promoted, you will be relieved, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you shortly at Pittsburgh.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 23, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 16th instant, and have made enquiry for an Interpreter of the Shawanese and Delaware tongue; the person Mr. Hodgdon believes qualified for that purpose is lately gone to Kentucky; his name is John Hamilton. James Rankin, who lately resided at this place, and

is now said to be at Col. Alex. Lowrey's, near Lancaster, is supposed to be a tolerable good Interpreter, and a man of unexceptional character.

Joseph Nicholas is also said to interpret several Indian languages, he is now at Legionville, but expected to-morrow; as soon as he arrives I shall endeavor to ascertain his abilities that way, and send him to you if he is qualified. I have inclosed an invoice of stores received since last post. To-morrow two wagons with powder is expected. The artificers are now at work mounting two 3 pounders and two 6 pounders. Elevating screws for these guns I find cannot be made here. I presume several of these articles are on hand in Philadelphia, and together with several pieces of carriage irons, which if sent here would be useful in this line.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 30, 1793.*]

I have made further enquiry respecting an Interpreter of the Shawanese and Delaware tongues and have found that a Mr. William Wilson, an inhabitant of this town, is well qualified for an interpreter of the Shawanese tongue in particular, and also of the Delaware. He was engaged in an Indian trading-store at the Block-house on Beaver creek at the time Captain Brady and others murdered the friendly Indians, and is obliged to appear in May next at the Supreme Court of this county as a prosecutor against Brady; he will however set off in a few days for Philadelphia, in consequence of your request, and has no objection to be employed as Interpreter, provided he can be excused from attending on Brady's trial.

We are making preparation for the troops descending the Ohio on the 15th of April ensuing.

[*To Major John Finley, Legionville, April 5, 1793.*]

The canoe taken to your post by Nicholas and Guyasutha was borrowed of Conrod, as you have sent it off, it must be paid for, of course charged to your post. You will therefore account for it in your return of Q. M. stores.

[*To John Belli, D. Q. M., Fort Washington, April 5, 1793.*]

We are preparing for the transportation of all the troops and stores of the Upper Ohio, which I expect will take place, between the 15th and 20th instants.

[*To James O'Hara, Legionville, April 17, 1793.*]

Col. John Perry's saw-mill was burned by accident last Saturday night; his fifth boat will be delivered this day, after which none can be expected until his mill is rebuilt.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 3, 1793.*]

On the 30th ultimo, Major General Wayne, with the troops under his command at Legionville, embarked in good order, and set off for Fort Washington; the troops in high spirits, and boats well fitted for transportation, made a fine appearance, and as the river was sufficiently swelled by the late rains, it is probable they will reach Fort Washington in six days. The Quarter Master General has gone with the army.

Colonel Clarke is left to command on the Upper Ohio. Major Hughs is not arrived with his detachment from Fort Franklin, but is hourly expected. The packet for the General and Col. O'Hara are received, and shall be forwarded by a safe hand to-morrow, to Fort Washington. I have inclosed an invoice of stores, received since last return, the stores except those by Mr. McNair, arrived in time to be sent forward under convoy of the army, with whom I have sent all the stores that were on hand worth notice.

[*To James O'Hara, Head Quarters, May 10, 1793.*]

I have sent one wagon horse that Mr. McNair rode the day before the army embarked; the other two that were given to Lieut. Tinsley to carry his baggage to Fort Franklin were lost on their return to Pittsburgh when in charge of Major Hughs' detachment which arrived here on Tuesday last. Mrs. General Wilkinson is not yet arrived but is hourly expected. A

boat is completely fitted up for her and suit, and Major Hughes with his detachment waits to escort her.

Mrs. O'Hara opened your packet by last post in which she found a letter from Samuel Hodgdon, Esq., enclosing 10,000 Dollars large post notes which shall be sent in charge of Major Hughes. I have enclosed a copy of Samuel Hodgdon's letter, the original shall be sent with the money. This minute the post is arrived. Mrs. O'Hara has opened your packet which contains two letters, copies of which I now send you; the originals together with a packet said to contain 9,000 Dollars small post notes shall be sent in charge of Major Hughes. I saw Mrs. O'Hara a few minutes ago; she is much better than at your departure. I shall write you more fully by Major Hughes; but if he should not set off by the 13th I shall then send off an Express with the General's dispatches.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 10, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 3d instant, respecting Mr. Wilson; he had engaged to be in Philadelphia at the time mentioned in my former letter, but being engaged in a mercantile store in Legionville, he found leaving his business would have been attended with considerable disadvantages which together with his apprehension of danger, and no fixed compensation for his services being pointed out, induced him to hesitate. He insists on being paid 35/ per diem whilst employed in that business. I have therefore, in consequence of your pressing instructions, promised that he shall receive that compensation whilst employed as an Interpreter. He is therefore to set off on the 13th instant for Fort Franklin on his way to Buffalo Creek and Niagara, and I expect Mr. John Handlyn, an Interpreter of the Delaware tongue, will accompany him. Major Hughes with his detachment arrived here on the 7th instant, and is ready to embark, but waits the arrival of Mrs. Gen. Wilkinson, who is hourly expected; should she not arrive before the 13th, Major Hughes will then embark leaving Lieut. Andrews to escort Mrs. Wilkinson.

[*To James O'Hara, May 15, 1793.*]

I have also sent 100 of the General's Proclamations. Most of the other 100 have either been sent to the Lieutenants of the frontier counties and other public persons or sent into Kentucky via Limestone. * * * *

General St. Clair is arrived and taken ill with the gout. I sometimes call to see your family; Mrs. O'Hara appears very well and the young ones also.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 17, 1793.*]

Yesterday morning Mr. William Wilson set off for Niagara, via Fort Franklin, and Buffalo creek, to meet the Commissioners. I have engaged a Mr. Sylvester Ash to accompany Mr. Wilson and to act as an Assistant Interpreter. Mr. Ash has resided several years in the Shawanese country, and is perfectly acquainted with the Shawanese and Delaware tongue.

[*To Capt. Haskell, Marietta, May 17, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War Informs me that General Posey may be expected here on the 22d on his way to Head Quarters.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 24, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 17th instant I have just received. I shall attend to your instructions respecting the Indian goods addressed to General St. Clair.

Mr. William Wilson writes from Fort Franklin on the 20th, says he was then setting off for Cornplanter's town, on his way to Buffalo creek, accompanied by Rosegrantz, the Seneca Interpreter and two Indians. He also says that New Arrow informs him that the treaty will not commence till the 1st of July, and that the Senecas are going by land to Sandusky.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, May 24, 1793.*]

Capt. Prior arrived last night; the Indians are expected tomorrow. The wagons shall not be detained one moment unnecessarily.

MARRIAGES IN GOSHENHOPPEN, 1731-1790.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

I.

Goshenhoppen—believed to be an Indian word, the signification of which is not known—is the name formerly given to that part of the beautiful Perkiomen valley lying in the northern end of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. From 1731 to 1790, Goshenhoppen Reformed charge comprised three congregations—the New Goshenhoppen, the Old Goshenhoppen, and the Great Swamp; the first two being located within the district from which their names are derived, and the last some distance away. The pastors who ministered here were: John Henry Goetschy, from about 1731 to 1740, and perhaps a few years later; George Michael Weiss, 1745-'61; John Theobald Faber, 1766-'79; Frederick Dellicker, 1780-'84; Frederick W. Von der Sloom, 1784-'86; John Theobald Faber, second term, 1786-'88; Nicholas Pomp, 1789-'90. Pastor Goetschy's field of labor covered a much wider range than this charge, according to an entry made by him in the church-book in these words: "Joh. Henricus Goetschius, V. D. M., Helvetiæ Tiguri, et Pronuncias Veritatem, Schippach, Alt Coschenhopen, New Coschenhopen, Schwamm, Sacon, Ægipten, Macedonia, Missillem, Oli, Bern, Dolpenhachen," which, converted into modern terms, is understood to mean: Rev. John Henry Goetschy, of Zurich, Switzerland, and preacher of the Truth at Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen, Swamp, Saucon, Egypt, Macedonia, Moselem, Oley, Bern, Tulpehocken. During the period from 1747 to the close of 1757 the church-book was mislaid. After its recovery, Pastor Weiss entered the marriages apparently from memory, and in many cases imperfectly as to dates and names.

The three congregations, at the present time, are in a pros-

perous condition and have fine houses of worship. Rev. C. L. Weiser, D. D., is pastor of New Goshenhoppen church, near Pennsburg, Montgomery county, and of Great Swamp church, near Spinnerstown, Bucks county, and Rev. A. L. Dechant is pastor of Old Goshenhoppen church, near Salfordville, Montgomery county. Dr. Weiser has recently published a history of the three churches comprising the charge. The entries from the faded records were carefully transcribed by Mr. Mahlon Hillegass, of Pennsburg, and Mr. George S. Nyce, of Frederick.

- 1759, ——— —, Alber, Gueti, and Peter Sell.
 1778, June 4, Andres, Elisabeth., and Jacob Klemer.
 1747-1758, Arend, Abraham, and Catharine Reid.
 1747-1758, Arend, Catharina, and J. George Leidich.
 1747-1758, Arend, Jacob, and Anna Elisabetha Geiger.
 1747-'58, Bamberger, Catherina, and J. Redzeler.
 1747-'58, Bamberger, Lorentz, and Charlotta N——.
 1747-1758, Barendt, Henerich, and Anna Maria Lur.
 1747-1758, Bartholme, Henerich, and Elisa Barbara Erb.
 1778, Sept. 29, Becker, Joh., and Elis. Berger.
 1747-1758, Beissel, Maria Magdalena, and J. Adam N——.
 1747-1758, Beissel, Peter, and Maria Schwenck.
 1760, Jan. 8, Bender, Ludwig, and Margaretha Fischer.
 1774, Dec. 27, Benvil, Suss., and Joh. Fandt.
 1776, Aug. 22, Berge, Abraham, and Salome Gerges.
 1776, June 9, Berge, Anna, and Phillip Wischang.
 1778, Sept. 29, Berger, Elis., and Joh. Becker.
 1784, June 27, Bergman, Johannes, and Anna Stroman.
 1747-1758, Berret, Caspar, and Elisa Lena Wannenmacher.
 1758, Nov. 14, Beyer, Andrew, and Philippina Weyand.
 1767, June 23, Beyer, Catarine, and Friederick Maurer.
 1769, Aug. 22, Bickhart, Christofer, and Magdalena Kugler.
 1787, April 24, Bierman, Jacob, and Christina Fischer.
 1777, Aug. 26, Bingeman, Gerhart, and Elizabeth Kentel.
 1773, Oct. —, Binkes, Peter, and Barbara Stettler.
 1759, Sept. 7, Birst, C., and Peter Maurer.
 1769, Jan. 3, Bischof, Catharina, and Joh. Nicolaus Diets.
 1787, May 5, Bischof, Catharina, and Joh. Teorgus Ott.
 1758, June 6, Bisecker, Barbara, and Paul Schwauger.
 1747-1758, Bitting, Anna Maria, and Andreas Greber.
 1747-1758, Bitting, Catharina, and Adam Hillikass.
 1747-'58, Bitting, Catharina, (wid., of Henry Bitting,) and Jacob Schaeffer.
 1775, Mar. 21, Bitting, Cath., and Joh. Klein.

- 1747-1758, Bitting, Elizabetha Dorothea, and Gabriel Klein.
 1788, April 13, Bitting, Phillip, and Elis. Derrscham.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Catharina, and Michel Eberhardt.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Elisabeth, and Philip Vackenthah.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Peter, and Maria N——.
 1779, Aug. 9, Bock, Cath., and Jeorg Mich. Trumbauer.
 1784, Nov. 26, Bock, Elisabeth, and Jacob Schoot.
 1747-1758, Bohm, Creth., and Jacob Weidknecht.
 1747-'58, Boehm, Philip, and Eliza Catharina Mombauer.
 1769, Oct. 17, Bossert, Anna Christina, and Jacob Kutz.
 1775, Aug. 15, Bossert, Jacob, and Eva Schlieger.
 1779, Brauchler, Magdalena, and Daniel Klein.
 1747-'58, Braun, Catharina, and Ludwig Worckman.
 1779, June 22, Brendel, Jacob, and Elis. Ritschert.
 1747-1758, Brennenman, J., and N——.
 1767, Sept. 24, Brennerholtz, George, and Anna Maria Wils.
 1747-'58, Brickerdt, Mathys, and Maria Elisabetha N——.
 1747-1758, Brobst, J., and —— Levenn.
 1758, May 30, Brunner, Davidt, and Maria Landes.
 1778, Feb. 8, Brunner, Hana, and Mich. Ott.
 1760, —— 14, Bucher, Casper, and Catharina Wannemacher.
 1778, June 9, Bucher, Rosina, and Philip Leydich.
 1783, May 20, Buck, John, and Catharine Schlottner.
 1747-'58, Buehler, Christian, and Sarah Huntzberger.
 1775, Nov. 28, Bürger, Margreta, (wid.), and Hen. Weiss, (wid.)
 1747-'58, Button, J., and —— Klein.
 1768, April 4, Cock, Catharina, and Peter Lin.
 1787, July 7, Cogg, Margreta, and Jeorg Reinheimer.
 1760, Feb. 5, Crater, Ester, and Johannes Meyer.
 1779, Oct. 5, Cressman, Margaret, and Felix Leh.
 1769, Nov. 21, Crineus, Simon, (wid.), and Margarethe Klapper, (wid.)
 1788, May 6, Cunius, Anne Margreta, and Johannes Weiltner.
 1760, —— 14, Dahl, Anna Maria, and Johann Michael Hettenbach.
 1760, June 17, Danckel, Jacob, and Elisabetha Roeder.
 1747-1758, Danckel, John, and N. ——.
 1747-1758, Danckler, Hanna, and Jacob Fischer.
 1772, Oct. 13, Datisman, Magdalena, and Jacob Hohe.
 1775, July 4, Datismann, Magdalena, (wid.), and Wendel Wiant,
 (wid.)
 1759, May 20, De Bleama, Lemaitte, and Sylvanus Maybery.
 1747-1758, Deheve, Sara, and Dieterich Welcker.
 1776, May 7, Deis, Barbara, and Jacob Wagner.
 1747-1758, Demig, J., and Elisabetha Eichel.
 1747-'58, Demig, Rachel, and Henerich Schmidt.
 1788, April 13, Derrscham, Elis., and Phillip Bitting.
 1772, May 19, Detterer, Elizabeth, and Jacob Gerhart.
 1747-'58, Dettweiler, Barbara, and Philip Jans.

- 1747-1758, Dieffendoerffer, Alexander, and Gertraudt N——.
 1777, Sept. 30, Diel, Mich., and Barbara Suesholtz.
 1768, May 30, Diets, Henry, and Catherine Gerhard.
 1769, Jan. 3, Diets, Joh. Nicolaus, and Catharina Bischof.
 1768, Nov. 17, Dill, Fried, and Susanna Spinner.
 1783, Feb. 20, Dinges, Peter, and Maria Haas.
 1783, ——— — Ditlo, Catharina, and Heinrich Mumbauer.
 1785, Aug. 23, Ditlow, Georg, and Maria Magdalena N——.
 1747-1758, Doerr, Carl, and Christina Muss.
 1778, Jan. 13, Doerr, Jacob, and Margr. Mueller.
 1790, March 30, Doerr, Johannes, and Gerthraut Schicher.
 1775, Nov. 14, Dörr, Adam, and Anna Heger.
 1782, April 23, Dörr, Georg, and Sophia Stetler.
 1761, May 12, Dosch, Johann Philip, and Veronica Eberhard.
 1747-1758, Dotterer, Anna, and Georg Neiss.
 1747-1758, Dotterer, Anna, and J. Huber.
 1790, Aug. 10, Dotterer, Michael, and Maria Margreth Hillegass.
 1768, Dec. 4, Drumbar, Catharina, and Jacob Mack.
 1747-1758, Dueffendoerffer, Anna Margaretha, and Nicolaus Ohl.
 1747-1758, Dueffendoerffer, Gertraudt, and Henerich Mueller.
 1747-'58, Duer, Creth, and Philip Schmidt.
 1747-'58, Dueringer, Catharina, and Johannes Schneider.
 1761, May 12, Eberhard, Anna Barbara, and Johann Georg Fischer.
 1747-'58, Eberhard, Barbara, and Ullrich Hornecker.
 1747-'58, Eberhard, Creth, and Peter Wetzel.
 1761, June 16, Eberhard, Johannes, and Catharina Elisabetha Ried.
 1759, April 3, Eberhard, Joseph, and Catharina Siegel.
 1761, May 12, Eberhard, Veronica, and Johann Philip Dosch.
 1784, Dec. 2, Eberhard, Philip, and Margaretta Hillegast.
 1773, Jan. 7, Eberhart, Anna, and Joh. Jacobi.
 1784, Aug. 10, Eberhart, Margaretta, and Jacob Tracksel.
 1747-'58, Eberhardt, Michel, and Catharina Bleyler.
 1748, Jan. 26, Eckerd, Margaretha, and Johann Jacob Mueller.
 1747-'58, Edelman, George, and N——.
 1758, Jan. 7, Edelman, J. Adam, and Christina N——.
 1768, Sept. 15, Edinger, Maria Elizabeth, and Valentine Haak.
 1747-1758, Eichel, Elisabetha, and J. Demig.
 1777, Feb. 11, Eitenmiller, Catharine, and John Schuler.
 1771, Oct. 27, Elinger, Jacob, (wid.), and Barbara Scheud, (wid.)
 1747-'58, Emet, Anna Maria, and Andreas Muehlschlaegel.
 1782, Oct. 28, Engleman, Cath. Elisabeth., and Peter Keiffer.
 1771, Nov. 26, Engelman, Maria Eva, and Joh. Petrus Reiswig.
 1758, April 18, Erb, Anna Maria, and Johann Peter Seil.
 1747-1758, Erb, Catharina, and Michael Roeder.
 1747-1758, Erb, Creth, and J. Reisswick.
 1747-1758, Erb, Elisa Barbara, and Henerich Bartholme.
 1759, Jan. 19, Fabian, Anna Catharina, and Christian Kahlback.

- 1774, Dec. 27, Fandt, Joh., and Suss. Benvil.
 1777, Dec. 2, Faust, Jeorg., and Christina Maurer.
 1787, June 26, Faust, Joh., and Susanna Walber.
 1787, June 12, Finck, Johannes, and Elisabetha Neudorf.
 1772, Jan. 14, Finck, Valentin, and Elisabetha Suessholtz.
 1760, May 4, Fink, Catharina, and J. Georg Lahr.
 1760, May 17, Fink, Margaretha, and Jacob Wittner.
 1761, May 23, Fischer, Anna Margaretha, and Philip Hahn.
 1747-1758, Fischer, Catharina, and Roland Jung.
 1787, April 24, Fischer, Christina, and Jacob Bierman.
 1768, June 28, Fischer, Christina, and Joh. Segler.
 1747-1758, Fischer, Jacob, and Hanna Danckler.
 1759, Oct. 9, Fischer, Johann, and Catharina Gabel.
 1761, May 12, Fischer, Johann Georg, and Anna Barbara Eberbard.
 1760, Jan. 8, Fischer, Margaretha, and Ludwig Bender.
 1779, Sept. 30, Fischer, Margreta, and Peter Lauer.
 1767, May 26, Fischer, Wendel, and Juliana Schneider.
 1747-'58, Fleger, Margaretha, and Abraham Ludter.
 1747-'58, Frey, Catharina, and Andreas Worekman.
 1758—, Frey, Catharina, and Joseph Schmidt.
 1747-1758, Frey, Henerich, and N——.
 1777, Oct. 23, Frey, Jeorg., and Margreta Griesemer.
 1769, Mar. 28, Frey, Wilhelm, and Christiana Hainomon.
 1759, April 14, Freyer, Jacob, and Anna Barbara Werth.
 1768, Sept. 6, Frock, Daniel, and Catharina Wiand.
 1759, Oct. 9, Gabel, Catharina, and Johann Fischer.
 1758, Sept. 8, Gangwehr, Georg, and Maria Melchiorst.
 1778, Mar. 10, Gearhart, John, and Magdalena Hertzel.
 1747-1758, Gedman, Wilhelm, and Susanna Jeckel.
 1773, Nov. 2, Geier, Catharina, and Adam Haller.
 1747-1758, Geiger, Anna Elisabetha, and Jacob Arend.
 1776, Aug. 22, Gerges, Salome, and Abraham Berge.
 1768, May 30, Gerhard, Catharine, and Henry Diets.
 1759, Nov. 18, Gerhard, Daniel, and Barbara Meister.
 1786, Dec. 29, Gerhart, Cath., and Math. Hinerleiter.
 1772, June 2, Gerhart, Conrad, and Anna Maria Nyce.
 1772, May 19, Gerhart, Jacob, and Elizabeth Detterer.
 1767, Mar. 3, Geri, Anna Maria, and Johanes Hellicas.
 1767, Nov. 10, Geri, Catharina, and Michael Hellicas.
 1778, Nov. 3, Geri, Elis., and Daniel Kupper.
 1776, June 11, Geri, Joh. Adam, and Barbara Weiller.
 1772, Oct. 13, Geri, Maria, and Christian Schmid.
 1787, Dec. 18, Geri, Rebecka, and Peter Willauer.
 1774, June 14, Gettel, Peter, and Albertus Springer.
 1787, Feb. 27, Gipsen, John, and Neusi Mills.
 1747-1758, Goetz, J., and Catharina N——.
 1767, Jan. 20, Götzen, Bernd., and Elizabeth Mock.

- 1747-1758, Greber, Andreas, and Anna Maria Bitting.
 1784, Mar. 16, Greber, Anna Margrith, and Han Niclas Mud.
 1747-1758, Greber, Ullrich, and Creth Labar.
 1747-'58, Gress, Catharina, and Samuel Somini.
 1747-1758, Gressman, —, (John Gressman's two dau.,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Gressman, —, (son of John Gressman,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Gressman, John, and ——— Hauk.
 1747-1758, Grieseimar, Leonhardt, and ——— Leveber.
 1759, Jan. 18, Griesemer, Jacob, and Catharina Hallmann.
 1787, Oct. 23, Griesemer, Margreta, and Jeorg Frey.
 1787, Aug. 14, Grimli, Maria, and Valentine Keely.
 1787, Dec. 2, Grimli, Salome, and Philip Schillig.
 1760, ——— 1, Grinens, Simon Conrad, and Anna Margaretha Raeb.
 1782, June 25, Grob, Georg, and Margrith Zar.
 1786, Nov. 21, Grob, Henr., and Margreta Schütz.
 1779, March 9, Groeber, Andr., and Anna Weis.
 1779, Sept. 17, Groeber, Anna Maria, and Jeorg Long.
 1787, April 22, Groeber, Christina, and Petrus Stehler.
 1787, March 13, Groeber, Hen., and Christina Haas.
 1779, Sept. 21, Groeber, Ludwig, and Elis. Joter.
 1768, Dec. 22, Groeber, Maria Elis., and Diet. Reicher.
 1776, May 26, Grof, Abraham, and Magdalena Wagner.
 1774, March 1, Grof, Barbara, and Joseph Warner.
 1779, April 11, Grof, Catharine, and Martin Lichtel.
 1779, June 13, Grof, David, (wid.), and Anna Maria Huwin, (wid.)
 1758, March 6, Gruen, Catharina, and Martin Mueller.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Elisa Barbara, and ——— Ohl.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Eva, and Andreas Ohl.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Susanna, and Jacob Ried.
 1784, Feb. 3, Gugger, Elisabeth, and Heinrich Segler.
 1759, June 2, Haag, Andreas, and Christina Hindenleiter.
 1747-'58, Haag, David, and Elisa Catharina Wagenseil.
 1747-'58, Haag, J., and Anna Margaretha Wetzel.
 1768, Sept. 15, Haak, Valentine, and Maria Elizabeth Edinger.
 1787, March 13, Haas, Christina, and Hen. Groeber.
 1747-1758, Haas, Henerich, and N—— Jung.
 1783, Feb. 20, Haas, Maria, and Peter Dinges.
 1759, Oct. 16, Haeger, Anna Maria, and Jacob Wetzel.
 1787, June 24, Hagelberg, Cath., and Petter Long.
 1747-1758, Hahn, Catharina, and John Neiss.
 1761, May 23, Hahn, Philip, and Anna Margaretha Fischer.
 1769, Mar. 28, Haimomon, Christiana, and Wilhelm Frey.
 1773, Nov. 2, Haller, Adam, and Catharina Geier.
 1759, Jan. 18, Hallmann, Catharina, and Jacob Griesemer.
 1747-1758, Hamfer, Antoni, and Anna Margaretha Raudenbush.
 1747-1758, Hamm, Daniel, and Anna Maria Segler.
 1773, May 27, Hartenstein, John, and Magdalena Hollobush.

- 1747-1758, Hartman, ———, (daughter of Ullerich Hartman,) and Philip Wentz.
- 1747-1758, Hauk, ———, and John Gressman.
- 1772, Nov. 22, Hauser, Joh., and Anna Maria Bar. Wolf.
- 1774, Aug. 16, Hederig, Phil., and Cath. Scheib.
- 1775, Nov. 14, Heger, Anna, and Adam Dörr.
- 1747-'58, Heger, H., and Eva Huber.
- 1758, Mar. 28, Heiss, Philip, and Susanna Schmid.
- 1772, May 5, Hellicas, ———, and Johannes Krissemmer.
- 1776, July 2, Hellicas, Adam, and Anna Schultz.
- 1774, Aug. 16, Helligas, Anna Margret, and Carl Schelleberger.
- 1767, Mar. 3, Hellicas, Johannes, and Anna Maria Geri.
- 1770, Sept. 30, Hellicas, Joh. Jeorg, and Elisabetha Jung.
- 1767, Nov. 10, Hellicas, Michael, and Catharina Geri.
- 1779, Mar. 16, Helligas, Joh. Petrus, and Anna Maria Maurer.
- 1776, Oct. 31, Heineman, John, and Barbara Nais.
- 1776, Sept. 3, Henrich, Adam, and Anna Maria Hollobush.
- 1771, June 11, Henrich, Margaretha, and Philip Schambach.
- 1778, May 13, Hering, Fried., and Hanna Levi.
- 1782, Nov. 26, Herlacher, Catharina, and David Spinner.
- 1772, May 5, Herner, Joh., and Susanna, Reiswig.
- 1782, Sept. 19, Hernson, Richard, and Catharine Lugins.
- 1778, April 21, Herres, Anna Maria, (wid.,) and Jacob Huper.
- 1778, Mar. 10, Hertz, Magdalena, and John Gearhart.
- 1736, June 22, Herweg, Maria, and George Meyer.
- 1736, April 26, Herzel, Christina, and George Peter Knecht.
- 1747-'58, Herzel, George, and Catharina Neiss.
- 1760, ——— 14, Hettenbach, Johann Michael, and Anna Maria Dahl.
- 1760, April 15, Hidel, Anna Barbara, and Johann Michael Seib.
- 1776, Aug. 20, Hiebner, John, and Maria Naiman.
- 1790, March 30, Hildebeutel, Salome, and Johannes Raudenbusch.
- 1747-'58, Hill, Elisa Barbara, and Conrad Moll.
- 1790, Aug. 10, Hillegass, Maria Margreth, and Michael Dotterer.
- 1784, May 25, Hillegast, Eva, and Peter Jost.
- 1784, Dec. 2, Hillegast, Margareta, and Philip Eberhard.
- 1772, Oct. 13, Hiller, Marty, and Anna Roeder.
- 1747-1758, Hilligass, Barbara, and J. Riesser.
- 1747-1758, Hillikass, Adam, and Catharina Bitting.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Anna, and Nicolaus Jeger.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Creth, and Mathys Reichardt.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Peter, and Barbara Hornberger.
- 1772, May 13, Hildebeutel, Martin, and Salome Klein.
- 1759, June 2, Hindenleiter, Christina, and Andreas Haag.
- 1786, Dec. 29, Hinerleiter, Math., and Cath. Gerhart.
- 1747-'58, Hirsch, Simon, and Maria Elisa Labar.
- 1747-1758, Hoffman, Casper, and Dorothea Liess.
- 1747-'58, Hoffman, J., and Catharina Zimmermann.

- 1772, Oct. 13, Hohe, Jacob, and Magdalena Datisman.
 1773, May 27, Hollebush, Magdalena, and John Hartenstein.
 1775, Nov. 2, Hollebush, Margarethe, and Paul Knoper.
 1776, Sept. 3, Hollobush, Anna Maria, and Adam Henrich.
 1788, April 15, Hollobush, Peter, and Susanna Schell.
 1760, March 2, Hornberger, Anna Margaretha, and Hardtmann Leibenguth.
 1747-'58, Hornberger, Barbara, and Peter Hillikass.
 1747-1758, Horneck, Elisabetha, and Reichardt Klein.
 1787, March 6, Hornecker, Eva, and Jacob Maurer.
 1776, Aug. 11, Hornecker, Jos., and Hana Weber.
 1777, Hornecker, Margreta, and Hen. Weber.
 1747-'58, Hornecker, Ullrich, and Barbara Eberhard.
 1759, April 5, Huber, Anna Catharina, and Henerich Huber.
 1758, Feb. 7, Huber, Anna Catharina Christine, and Johannes Schwinck.
 1747-'58, Huber, Barbara, and Valentine Keister.
 1747-'58, Huber, Cretha, and ———.
 1747-'58, Huber, Eva, and H. Heger.
 1759, April 5, Huber, Henerich, and Anna Catharina Huber.
 1747-'58, Huber, Henerich, and Barbara N——.
 1747-1758, Huber, J., and Anna Dotterer.
 1747-'58, Huber, Jacob, and Elisabetha Samsel.
 1757, ———, Huber, J. Jacob, and Anna Catharina Kebler.
 1776, Oct. 22, Hudt, Catharine, and John Nyce.
 1789, Dec. 26, Huebner, Peillip, and Elisabeth Neiss.
 1775, Oct. 29, Hunsberger, Catharine, and Hartman Keil.
 1747-'58, Huntzberger, Sara, and Christian Buehler.
 1778, April 21, Huper, Jacob, and Anna Maria Herres, (wid.)
 1776, June 21, Huper, Sussana, and Hen. Panebecker.
 1772, Nov. 30, Hupper, Avei, and Stoffel Ott.
 1747-'58, Huth, Creth, and J. Adam N——.
 1747-'58, Huth, John, and Barbara Zimmermann.
 1747-1758, Huth, Philip, and Eva Weiss.
 1747-1758, Huth, Susan, and J. Arendt Weiss.
 1779, June 13, Huwin, Anna Maria, (wid.,) and David Grof, (wid.)
 1773, Jan. 17, Jacobi, Joh., and Anna Eberhart.
 1747-'58, Jans, Philip, and Barbara Dettweiler.
 1747-1758, Jeckel, Susanna, and Wilhelm Gedman.
 1747-'58, Jeger, Nicolaus, and Anna Hillikass.
 1784, July 13, Joekel, Catarina, and Conrad Wolf.
 1747-'58, Johnson, Naag, and J. Seller.
 1747-'58, Jost, Johannes, and Creth Schneider.
 1784, May 25, Jost, Peter, and Eva Hillegast.
 1779, Sept. 21, Joter, Elis., and Ludwig Groeber.
 1747-1758, Jung, ———, and Henerich Haas.
 1770, Sept. 30, Jung, Elisabetha, and Joh. Jeorg Hellicas.

THE FAMILY OF BLAINE.

I. JAMES BLAINE, of Scotch ancestry, came with his family from the north of Ireland, in the vicinity of Londonderry, to America prior to 1745, and settled in Toboyne township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He took up a large tract of land on the south side of the Juniata, as did each of his sons a few years later. He became an influential man on the then frontiers of the Province, and was quite prominent in affairs during the French and Indian war, as well towards the close of his life in the struggle for independence. He died at his residence in Toboyne township in July, 1792, well advanced in years, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children as follows:

2. *i. Ephraim*, b. May 26, 1741; m. 1st, Rebecca Galbraith; 2d, Sarah E. Duncan.
 - ii. James Scaddin*; little is known concerning him, save that he was an officer in the Revolution, and d. about 1817.
 - iii. Margaret*.
3. *iv. Alexander*; m. ——— Hoge.
4. *v. Eleanor*; m. Samuel Lyon.
 - vi. Agnes*; m. Edward McMurray.
 - vii. Mary*; m. William Davison.
 - viii. Isabella*; m. John Mitchell.
5. *ix. William*.

II. EPHRAIM BLAINE, (James,) b. May 26, 1741, in the north of Ireland. He received a classical education at the school of the Rev. Dr. Alison in Chester county, and was recommended by him for an ensigncy in the Provincial service as being "a young gentleman of good family." He received, however, the appointment of commissary sergeant, and during the Bouquet expedition to the westward in 1763, was in the Second Provincial Regiment. It has been stated that he distinguished himself at the battle of Bushy Run, but his duties were elsewhere, and he was evidently not "in the thickest of the fight." From 1771 to 1773 he served as sheriff of Cumberland county. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle

he entered heartily into the contest, and assisted in raising a battalion of associators, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, holding the position until his appointment by the Supreme Executive Council as County Lieutenant of Cumberland, April 5, 1777. This office he resigned in August following, when he entered the commissary department in the Continental Line. He was commissioned Commissary General of Purchases February 19, 1778, a position he held over three years, including one of the most trying periods of the war—the cantonment at Valley Forge. He was a man of large fortune, and the records show that during that long and severe winter, with the aid of his personal friends, he made an advance of \$600,000 for the use of the patriot army. Millions upon millions passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity and disinterestedness. Owing to his personal sacrifices, however, Col. Blaine's estate became impaired, although his fortune remained ample. While in the service he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington and his fellow-officers. It was at his home that the first President remained during his week's stay at Carlisle when on the so-called Whisky Insurrection of 1794. Subsequently Col. Blaine retired to his farm in Middleton township, Cumberland county, where he closed his eminently patriotic and honorable career on the 16th of February, 1804. Col. Blaine was twice married—first on June 26, 1765, to Rebecca Galbraith, daughter of John and Jennett Galbraith, who died about 1780. They had six children, of whom we have the names of the following:

6. *i. James*; m. 1st, Jean ———, 2d, Margaret Lyon.
7. *ii. Robert*; m. Anna Susanna Metzger.
8. *iii. David*; m. Isabella Hill.

Col. Blaine married secondly, Sept. 20, 1797, Sarah E. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, of Carlisle, and daughter of Col. Samuel Postlethwaite. She died about the year 1850 at the age of ninety years, in Philadelphia, and was interred at Laurel Hill cemetery. They had one child:

- vii. Ephraim*; was drowned in the mill-race at Middlesex.

III. ALEXANDER BLAINE, (James,) b. about 1747; d. prior to March, 1801, in Middleton township, Cumberland county,

Pennsylvania. His wife was a daughter of David Hoge, and their children were:

- i. *Rebecca*, b. 1788.
- ii. *James*, b. 1790.
- iii. *David*, b. 1792.
- iv. *Ephraim*, b. 1795.

IV. ELEANOR BLAINE, (James,) m. Col. SAMUEL LYON, of Carlisle. Their children were (surname Lyon):

- i. *Ellen Blaine*.
- ii. *Rebecca*, m. James M. Russell, and they had: *Alexander*, m. James McPherson; *Ellen*, m. Algernon Sidney; *Samuel*; *Ann*, m. William Hoge; and *John*, m. Mary McPherson.
- iii. *Margaret*, m. James Blaine.

V. WILLIAM BLAINE, (James,) b. about 1749; d. in January, 1792, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, leaving a wife and children, as follows:

- 9. i. *Mary*, b. Sept. 30, 1773; m. Samuel McCord.
- 10. ii. *Alexander T.*, b. 1776; m. Rosanna McCord.
- iii. *William*, b. 1779.
- iv. *Ephraim*, b. 1781.
- v. *James Armstrong*, b. 1783.

VI. JAMES BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. in 1832 in Washington county, Penna. In 1791 Mr. Blaine was an attachè to one of the American embassies, and was the bearer to this country of the celebrated Jay treaty. In 1800 he went to western Pennsylvania, and in 1804 to Brownsville, where he began merchandising. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, a position he occupied many years. He afterwards removed to Sewickley, Allegheny county, where he owned a farm, which he sold to the Economites; and about 1817 moved to a small farm near Washington, where he died. Mr. Blaine was twice married; first to JANE ———, b. 1769; d. April, 1793; secondly, January 16, 1795, to MARGARET LYON, daughter of Samuel Lyon, of Cumberland county, Penna. His children were:

- i. *Margaret Jane*; m. William Sample, son of David Sample, of the Westmoreland county bar; learned printing in Mr. Snowden's office at Greensburg, and at the age of nineteen went to Washington, where he established, in 1808, the

Washington Reporter; in 1819 he was elected prothonotary of the county, and later removed to the West; a daughter, Mrs. Eliza Ewing Sample Malcolm, resides in Lee county, Iowa.

11. *ii. Ephraim Lym*, b. Februry 28, 1796; m. Maria Gillespie.
- iii. Ellen*; d. many years ago; m. John H. Ewing; b. October 5, 1796, son of William Ewing and Mary Conwell; and their children were: Rev. *William E.*, of Cannonsburg; *George*; *John*; *Samuel Blaine*; *Margaret*, m. Dr. Halleck, of Pittsburgh; *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. William Speer, of Washington, Pa.; and *Mary*, m. Prof. Woods, of Washington, Pa.
- iv. William*; d. several years since, *s. p.*
- v. Robert*, of Washington, D. C.
- vi. Samuel*, of Louisville, Ky.
- vii. Ann*; m. Jacob Mason; removed to Iowa.

VII. ROBERT BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. in January, 1826, at Carlisle, Penna. He married ANNA SUSANNA METZGAR, a sister of the late George Metzgar. Their children were:

- i. Rebecca*; m. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.
- ii. Anna Susanna*; m. Samuel Alexander, Esq.
- iii. Ephraim Metzgar*.
12. *iv. Eleanor*; m. 1st, Dr. Levi Wheaton; 2d, John Hays.
- v. Mary*.
- vi. James*; d. *s. p.*

VIII. DAVID BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. December, 1804, in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penna. He married Isabella Hill, and they had among other children:

- i. Robert*; m., and had *John*, *David*, and *William*.
- ii. Ephraim*.

IX. MARY (POLLY) BLAINE, (William, James,) b. September 30, 1773; d. January 4, 1837; m. April 19, 1798, SAMUEL McCORD, b. October 16, 1770; d. September 20, 1825; son of William McCord and Sarah McKinney. They had issue (surname McCord):

- i. Mary Ann*, b. June 22, 1798; m. Andrew Linn, and had *John*, *Samuel*, *William Blaine*, *Ann Eliza*, and *Jane Mary*.
- ii. William*, b. Oct. 24, 1799; m. and left issue.
- iii. Samuel*, b. Sept. 22, 1803; d. June 22, 1832.
- iv. John Linn*, b. June 5, 1802; d. Aug., 1802.
- v. Isabel*, b. Sept. 21, 1805.

- vi. *Elizabeth Thompson*, b. Sept. 4, 1807 ; d. Sept. 22, 1840.
- vii. *Ephraim*, b. May 23, 1810 ; d. August 16, 1828.
- viii. *James*, b. July 28, 1812 ; d. Sept. 3, 1834.
- ix. *Alexander*, b. Nov. 22, 1814 ; d. June 25, 1817.

X. ALEXANDER T. BLAINE, (William, James,) b. 1778, in Cumberland Co., Penn'a ; d. February 18, 1817, in Erie county, Penn'a, whither he had removed in 1800 ; m. ROSANNA McCORD, b. May 23, 1779 ; d. Nov. 1, 1830 ; dau. of William McCord and his wife Sarah McKinney. Their children were :

- i. *Margaret M.*, b. 1798 ; d. Dec. 18, 1858 ; m. James Mills, of Erie co.,
- ii. *Nancy B.*, b. 1800 ; m. Wm. Crawford.
- iii. *Mary*, b. 1802 ; d. August, 1865 ; m. Joseph Y. Moorhead ; b. 1795 ; d.
- iv. *Ephraim W. M.*, b. 1804 ; d. Oct. 31, 1858 ; m. Eliza Smedley.
- v. *William A.*, b. 1807 ; m. Martha Hall.
- vi. *James*, b. 1809 ; m. Lucinda Crary.
- vii. *Alexander W.*, b. 1812 ; d. Jan. 10, 1878 ; m. Sarah A. Platt.
- viii. *Isabel A.*, b. 1814 ; m. Thomas Dickson.
- ix. *Joseph F.*, b. 1817 ; d. Jan. 25, 1844 ; m. Adelia Freeman.

XI. EPHRAIM LYON BLAINE, (James, Ephraim, James,) b. February 28, 1796, in Middlesex, Cumberland county, Penn'a : d. June 28, 1850. In early years Mr. Blaine was engaged in merchandising and farming with his father. He became quite prominent and influential in public and political affairs ; in 1842 was the Democratic candidate for prothonotary, and elected. During the heat of the canvass which preceded the election, it seems to have been a mooted question whether the Democratic candidate for the office of prothonotary was a member of the Roman Catholic church, as if such membership deprived that communion of citizenship—an opinion most intolerant and bigoted. However, to prove or disprove an assertion too freely made, the Roman priest officiating in the neighborhood was appealed to, who promptly furnished the following :

" *This is to certify that Ephraim L. Blaine is not now and never was a member of the Catholic Church ; and furthermore, in my opinion, he is not fit to be a member of any Church.*"

The foregoing forcible, and not to say the least unequivocal, document, was afterwards displayed in the public prints of the day. Notwithstanding the broad and, perhaps, unwarranted

assertion of the Reverend Father, Mr. Blaine finally became a member of the denomination here mentioned, and his remains lie buried beside those of his wife, within the shadows of the Roman Catholic church at Brownsville, Fayette county, Penna. Ephraim L. Blaine married Maria Gillespie, a daughter of Neal Gillespie, jr., of Washington county. Neal Gillespie, sr., was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania, and a man of influence in his neighborhood. His daughter, Nellie, married Mr. Boyle, of Brownsville, whose daughter, Maria, became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and the mother of the wife of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, of the United States army. This shows the relationship between the Sher-mans and the Blaines.

Ephraim L. Blaine and his wife, Mary Gillespie, had a large family of children. We have the names of

- i. *James Gillespie*; b. 1830; the Republican candidate for President of the United States, 1884.
- ii. *Neil*.
- iii. *Robert Gillespie*, Paymaster U. S. A.
- iv. *John E*.
- v. *Eliza*.
- vi. *Margaret*.

XII. ELEANOR BLAINE, (Robert, Ephraim, James.) b. about 1798, in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. January 9, 1839, at Carlisle, Penna.; was twice married: first to Dr. Levi Wheaton, b. Sept. 6, 1796, at Richmond, Va.; d. Sept. 24, 1824. They had (surname Wheaton:)

- i. *Ellen Blaine*; d. s. p.
- ii. *Mary Blaine*; d. Jan. 8, 1836, aged fifteen years.

Eleanor Blaine m. secondly, March 9, 1831, JOHN HAYS, b. 1794; d. April 29, 1854. They had (surname Hays:)

- iii. *Robert*; d. unm.
- iv. *John*; m. Jenny Smead.
- v. *Mary Blaine*; m. Richard Mulligan, of Baltimore.

“LAWLESS INTRUDERS FROM CONNECTICUT.”

[The memorial which follows is a remarkable document. It is not what it purports to be, or what most readers would infer, the petition of the *inhabitants* of the counties of Northumberland and Northampton for relief or protection, but that of a self-styled committee praying for “powder and lead” to be used against “*all hostile invasions whatsoever*”—this quotation being especially italicized. On looking at the names signed thereto, it will be noted that they were those of inhabitants or residents of the city of Philadelphia, all of whom, however, were more or less concerned in land schemes in the Wyoming district. The original is in the handwriting of Rev. William Smith. Had it not been for the land-jobbers of the metropolis, there never would have been a drop of blood shed in the Wyoming controversy. The moneyed men of Philadelphia who held large tracts of land under the Penn grants in the disputed territory had no difficulty in enlisting adventurers to take up their cause. They stood afar off from the belligerents, using, however, every incentive to their friends to do their battling—right or wrong. They were *interested* parties, but they took precious care not to venture too far from the provincial capital. What mattered it if innocent persons fell by the “powder and lead” they furnished? So, having collected money among the speculators for their own nefarious purposes, no ammunition could be purchased save by permission of the Committee of Safety. That body of patriots, not discerning the incendiary character of the proposed measures, gave the permission, and “powder and lead” were sent to the counties named for the purpose of removing the “Lawless Intruders from Connecticut.” The memorialists seemed to be more interested in performing this laudable (?) work than in arming for the common defense against British aggression, or in the protecting the frontiers from the murderous savage. In these latter they were *disinterested* spectators for the time being.]

"To the Gentlemen of the *Committee of Safety* for the Province of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of the Subscribers, being a Committee for [the Freeholders of] the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, Respectfully Sheweth:

That a large Number of the Freeholders of the counties of Northumberland & Northampton having lately met together to consider of the most effectual Means for preserving the Peace of those Counties, protecting the private Property of the Inhabitants, and repelling the hostile Invasions of a Number of lawless Intruders from Connecticut, who taking an unjust advantage of the Calamities of the Times have long been threatening to over-run those Counties, & have of late made a most violent & daring attempt to settle themselves on the West Branch of Sasquehannah, but were happily repulsed by the public spirited & brave Inhabitants in the Neighborhood of Sunbury; and it being considered further that the Residents in those Counties could not support the Expence of defending that Part of the Province against those Intruders without the public assistance—Your Memorialists were appointed a 'Committee to solicit such public assistance & to devise such measures as may be most effectual for the Peace & Safety of the said Counties,' and have accordingly opened a Subscription & obtained considerable Sums of Money for that Purpose, but find the Counties wholly unprovided with Powder & Lead for their own Defence, which necessary Articles cannot be procured but by the Direction and Authority of your Committee—Your Memorialists conceiving, with all Humility, that *Protecting the Inhabitants of the Province against all hostile Invasions whatsoever*, is directly within the Design of your appointment, Do Pray—

That you will be pleased to order a proper Quantity of Powder and Lead for the Purposes aforesaid, and to give such other Directions in the Premises as you shall judge proper, and your Memorialists shall pray &c.

Oct^r 12th, 1775.

TURBUTT FRANCIS,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.,
THOS. WEST,
ROBT. HARRIS,

JNO. LUKENS,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
JOHN COXE,
TENCH FRANCIS,
HENRY KEPPELE, Jun^r.

FIRST SETTLERS ON THE MANOR OF MASKE.

[Among the "reservations" set apart by the Penns was the "Manor of Maske," embracing the territory now occupied by the borough of Gettysburg, township of Cumberland, and parts of several adjacent districts in Adams county, the Round-Tops of the battle being nearly central. An old manuscript, bearing every evidence of authenticity, and headed "A List of Names of such Persons as Settled and Made Improvements in the Manor of Maske before the 18th day of June, 1741," some while ago fell into my hands, and as it may have more than local interest, I subjoin a copy for the HISTORICAL REGISTER. The indorsement explains the purport of the manuscript: "List of Entries in the Manor of Maske, in order to prove their settlements and procure Warrants. Received 2d April, 1792." —H. J. S.]

William McClellan, May, 1740.	Hugh Ferguson, September, 1741.
John Fletcher, June, 1739.	William Gibson and Robert Gibson, October, 1736.
John McDowell, April, 1741.	Benjamin McCormick, October, 1736.
John McFerran, May, 1741.	Duncan Evans, October, 1736.
Wm. McFerran, May, 1741.	Samuel Gibson, October, 1736.
Robert Fletcher, May, 1741.	Joseph Moore, March, 1740.
Samuel Gettys, near Rock Creek, May, 1740.	David Moore, March, 1741.
John Steel, September, 1740.	Hugh Woods, March, 1741.
Hugh Scott, September, 1740.	Robert Long, September, 1739.
Daniel McKeenan, September, 1740.	William Scott, April, 1741.
George Kerr, October, 1740.	Thomas Martin, May, 1741.
Samuel McColock, May, 1741.	John Stuart, April, 1741.
Alexander Stuart, April, 1741.	John Kerr, April, 1741.
Robert Smith, April, 1741.	John Cishinger, April, 1741.
Robert Johnston, April, 1741.	James Orr, May, 1739.
Samuel Pedan, May, 1741.	Wm. Boyd B. Smith, March, 1740.
Samuel Agnew, May, 1741.	John Boyd, March, 1740.
Alexander McNair, April, 1741.	Thomas Hosack, March, 1740.
John Millar, April, 1741.	John Hosack, March, 1740.
Henry Pearson, April, 1741.	Edward Hall, March, 1741.
Thomas McCleary, May, 1740.	John Linn, April, 1740.

- James Thompson, May, 1741.
 Wm. Stevenson, May, 1741.
 Henry Rowan, June, 1739.
 Quintin McAdams, April, 1741.
 Robert McNiel, April, 1740.
 Joseph Clugston, April, 1741.
 John McGaughy, April, 1741.
 Henry Cotton, April, 1741.
 Duncan McDonnell, April, 1740.
 William McCreary, April, 1740.
 Rev. Robert Anan, May, 1741.
 Jean Gibson, May, 1741.
 George Sypes, April, 1741.
 James Ferguson, September, 1741.
 James Agnew, May, 1741.
 Mary McMullen, May, 1741.
 John Little, May, 1741.
 Robert Creighton, June, 1739.
 James Innis, May, 1740.
 John Carson, April, 1741.
 Hugh Dunwody, April, 1741.
 Thomas Douglass, May, 1740.
 James Reed, August, 1738.
 Alexander Poe, April, 1739.
 Hugh Davis, April, 1739.
 Jacob McClellan, May, 1740.
 Thomas Shannon, September, 1740.
 Thomas McCracken, September, 1740.
 The heirs of John Craige, deceased, or Col. Hance Hamilton, in trust for said children, April, 1739.
 John Brown, May, 1741.
 Samuel Brown, May, 1741.
 Samuel Edie, Esq., March, 1741.
 David Parke, March, 1741.
 John Parke, March, 1741.
 James Craige, May, 1741.
 David Dunwody, April, 1741.
 Robert Linn, April, 1740.
 William Smith, April, 1739.
 John Stuart, Marsh Creek, March, 1741.
 The heirs of Henry McDonogh, deceased, April, 1739.
- John Scott, May, 1740.
 James Walker, May, 1740.
 Thomas Latta, May, 1740.
 John Buchanan, May, 1740.
 Walter Buchanan, September, 1739.
 Matthew Dean, May, 1740.
 William Erwin, September, 1739.
 James Erwin, September, 1739.
 Thomas Tedford, May, 1740.
 Widow Margaret Buchanan, May, 1740.
 Robert Brumfield, September, 1739.
 James Hall, April, 1741.
 Adam Linn, May, 1741.
 Robert McKinney, May, 1740.
 William ———, April, 1741.
 Andrew Levenston, May, 1740.
 Charles McMullen, May, 1740.
 Alexander McKeen, Hugh McKeen, and Samuel Edie, Esqs., Guardians in trust for the Minor Children of John McKeen, deceased, equally concerned, March, 1738.
 John Semple, May, 1740.
 James McDowell and Charles McMulling, Guardians in trust for the Minor Children of John Darby, deceased, March, 1740.
 Joseph Wilson, March, 1738.
 William Quiet, Sr., April, 1741.
 William Quiet, Jr., April, 1741.
 Samuel Paxton, Sr., March, 1741.
 John Paxton, March, 1741.
 Samuel Paxton, Jr., March, 1741.
 Thomas Paxton, March, 1741.
 John Reed, November, 1740.
 David Frazier, March, 1738.
 Quinton Armstrong, April, 1741.
 John Murphy, April, 1741.
 John McNeit, March, 1740.
 Mary Reed, September, 1740.
 The heirs of John Beard, deceased, September, 1740.
 John Armstrong, April, 1740.

Samuel Gettys, for Land on Middle Creek, May, 1740.	Andrew Thompson, May, 1741.
William Ramsey, May, 1740.	John Leard, September, 1739.
James Wilson, May, 1741.	William McKinley, April, 1741.
James Russell, May, 1740.	Margaret Young, April, 1741.
John Russell, May, 1740.	Hannah Lesley, April, 1741.
James McNaught, May, 1740.	Robert Black, May, 1740.
Archibald Morrison, May, 1740.	Gabriel McAllister, April, 1741.
Moses Jenkins, May, 1740.	Alexander Walker, April, 1740.
James Biddle, May, 1740.	James McGaughy, April, 1740.
The heirs of Robert Black, deceased, March, 1738.	Andrew Herron, April, 1740.
Alexander McKeen, March, 1738.	James Orr, April, 1739.
Hugh McKeen, March, 1738.	Moses McCarley, April, 1739.
Myles Sweeny, March, 1741.	John McNea, April, 1741.
The heirs of Thomas Boyd, deceased, March, 1741.	Elizabeth Thomson, April, 1741.
Thomas Nealson, March, 1741.	Col. Hance Hamilton, April, 1741.
Samuel Stevenson, May, 1741.	Col. Hance Hamilton, for a tract of Land adjoining Land of John Lard and Thomas Hosack, on Conowago, April, 1741.

PAPERS RELATING TO SIMON GIRTY.

[*Col. George Morgan to Simon Girty.*]

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1776.

TO SIMON GIRTY:

The public Service requiring an Interpreter for the Six Nations at this Place, You are hereby appointed to that Employment at the rate of five Eights of a Dollar per Diem during good Behavior, or the Pleasure of the Honble. Continental Congress, or their Commissioners or Agents for the Middle Department.

You are upon all Occasions to use your utmost Endeavours to promote the public Tranquility and maintain a good Understanding between the United Colonies and the Indians, and inform me of all Intelligence which may come to your knowledge.

You are to obey all my lawfull and reasonable Orders during my Agency, and faithfully to keep secret all private Councils between the Commissioners, Agents, Indians, and Yourself, so far as the public Good shall require it.

You are to visit and Confer with all Indians who shall Come to this Post so early after their Arrival as possible, to learn their Business here, and immediately to acquaint me therewith.

In Case of any Discontent among the Indians, you are immediately to inform me thereof, and you will take Care that none of them, on any Acct., be insulted or injured by the Inhabitants, and be equally Cautious to prevent any of them injuring the Inhabitants.

You are upon no Acct. to be concerned in Trade, or be assistant therein, unless when called upon to see Justice done between the Traders and Indians.

For extraordinary Services, you shall be entitled to further reasonable allowance as the Case may be.


Given under my Hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of May, 1776.

GEO. MORGAN,

Agent for the United Colonies.

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1776.

I do engage on my part to fulfill and Comply with all the foregoing Directions to the utmost of my Ability.

SIMON ^{his}  GIRTY.
mark

In the presence of me,

WM. WILSON.

Simon Girty for ill Behavior was discharged by me the 1st of August, 1776.

GEO. MORGAN.

[*Girty's Bill for Services*]

PITTSBURGH, August 11, 1776.

The United States of America,

To Simon Girty,

Dr.


To a Horse taken by Mr. Geo. Morgan and given

out in the Service of the Publick, £20 0 0

To Cash expended on his journey to the Indian

Country, per acct. rendered, 3 0 0

My Constant wages in the Service and Extra pay when in the Indian Country, Mr. Morgan knows; it is, therefore, not inserted here. Errors Excepted.

SIMON ^{his}  GIRTY.
mark

Cash Expended.

To Hire of Horse,	0	15
To finding a Horse when lost,	0	15
To Rum to Chiefs of the Indians at their request,	0	15
To Horse-Shoeing,	0	3 9
For Meat,	0	3 9
To an Indian who accomp'd. me to buy leggons with,	0	7 6
	<hr/>	
	£3	0 0

[*Jasper Ewing to Judge Yeates.*]

FORT PITT, *Mar.* 30, 1778.

HOND. SIR:

Last Saturday Night Mr. McKee, Matt. Elliott, and Simon Girty, together with one Higgins, ran off. McKee's Conduct on this Occasion is of so infamous a Nature, that it will forever render him odious. The General's Behaviour to him, time after time, when he was ordered below, and his Pitiful Excuses, seem to infer that his Escape was premeditated. His Intimacy with Elliott has been very great, and 'tis conjectured that Elliott brought dispatches for McKee from Quebec. As he was reputed to be a Gentn. of the Strictest Honour and Probity, no body had the least Idea of his being Capable of acting in so base a manner. A man of his Capacity, and so well acquainted with the Situation of our affairs in this department, will be no unwelcome Guest at Detroit.

I am, Honerd. Sir,

Yr. much obliged Nephew,

J. EWING.

Jasper Yeates, Esq. To the Care of Richd. Peters, Esq.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HUGH BROWN.—Hugh Brown took up a tract of land in the "Juniata Settlement" prior to the French and Indian War. He "came to the Conecocheague settlement before 1762," and was killed by the Indians in July, 1764. These facts are given in an application for the land which he had taken up, by his half-sisters, daughters of Robert Hamilton—Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Susanna, and Christiana Hamilton. In 1771, the latter was the wife of William Bratton, of Mifflin county, Penna. Now, who was the Hugh Brown here mentioned?

W. H. E.

WHITEHILL.—James Whitehill, senior, b. February 1, 1700; d. February 2, 1760, at Pequea, Lancaster county, Penn'a. He was twice married. By first wife—name unknown—he had:

i. James; b. January 1, 1725; d. Dec. 26, 1757.

By second wife, Rachel Creswell, who d. June 29, 1795, there was issue:

ii. John; b. Dec. 1, 1729; m. August 13, 1755, Nancy Sanderson.

iii. Jane; born June 23, 1731; d. March, 1740.

iv. Elizabeth; b. July 1, 1733; m. Nov. 1, 1752, Col. James Moore.

v. Robert; b. July 24, 1735; d. April 8, 1813; m. Eleanor Reed.

vi. Sarah; b. June 19, 1737; d. May 12, 1778; m. March 13, 1760, George Stewart.

vii. Rachel; b. June 18, 1739; d. May 5, 1812; m. January 18, 1772, Thomas Irvine.

viii. Margaret; b. July 1, 1741; d. February 14, 1777; m. January 1, 1765, Robert Craig.

ix. David; b. May 24, 1743; m. April 3, 1770, Rachel ———.

x. Joseph; b. August 2, 1746; m. May 20, 1780, Mary Kennedy.

xi. Hannah; b. Dec. 13, 1749; m. Oct. 19, 1769, Patrick ———.

Who was the father of James Whitehill, Senior? Was John Whitehill of this family, and brother of Robert, the member of Assembly from Lancaster county, member of the Council of Censors and of the Supreme Executive Council?

W. H. S.

[James Whitehill, Sen., was probably the first emigrant. His name is on the Pequea Assessment for 1724. It was his son John who was so prominent in public affairs.]

JOHN VAN REED, Jr.—Admitted to the Philadelphia bar, (see Philadelphia Directory of 1803;) died March 10, 1804, aged thirty-six years; was Agent General for the United States under the treaty with Great Britain, (see "Martin's Bench and Bar," page 319.) What relation was he to the Van Reeds mentioned in the HISTORICAL REGISTER, Vol. II, No. 1, page 40? M.

CALVIN BLYTHE was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania February 5, 1828, and served until May 6, same year. On p. 28, HISTORICAL REGISTER, this is not noticed. He was Collector of the Port from 1842 to 1845. It is an error to say he twice was appointed collector. (See "Martin's Bench and Bar," pp. 27 and 131.) M.

CARSON—HAMEL.—The will of James Hamel, of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., proven March 27, 1764, mentions step-daughter Rachel Rogers, step-son Wm. Carson, and daughter Mary Hamel. He appoints William Delap executor. Who can give any clue to the descendants of Rachel Rogers, William Carson, or Mary Hamel? POTTSVILLE, PA. J. A. M. PASSMORE.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—We learn that the following County Histories are in course of preparation and will be issued the coming autumn:

Delaware County; by Henry G. Ashmead.

Montgomery County; by William J. Buck and Col. Theo. W. Bean.

Lehigh and Carbon Counties; by Alfred Mathews, assisted by a number of local writers.

The publishers are the well known subscription book firm of Messrs. L. H. Everts & Co., 719 Filbert St., Philadelphia; and the price \$12 per copy. They have recently issued a *History of Philadelphia* by Thompson Westcott and J. Thomas Scharf, in three volumes, copies of which can be obtained for \$25. We have not yet seen this history, but the high reputation of Mr. Westcott as the Historian of Philadelphia is a sufficient guarantee that the work is a valuable one.

It may be stated in this connection that the following are also in course of preparation—due notice of publication to be given:

History of Reading and the County of Berks, Pennsylvania, by Morton L. Montgomery, of the Berks County Bar.

History of the One Hundred and Forty-First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; by Rev. David Craft, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Any information appertaining to either of these histories will no doubt be gratefully appreciated by the authors.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—In response to invitations, a number of citizens of Franklin county met in the court-house, at Chambersburg, on Monday afternoon, April 14, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a County Historical Society. Jacob Hoke, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman, and Dr. D. W. Head secretary. Short addresses were made by Hon. D. W. Rowe, James A. McKnight, Esq., Col. T. B. Kennedy, W. A. Reid, Esq., Col. B. F. Winger, Dr. H. G. Chritzman, P. M. Shoemaker, Esq., and John G. Orr, Esq., showing the necessity and importance of an organization for the collection and preservation of the history of the county. B. M. Nead, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Egle, of Harrisburg, also addressed the meeting. On Saturday, May 26, an adjourned meeting was held in the court-house, in Chambersburg, at which a permanent organization was effected and officers elected for the ensuing year. The constitution provides for quarterly meetings, and in accordance with this provision, the first regular meeting of the Franklin County Historical Society was held in the grand jury rooms of the Franklin county court-house, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3, 1884. Among other business transacted was the perfecting of the organization by the election of an executive committee, composed of one resident of each voting district of the county. The following are the officers of the society:

President—Jacob Hoke, Chambersburg.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Chambers. Hon. D. W. Rowe, Chambersburg; Dr. William C. Lane, Mercersburg.


Recording Secretaries—B. F. Winger, Greencastle; D. A. Orr, Chambersburg.

Corresponding Secretary—B. L. Maurer, Chambersburg.

Librarian—Dr. George F. Platt, Chambersburg.

Executive Committee—Antrim, 1st District, J. C. McLanahan; Antrim, 2d district, Rev. C. Cort; Antrim, 3d district, W. A. Reid; Antrim, 4th district, John Wilhelm; Chambersburg, 1st ward, John G. Orr; Chambersburg, 2d ward, Jas. A. McKnight; Chambersburg, 3d ward, W. Rush Gillan; Chambersburg, 4th ward, E. W. Curriden; Concord, Rev. James H. Little; Dry Run, Rev. S. C. Alexander; Fayetteville, J. Burns White; Greenvillage, Dr. C. T. Maclay; Guilford, B. R. George; Hamilton, Davison Greenawalt; Letterkenny, W. W. Britton; Lurgan, D. D. Swanger; Loudon, George M. Stenger; Metal, Wm. S. McAllen; Montgomery, Dr. R. S. Brownson; Orrstown, W. H. Blair; Peters, R. J. Boyd; Quincy, 1st district, H. E. Wertz; Quincy, 2d district, Geo. B. Wiestling; Southampton, J. McCord Means; Sulphur Spring, John A. Shoemaker; St. Thomas, James D. McDowell; Washington, 1st district, J. C. Burns; Washington, 2d district, Dr. I. N. Snively; Warren, J. C. McCulloch; Welsh Run, Dr. H. G. Chritzman.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 28, 1884.

 The following circular was sent out six months since, and as only one-half the number of subscribers requisite have been secured, it is important that those desirous of seeing the volume issued will send in their names without delay. Only 250 copies will be printed. A list of all subscribers, with their present address, will be appended to the work. As representatives of many of the families mentioned reside in different sections of the Union, those cognizant of their address will oblige us by sending the same to us.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A VOLUME OF

PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGIES.

SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN.

By WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

It is proposed to publish an octavo volume of seven hundred pages, of Pennsylvania Genealogies of the following among other families:

Ainsworths of Hanover.	Fleming.	Moyer.
Allens of Hanover.	Forsters of Paxtang.	Murdock.
Allisons of Derry.	Fox.	Murrays of Swatara.
Alricks.	Fulton.	Nisley.
Andrews.	Galbraiths of Derry.	Parker.
Antes.	Geiger.	Rahn.
Awl.	Gibson.	Renicks of Paxtang.
Ayres.	Gilchrist.	Roans of Derry.
Balsbaugh.	Grays of Paxtang.	Robinsons of Derry.
Barnetts of Hanover.	Green.	Robinsons of Hanover.
Baums of Derry.	Gross.	Rodgers.
Beatty.	Hall.	Rutherfordords of Paxtang.
Bomberger.	Hamilton.	Sawyer.
Bordner.	Harris of Paxtang.	Seal.
Boys of Derry.	Harris of Derry.	Seiler.
Byers.	Hay or Hays.	Sheafer.
Brown.	Hayes.	Shelly of Shelly's Island.
Brubaker.	Herr.	Shenk.
Bucher.	Hershey.	Simpsons of Paxtang.
Burds of Tinian.	Hoffmans of Lykens Val.	Sloans of Hanover.
Carson.	Hummels of Derry.	Smith.
Chambers of Derry.	Hulings.	Snyder.
Cochrans of Paxtang.	Kelker.	Stewarts of Hanover.
Craus of Hanover.	Keller.	Stewart, Rob't, of Hanover
Crawford.	Kellys of Londonderry.	Stuarts of Paxtang.
Cowdens of Paxtang.	Kendig.	Sturgeon.
Croll.	Kunkel.	Swan.
Culbertson.	Landis.	Thomas.
Dixons of Dixon's Ford.	Larue and Lemer.	Todds of Hanover.
Eby.	Lauman.	Umberger.
Egle.	Leebrick.	Umholtz.
Elders of Paxtang.	Lingle.	Wallaces and Hoges.
Enders.	McAllister.	Wallace, John.
Enterline.	Maclay.	Wallace, Robert.
Espy.	McClure.	Weise of Lykens Valley.
Fahnestock.	McCormick.	Wiggins.
Ferguson.	McNairs of Derry.	Wilsons of Derry.
Ferree.	Mitchell.	Wiestling.
Fetterhoff.	Moeller.	Wyeth.
Finney.	Montgomery.	Younge of Hanover.
Fisher.	Mumma.	With other families.

The foregoing records are the result of fifteen years' conscientious and laborious research, and few can form any idea of the field they cover. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to pay expense of publication, the material will be given to the printer at an early day. Except otherwise ordered, the volume will be cloth-bound, gilt top, uncut edges, and the price \$5.00 per copy. Address,

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HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. No. 3.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

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Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 3.

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LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

IV.

[*To James O'Hara, Q. M., May 28th, 1793.*]

General Knox informs me that about 500 recruits will be sent forward in the course of this month and the next, and directs me to have boats provided for them.

Capt. Prior with his Indians are here; they wait for their baggage, &c., arriving, and then are to descend the Ohio. A boat is now fitted up for them.

Green & Miegs wish to enter into a contract for delivering 8,000 bushels of corn at Fort Washington. I enclose their proposal. They request your answer as soon as possible.

Mr. Dangerfield, one of Gen'l Posey's family, wait here the arrival of the General's stores. I expect to send by him a considerable quantity of Quarter Master's stores that I am informed are now on their way. I enclose Mr. Belli's receipt for the stores delivered him.

Mrs. O'Hara was very well this morning.

[*To General Knox, May 31st, 1793.*]

On the twenty-eighth instant General Posey, Lieuts. Andrews and Harrison, together with General Wilkinson's Lady and son, embarked and set off for Headquarters on board a

Kentucky boat particularly fitted up for their accommodation, another boat fitted up for carrying their horses, baggage, and stores set off in company, the water being low their horses were sent by land to Wheeling. Nine forage boats are now waiting for the rise of the water. The present rain I am in hopes will effect that purpose. * * * * *

Cornplanter's nephew and two other Indians arrived a few days ago with a speech to Colo. O'Hara, a copy of which I enclose.

I have just received, per post, a packet for the Commander-in-Chief, together with several letters for officers at Headquarters, &c., all of which shall be duly sent forward.

The spies discovered the tracks of a few Indians, supposed to be eight in number; they crossed the river a few days ago near Mingo Bottom. A party of militia are now in quest of them.

[*To Col. James O'Hara, Fort Washington, June 2d, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 8th ultimo, I have just received, and am made happy by your expeditious and safe arrival at Fort Washington, and also by the arrival of Huling's forage boats. This most extraordinary run of such a large fleet of transports, store, and forage boats, without loss or damage, bodes well, I apprehend, and will reflect honor on the Quarter Master General as well as on the Commander-in-Chief. * * * * *

I have contracted for four tons of Hughes' iron and two tons of Turnbull & Marmies', and now look for its arrival. As soon as it comes to hand it shall be sent forward. A number of the bags are provided and more are expected from Washington and Redstone. I shall purchase the wagons as soon as possible; two that I have already engaged shall be immediately sent, together with the horses you mention. The teams shall be provided and sent forward without loss of time, and to answer your description if possible.

Major McCully is now at Buffalo and Wheeling, loading five grain and four hay boats, which I hope he will be able to set off with the present high water. Mr. James Hewing takes

charge of these boats as McCully cannot leave his family at this juncture.

[*To Lieut. Tinsley, Fort Franklin, June 8th, 1793.*]

I have sent Thomas Ray, the bearer, to bring a quantity of pine plank from David Mead's saw mill at Casewago; as it was inconvenient at his setting off to find men to accompany and assist him in this business, I am under the necessity of applying to you, sir, and request, as a very particular favour, that you permit two or three of your men to assist Ray in forming his rafts and bring them to the mouth of the creek, and from thence one man to Pittsburgh. The plank is wanted for immediate public use, or else I should not have taken the liberty of making this application. The men shall have a compensation for their services.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 7th, 1793.*]

On the 4th instant three Seneca Indians arrived express from Niagara with letters from the Commissioners, a copy of which I enclosed. These Indians met Messrs. Wilson and Ash, the Interpreters, on their way to Buffalo Creek. I have procured and am sending to the Commissioners, thirty-eight thousand white wampum, which is the whole that can be found in Pittsburgh. The Senecas are anxious to have some of the Wabash Indians go with them to the treaty. Yesterday Guyasutha and the three Senecas met the Wabash Indians in council in presence of Colonel Clarke, Capt. Prior, Major Hunt, and myself. The Senecas, after expostulating with the Wabash Indians on the impropriety of returning home without going to the treaty, and upbraiding them with breach of promise made to some of the Seneca Chiefs in Philadelphia, have prevailed on two of the Wabash Indians to accompany them to the treaty; in consequence of which I am under the necessity of furnishing them with four horses, and sending Joseph Nicholas to Niagara with them as an interpreter, from whence he is to return. The Senecas, after their arrival, intimated that they wished to have some tokens of our gratitude to shew on their return home. I

have therefore taken the liberty of giving them a few articles, an account of which, together with that of the wampum, &c., and a further estimate of charges against the Q. M. Department, shall be sent by next post.

Capt. Prior still waits for his baggage. He is entirely out of money.

[*To Hon'ble Benj. Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, Niagara, June 8th, 1793.*]

Your letters of the 26th and 27th ultimo was delivered to me on the 4th instant by three Seneca Indians.

On the 16th ultimo, Mr. William Wilson accompanied by Sylvester Ash, both interpreters of the Shawanese tongue, set off for Niagara via Fort Franklin and Buffalo Creek. They were met by the Express Indians at Cornplanter's town, and I suppose they must have reached you before this time at Niagara.

I have purchased and sent you 37,000 white wampum and 1,760 of mixed colour, this is all that could be procured in Pittsburgh; part of it has heretofore been in use. I hope it has not by that means been rendered unfit for the present purpose. The Seneca Indians, on their arrival at Pittsburgh, found the Wabash Indians here and prevailed on two of them to accompany them to the treaty, in consequence of this I am under the necessity of sending Joseph Nicholas, as an Interpreter; he will attend them to Niagara and then return, provided his service is not further wanted.

The Wabash Indians have also an Interpreter with them; he and Mr. Nicholas being unable to undertake this journey on foot, and one of the Senecas being lame and Como the Pottowattoma Chief not quite recovered of a late illness, I have been under the necessity of furnishing four horses equipt with saddles, &c., for them. These horses will be subject to your order on their arrival. I have also furnished them with ammunition and provisions. Joseph Nicholas will deliver you the wampum, and receive instructions either to return, or to attend you to the treaty as Interpreter of the Seneca language, which he professes to be master of. Be pleased to fix a compensation for his services should you think proper to continue him:

[*To Gen. Knox, June 14th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 7th instant, together with dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief, which shall be forwarded immediately in the manner you direct, and as the river is at present very high, his letters will reach Fort Washington in four days.

I believe there is as great danger to be apprehended on the road that wagons must take to Wheeling, as on any other part of the frontier.

A small stockade, at that place, into which the inhabitants have sometimes retired, has several times been attacked by parties of Indians, but has never been taken. I shall by next post inform you of the number and capacity of the buildings, and the population in that neighborhood.

The navigation of the Ohio, is not materially better from Wheeling than from Pittsburgh in a dry season, and our best Ohio pilots say they find nearly the same difficulty till they pass the Rapids below Little Kanhawa; indeed we have found that more accidents have happened to boats, and more loss sustained, below than above.

Governor St. Clair has directed me to have a boat fitted up to carry him to Fort Washington; he intends to set off on the 22d instant.

Four bales of Indian goods are come to hand. Capt. Prior is still waiting for the arrival of his baggage; it is said that Thomas Martin, the wagoner who took charge of the Indian baggage has stopped at Shippensburg.

I have had no communication from Headquarters since last post, but hourly expect an Express boat.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 25th, 1793.*]

As last Post arrived late in the evening, and set off, after a very short stay, the same night, I had not then an opportunity of obtaining the necessary information required in your letter respecting the navigation of the Ohio, population in vicinity of Wheeling, &c. I have received answers to queries (similar to those in your letter,) from two gentlemen of veracity and in-

formation, which I now take the liberty of inclosing. I have also been assured by several others, that the danger to be apprehended from hostile Indians, is as great on upwards of twenty miles of the road that wagons must take to Wheeling, as on any other part of our frontiers.

I have prepared the necessary tools for erecting the buildings at Wheeling. The country in the vicinity of that place is badly timbered, and most of that which was fit for building has been cut down, therefore building timber must be brought a considerable distance, which will greatly increase the expence.

I apprehend that by sending the stores directly to the mouth of Buffalo creek, every purpose might be answered that could possibly be by sending them to Wheeling, and a considerable saving made, as there are already there an excellent landing, and store houses, which I presume can be obtained at a reasonable rate, and fifteen or eighteen miles of land carriage would be saved, and less danger from the enemy in approaching Buffalo than Wheeling, as the population is greater. Timber and other materials for building can be readily procured at that place.

Capt. Melcher set off for Headquarters on the morning of the 15th instant, charged with the dispatches for General Wayne, put up in the manner you directed, loaded with lead, and delivered to him with particular instructions not to suffer them to fall into the enemies hands. He has nine good men with him well armed.

I have enclosed the Indian Commissioners instructions for drawing on you for the amount of wampum purchased and sent to Niagara; the account of the wampum purchased is also enclosed accompanied with three accounts of charges that have accrued in consequence of the arrival of the Seneca Indians, from the Commissioners; be pleased either to remit the amount of the four accounts, viz: two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, or the amount of the wampum only, and return the other three accounts in order that they may be entered in my abstract of disbursements in the Quarter Master's Department.

By a late law of Pennsylvania, permission is given to locate the lands vacant west of the Alleghany river, in consequence

of which great numbers of people armed are now extended to the utmost limits of the State, viewing and marking lands. Several people have avowed their intention of putting to death all the Indians they may find, whether Senecas or others. This land jobbing business is permitted at a very unseasonable time, whilst the treaty is pending. It certainly would have been prudent in Governor Mifflin, to have restrained these people till after the treaty.

I have just received your favour of the 14th instant, together with a packet for the Commander-in-Chief, and letters for officers at Headquarters, which shall be forwarded on the 24th. I have also received a letter from Mr. William Knox accompanied with a packet containing five thousand dollars in Post Notes, a packet containing wampum, and a letter for Capt. Prior is also come to hand and delivered to him; he is still here waiting for the remainder of his baggage, part of it having arrived, and part still on the road. The Indians are very impatient to be gone.

The river is still sufficiently high for any craft whatever, and by the late rains must rise considerably; indeed from present appearances it is probable that no difficulty can occur in the navigation of the Ohio before the 1st of August and perhaps not then, as there has been, and continues to be a remarkable wet season. I shall however advise you weekly of the state of the river.

The following letters were enclosed in the above:

NIAGARA, *May 26th, 1793.*

SIR: Not having obtained any *white* wampum either at New York or Albany, we have desired Major Craig to procure any quantity, not exceeding eighty thousand, at Pittsburgh. Should he procure it, he will transmit you the account thereof, which we request you to pay at five days' sight hereof.

Your most obed't servants,

B. LINCOLN,	} Commissioners for treating with the Western Indians.
BEVERLY RANDOLPH,	
TIMOTHY PICKERING,	

Gen. KNOX, *Secretary of War, Philadelphia.*

PITTSBURGH, *June 15th, 1793.*

SIR: In answer to your several enquiries, I shall first take notice of that respecting the navigation of the Ohio river, between Wheeling and Fort Washington. I have descended and ascended the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the great Rapids and from the great Rapids to Pittsburgh frequently since 1773, in different-sized crafts, and in high, low, and midling state of the water. The principle obstacles for loaded boats in low water between Wheeling and Fort Washington, are the shoals at Grave Creek, at Fishing Creek, several in the Long Reach, and the little Rapids, or what is called by some Latart's falls, below the mouth of little Canauway; this I know to be the most difficult for loaded boats to pass in low water of any place between Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, on account of shoals and rocky bottom.

When the water is in a state of passing loaded boats with safety over the above-mentioned shoals, they may go with safety from Pittsburgh, as the shoals between Wheeling and Pittsburgh are less dangerous than those mentioned.

In regard to the population at the mouth of Wheeling, Mr. Zane, who is proprietor of the soil above the mouth of the Creek, laid out a town last summer. Lots have been Purchased and eight Log Houses are erected with two small store-houses near the landing. The stockade Fort built there in the year 1774 is entirely Demolished. The inhabitants are at present without any place of defence.

As to waggons passing from Redstone or Washington with safety I cannot say, it depends in some measure on chance. As far as twenty miles on this side of Wheeling and on the Washington road has been thought as dangerous a frontier as any on this side the Allegheny mountings; the difference in Land Carriage will be at least 55 miles.

I am, Sir, with respect, your

Most Obed't Servant, . GEO. McCULLY.

Major CRAIG.

PITTSBURGH, *June 17th, 1793.*

DEAR SIR:

I have received yours of this date, wherein you request in-

formation from me respecting the navigation of the Ohio for boats below Wheeling. I have for many years passed up and down the Ohio from this place to the Siota River at different seasons of the year, when the river was low, and have always found as much difficulty between Wheeling and the mouth of big Kenhawa, as between Wheeling and Pittsburgh. The falls below the mouth of Hockhocking called Letart's falls, the shoals at the mouth of Fish and Fishing Creeks, Grave Creek and a number of other in the long reach, are equally as difficult for loaded boats to pass as any between this and Wheeling: added to this, that should the Indians be Hostile, Carriage will have to Pass along a frontier for near twenty miles, which is as much exposed to the Incursions of the Indians as any in this Country.

I am with regard, Dear Sir,

Your Very Humble Serv't,

JNO. GIBSON.

Major CRAIG.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 28th, 1793.*]

Capt. Prior's baggage has not yet arrived he has, however, determined to set off this evening and wait at Fort Washington for it. The charges against him at this place, for board, &c., of the Indians and interpreter amounts to three hundred and twenty-five dollars; that sum I shall, agreeable to your instruction, draw on you for, in favour of General Gibson, by whom I shall transmit the Indian accounts.

Gen. St. Clair is hourly expected on his way to Fort Washington; a boat is ready for him.

The river continues remarkably high for the season.

I have enclosed a packet just arrived from Fort Washington.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 5th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing one from the Secretary of the Treasury.

I shall pay particular attention to your instructions respecting the Block House and Store house to be erected at Wheeling.

Boats to carry Capt. Pike's and the other detachments, together with all the stores that are yet arrived, or may come to hand during his stay at this place, shall be ready. The river continues sufficiently high for any purpose of navigation.

I shall write to Col. Sproat respecting the business mentioned in the Secretary of the Treasury's letter, and shall send a confidential person to transact that business at Beaver Creek; but I am astonished that Colonel Hamilton has made choice of Fort McIntosh for a place of deposit, as there is not a building of any kind on that ground, nor within three miles of it on that side of the Ohio, and the only one at that distance is the Block House on Beaver creek, now garrisoned by a serjeant and small party, who occupy the whole building, it being only a large hut; therefore an improper place to deposit spirits.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 19th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Glenn with his detachment of Rifle Corps, and Cornet Brick with the dismounted Dragoons, embarked on the 17th. Governor St. Clair set off at the same time. Cpts. Pike's and Lewis' detachments embark to morrow morning.

[*To James O'Hara, July 26th, 1793.*]

Mr. Myers, the bearer, is in an engagement with a company in establishing Stage boats on the Ohio. As his intentions appear laudable, I have taken the liberty of introducing him to your notice. Mr. Myers has also charge of important dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief.

[*To Gen. Knox, Augt. 2d, 1793.*]

I am just returned from laying out a Store-house, Block-house and small stockade at Wheeling, and for contracting for the materials and employing workmen who I expect will have the Store-house completed by the 15th instant; but I am apprehensive this situation will not answer every purpose intended, as an island opposite Wheeling, that is nearly two miles

long, will prevent the Block-house guns from commanding the whole of the river. The principal channel, however, is on the east side of the island and the mouth of Wheeling Creek (immediately under the Block-house) forms an excellent harbour for boats.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Wm. Wilson, dated Detroit, July 8th. 1793, to his friend James Bryson, Esqr., of this place. By this letter Mr. Wilson appears to have no hopes of peace.

[*To James O'Hara, Augt. 12th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Grayson with a party is now setting off for Wheeling. I have been under the necessity of sending Major Finley to superintend the buildings at that place.

[*To Gen. Knox, Augt. 16th, 1793.*]

The river continues tolerably high; I have just heard that Lieut. Glenn with the boats in his charge were all well, and over Letart's Rapids, near Great Kanawha, on the 2d instant—Governor St. Clair in company.

[*To Capt. Jonathan Haskel, Marietta, Augt. 23d, 1793.*]

I have contracted with Mr. Green to furnish you with a boat to carry your detachment to Fort Washington. You will give such instructions to Mr. Green respecting its dimensions and the manner of fitting up for your accommodation as you may think proper. I presume orders for your embarkation will be sent you by Col. Clarke.

[*To Mr. Michael McNamie, Augt. 23d, 1793.*]

You will immediately proceed to Head Quarters and on your arrival will deliver the dispatches now in your charge to the Quarter Master General. These packets, with which you are charged, are of the highest importance; it is therefore expected that you will reflect seriously on the confidence reposed in you

and will make the utmost exertions to reach Fort Washington in six days from this date; for this purpose you are to proceed day and night without halting, unless it be for the purpose of cooking, which ought not to be more than once or twice at most; and you are to take notice that no consideration must induce you to suffer your charge to fall into the hands of the enemy. You are therefore not to land on any pretence notwithstanding you are hailed by persons you are convinced are friends.

Should you overtake Capt. Pratt's detachment you are to show him your instructions and request him to deliver you the public dispatches in his charge, in order that they may reach Head Quarters as early as possible. You have in charge a letter addressed to George Clendennen, Esq., which you will leave at Point Pleasant, mouth of Great Kanawha, which I hope will be the only halt you will make. You have to assist you Corporal Miller and two other good men well armed and you are furnished with ten days' provision on board, which I hope is much more than sufficient.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Augt. 23, 1793.*]

Marcus Hulings informs me of a ferry-flat he purchased and delivered to you, and of your advancing six dollars, in part of its price. I have taken a voucher of Hulings for the flat, and now enclose you six dollars, the sum you have advanced.

Should you want cash to pay Hardesty or any other of the people employed in the buildings, previous to my arrival at Wheeling, I presume you can obtain it of Mr. McIntyre or Col. Zane, and draw on me for the amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

[*To Gen. Wayne, Sept. 1st, 1793.*]

This moment I have received a letter from the Commissioners, dated at Fort Erie, 23d ultimo enclosing two letters addressed to you, which I am directed to forward, separately, by express, one of which I now send in charge of John Denny,

who has with him other boatmen on board a light boat; he has orders to proceed with all possible expedition, day and night, and not to land on any account till he reaches Head Quarters.

The Commissioners inform me that they are on their way home, the Western Indians having refused to make peace.

They also say that they shall send other letters which I am to send forward seperately.

[*To Gen. Knox, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

Three boats are now loaded with all the stores that have come to hand, except a few packages of 2d Sub Legion clothing that are now opening, agreeable to your orders. As there is now a fine fresh in the river, and a probability of the stores reaching Headquarters in a few days, I have applied to Col. Clarke for an escort, but he says the boats must wait for him, or go without an escort, as he will not detach any part of his Command; he says he will be ready to embark in two weeks from this date; boats are now ready for his Detachment and stores that may come to hand during his stay.

David Mead, Esqr., of Cassawauga settlement on French Creek has desired me to forward the enclosed letter; he says he is in deep distress, as all the settlers are determined to leave him unless a small detachment of troops is stationed there, and should the inhabitants move off a large quantity of grain will be lost.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

Col. Clarke has this moment called and says he has countermanded the orders for Lieut. Brady escorting the stores, and that the boats now loaded must either go without an escort or wait for him, and that it will be at least two weeks before he is ready. He positively refuses to detach any part of his command.

[*To Col. John Clarke, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

The river has risen at least three feet since yesterday, I there-

fore feel extremely anxious to embrace the present fresh, more especially as part of the stores, now on board these boats are essentially necessary to facilitate the army's moving from its present station. Such favorable opportunities of sending loaded boats ought not to be neglected at this season.

I therefore again most earnestly request an escort, a sergeant, corporal and fourteen privates, in addition to the boatmen, who are all well armed, will be sufficient. These may be taken from Wheeling, or your order to Capt. Haskell to send an escort from his post, might answer the purpose, as I am not apprehensive of any danger between this place and Muskingum.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 12th, 1793.*]

In my letter of the 11th instant I informed you that Col. Clarke had again changed his mind with respect to Lieut. Brady escorting the store boats. I have with great difficulty prevailed on him to change his mind once more, therefore the boats go on in charge of Lieut. Hugh Brady.

Last night Mr. William Wilson returned from the Commissioners, and brought two letters for the Commander-in-Chief, one of which is enclosed, the other will be delivered by another hand agreeably to the Commissioners' instruction.

[*Major John Finley, Wheeling, Sept. 14th, 1793.*]

I have received yours of the 11th instant and am sorry you have had so much difficulty in the mason work; it must have retarded the building. I was in hopes that Masons would have been found in your detachment as well as carpenters, and that the barracks might have been raised by this time and the stockade in considerable forwardness.

I presume Lieut. Grayson is convinced of the necessity of co-operating with you in expediting the work, in order that his detachment may be under cover, as soon as possible, both on account of a probability of a visit from the enemy and the certain approach of winter.

[*To Gen. Knox, Sept. 20th, 1793.*]

Previous to Hasselman's arrival, I had a light boat prepared for Ensign Wallington, with a small party to escort him, as I presumed the money may go as safely in this manner, and at least ten, or perhaps fifteen days sooner, than to wait for Col. Clarke who intends to set off on the 23d.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 20th, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War has directed me to send forward the bearer, Jacob Haselman, (who has charge of a sum of money for the Pay Master General,) by the safest and most speedy conveyance. I have therefore sent him on board a light boat escorted by Lieut. Wallington, and five men well armed.

[*Samuel Hodgdon, Phila., Sept. 27th, 1793.*]

Richard Carson, the wagoner, by whom you sent the sugar has not yet arrived, nor can I obtain any information respecting him further than he resides near Harrisburg.

[*To Lieut. Polhemus, Commandant, Fort Franklin, Oct. 2d, 1793.*]

Your favour of the 26th ultimo, together with a letter addressed to General Wayne, and another addressed to the Secretary of War I have received of John Bails, whom I have paid ten dollars at your request for his services, but I have to observe that I have not instructions from the Secretary of War, that will justify my paying such accounts; you will therefore please apply to the Secretary of War for means of discharging contingent expenses of your Post.

Capt. Jeffers whilst commanding at Fort Franklin was furnished with a sum of money for contingencies.

[*To Gen. Knox, Oct. 4th, 1793.*]

I have just received Mr. Philip Audebert's letter of the 27th

ultimo, enclosing several letters for the Commander-in-Chief and other officers at Head Quarters, which I have this moment delivered to Lieut. Col. Clarke, who this day sets off for Fort Washington.

Col. Clarke takes Lieut. Reed's detachment with him, together with most of the effective men from this Post.

[*To James O'Hara, Oct 6th, 1793.*]

Col. Clarke delayed his departure longer than I expected, and one of his boats received some damage by the obstinancy of Lieut. Reed, which occasioned a further delay. I am enabled to send by this escort a few articles that came to hand yesterday as per invoice enclosed. These articles have been more than two months on the way from Philadelphia.

Lieut. Martz with his detachment is expected here on the 15th instant, and will immediately embark, with such stores as may come to hand during that time.

[*To Lt. Col. Clarke, on board the fleet near Lowry's Run, Oct. 6th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of yesterday and am sorry for your misfortune. I hope it will be attended with the good consequence of inducing Lieut. Reed to attend to the opinion of men of more experience in Ohio navigation than himself.

I have sent you another boat, and as some few articles have come to hand since your departure, which are essentially necessary to the army, I have sent them forward, as per invoice enclosed; and in order that the whole cargo may go forward if possible, I have sent boat-builders to repair Mr. Reed's boat; but if that is impracticable, a part of the lead may be returned by the small keel-boat in charge of Charles Conrod, who will give Mr. Reed a receipt for the number of pigs delivered to him.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Phila, Oct. 11th, 1793.*]

Your favor of the 4th instant I have this moment received,

and am thereby made particularly happy as your signature has in some degree contradicted a report that your family had suffered a relapse of that fatal fever.

Richard Carson has not yet arrived, nor can I obtain any intelligence of him. A considerable part of Henderson's loading is yet to come. The German Town wagons have arrived; their loading in bad order; packages nearly all in pieces.

Mrs. Craig presents her compliments to you, and is highly pleased with china.

No account yet of the movement of the army.

[*To the same, Oct. 18th, 1793.*]

By this day's post I have only a few lines from Mr. Audebert, acknowledging the receipt of my last letters to the Secretary of War, and informing me of the continuance of that destructive disease in your city.

Richard Carson's brother arrived yesterday with his loading in good order. Carson accounts for the delay by his brother being taken ill with fever on his arrival at Harrisburg with his wagon, where no other driver could be obtained.

[*To James O'Hara, Oct. 26th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Martz has now in charge, as per invoice enclosed, on board of three Kentucky boats, all the stores that have come to hand since Col. Clarke's departure, except a few pigs of lead which shall be forwarded with such other articles that may come to hand, in charge of Lieut. Whistler, who is expected here in a few days with a detachment of troops from Hagerstown.

All the packages of clothing that were suspected of being infected with the contagion that has been so fatal in Philadelphia, have been opened and aired, and as the operation has not been attended with any ill consequences to myself nor to persons employed in that business, I am satisfied that the clothing is not infected.

The Secretary of War on account of the continuation of the

contagious fever in Philadelphia, has retired to Boston with his family: Major Stagg is in New York, therefore no communication with, nor dispatches from the War Office. Dunlap with most of the other printers have fled from Philadelphia, therefore no newspapers except two are now printed.

We are anxiously waiting to hear of the operation of the army, not having any account to be depended on since the 1st of September.

Mrs. O'Hara is very well this morning; she says you owe her a number of letters, and I begin to apprehend that I have some reason to make a similar charge against you.

Presley Neville represents our county in Assembly, and there is no doubt of Governor Mifflin's re-election.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 1st, 1793.*]

I have received a letter from Governor St. Clair, dated the 8th ultimo by which it appears that the army moved forward on the 7th, in excellent order and high spirits, and that a considerable number of the Kentucky militia were immediately to follow.

Lieut. Martz set off for Fort Washington on 29th ultimo, and Lieut. Whistler arrived yesterday with his detachment and will embark as soon as his men are refreshed.



MARRIAGES IN GOSHENHOPPEN, 1731-1790.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

II.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|---|
| 1770, June | 21, | Jung, Johanes, and Susanna Walder. |
| 1747-1758, | | Jung, Roland, and Catharina Fischer. |
| 1735, Dec. | 21, | Kaderli, Eva Margreta, and Daniel Schwartz. |
| 1747-'58, | | Kahlbach, Catharina, and Melchior Schultz. |
| 1759, Jan. | 9, | Kahlbach, Christian, and Anna Catharina Fabian. |
| 1747-'58, | | Kahler, Barbara, and ——— Weitzel. |
| 1747-'58, | | Kahler, Creth, and J. Meckler. |
| 1759, Oct. | 23, | Kaysser, Anna Margaretha, and Peter Weiler. |
| 1787, Aug. | 14, | Keely, Valentine, and Maria Grimli. |
| 1758, — | | Kehler, Anna Catharina, and J. Jacob Huber. |
| 1775, Oct. | 9, | Keisser, Anna Elisabetha, and Peter Kempf. |
| 1747-1758, | | Keisser, Catharina, and Harma Lay. |
| 1747-'58, | | Keister, Valentin, and Barbara Huber. |
| 1747-'58, | | Keller, Jost, and Hanna N——. |
| 1774, March | 8, | Kemerer, Regina, and John Rörich. |
| 1759, Oct. | 9, | Kempf, Peter, and Anna Elisabetha Keisser. |
| 1777, Aug. | 26, | Kentel, Elizabeth, and Gerhart Bingeman. |
| 1784, May | 11, | Keri, Johannes, and Susanna Wigner. |
| 1774, Jan. | 4, | Kern, Maria Elizabeth, and Christian May. |
| 1758, Sept. | 7, | Kern, Mathys, and Veronica Weidmann. |
| 1771, April | 2, | Kern, Johanes, and Maria Magdalena Rudi. |
| 1759, Dec. | 13, | Kiener, Magdalena, and Henerich Jacob Rauch. |
| 1768, May | 26, | Kiester, Maria Catharina and Peter Schuller. |
| 1769, Nov. | 21, | Klapper, Margretha, (widow,) and Simon Crineus,
(widower.) |
| 1747-'58, | | Klein, ———, and J. Button. |
| 1779, April | 11, | Klein, Daniel, and Magdalena Brauchler. |
| 1747-1758, | | Klein, Gabriel, and Elisabetha Dorothea Bitting. |
| 1775, March | 21, | Klein, Joh., and Cath. Bitting. |
| 1782. | | Klein, Maria, and Jacob Zerby. |
| 1747-'58, | | Klein, Reichardt, and Elisabetha Horneck. |
| 1772, May | 12, | Klein, Salome, and Martin Hildebeutel. |
| 1778, June | 4, | Klemer, Jacob, and Elisab. Andres. |
| 1736, April | 26, | Knecht, Georg Peter, and Christina Herzel. |
| 1775, Nov. | 2, | Knoper, Paul, and Margaretha Hollebush. |
| 1769, April | 25, | Kolb, Jeorg Michael, and Eva Maria Stellwagen. |

- 1770, Oct. 2, Kolb, Melchior, (widower,) and Anna Maria Stet-
tler, (widow.)
- 1783, May 20, Kolb, Samuel, and Anna Maurer.
- 1769, Aug. 15, Kolb, Susanna, and Lorentz Schmid.
- 1768, Nov. 22, Kömerer, Jacob, and Elisabetha Maurer.
- 1758, March 28, Kraessler, Eva Margaretha, and Georg Schill.
- 1747-'58, Kremer, Elisabetha, and Balthaser Rabones.
- 1772, May 5, Krissemer, Johannes, and ——— Hellicas.
- 1760, April 17, Kuester, Jacob, and Elisabetha Von Voss.
- 1782, Oct. 29, Küffer, Peter, and Cath. Elisab. Engelman.
- 1769, Aug. 22, Kugler, Magdalena, and Christofer Bickhart.
- 1747-'58, Kumpf, Henerich, and Catharina Scheit.
- 1778, Nov. 3, Kupper, Daniel, and Elis. Geri.
- 1769, Oct. 17, Kutz, Jacob, and Anna Christina Bossert.
- 1747-1758, Labar, Creth, and Ullrich Greber.
- 1747-'58, Labar, Maria Elisa, and Simon Hirsch.
- 1760, May 4, Lahr, J. Georg, and Catharina Fink.
- 1758, May 30, Landes, Maria, and Davidt Brunner.
- 1777, May 25, Landis, Magdalena, and Abraham Nyce.
- 1747-'58, Lang, Friderich, and ——— Scholl.
- 1747-1758, Laub, Peter, and Creth Muss.
- 1747-1758, Laub, Wendel, and ——— Weyand.
- 1747-'58, Lauer, Catharina, and Michel Schell.
- 1758, June 27, Lauer, Elisabetha, and David Schultz.
- 1747-1758, Lauer, Georg, and Maria Barbara N——.
- 1775, July 2, Lang, Margreta, and Jost Wiant.
- 1779, Sept. 30, Lauer, Peter, and Margreta Fischer.
- 1747-1758, Lay, Harma, and Catharina Keisser.
- 1779, Oct. 5, Leh, Felix, and Margaret Cressman.
- 1760, March 2, Leibenguth, Hardtmann, and Anna Margaretha
Hornberger.
- 1768, Feb. 4, Leidi, Anna Maria, and Andreas Riedt.
- 1747-1758, Leidich, J. Georg, and Catharina Arend.
- 1747-1758, Leidich, Magdalena, and Jacob Ried.
- 1772, April 28, Leidy, Elizabeth, and Philip Nyce.
- 1747-1758, Leveber, ———, and Leonhardt Griesseimar.
- 1747-1758, Levenn, ———, and J. Adam Schneider.
- 1747-1758, Levenn, ———, and J. Brobst.
- 1788, May 13, Levi, Hanna, and Fried. Hering.
- 1778, June 9, Leydich, Philip, and Rosina Bucher.
- 1779, April 11, Lichtel, Martin, and Catharine Grof.
- 1768, Sept. 28, Lichtel, Martinus, and Catharine Weidman.
- 1786, Aug. 6, Lieck, Joh. Steph., and Margreta Maener.
- 1747-'58, Liess, Dorothea, and Casper Hoffman.
- 1768, April 4, Lin, Peter, and Catharine Cock.
- 1758, April 18, Linn, Anna Maria, and Johan Adam Willauer.
- 1747-1758, Lobach, Henerich, and Margaretha Roeder.

- 1760, Sept. 25, Lohr, Philip, and Elisabetha Mack.
 1779, Sept. 17, Long, Jeorg, and Anna Maria Groeber.
 1787, June 24, Long, Petter, and Cath. Hagelberg.
 1747-'58, Ludter, Abraham, and Margaretha Flegler.
 1782, Sept. 19, Lugins, Catharine, and Richard Hernson.
 1747-1758, Lur, Anna Maria, and Henerich Barendt.
 1747-1758, Lur, J., and Barbara Weber.
 1760, Sept. 25, Mack, Anna Catharina, and J. Henerich Stedler.
 1773, Dec. 7, Mack, Anna Maria, and Weiller Andreas.
 1759, Nov. 13, Mack, Appolonia, and Johannes Wiehand.
 1760, Sept. 25, Mack, Elisabetha, and Philip Lohr.
 1768, Dec. 4, Mack, Jacob, and Catharine Drumbar..
 1776, Feb. 20, Mack, Joh., and Anna Maria Schell.
 1767, June 20, Mack, Margaretha, and Christoph Schliger.
 1778, Sept. 1, Mack, Susanna, and Jacob Wittmer.
 1786, Aug. 6, Maener, Margreta, and Joh. Steph. Lieck.
 1767, May 7, Martin, Elizabeth, and George Mock.
 1747-1758, Mauer, Anna Maria, and Michel Ried.
 1748-1758, Mauer, Veronica, and John Schell.
 1747-1758, Maurer, Andreas, and Maria Barbara Steinmann.
 1760, — 25, Maurer, Johannes, and Anna Margaretha Ehl.
 1747-1758, Maurer, Maria Cretha, and Paulus Rothærmel.
 1759, Sept. 7, Maurer, Peter, and C. Birst.
 1783, May 20, Maurer, Anna, and Samuel Kolb.
 1767, June 16, Maurer, Anna Catharine, and Johannes Steinman.
 1779, March 16, Maurer, Anna Maria, and Joh. Petrus Helligas.
 1777, Dec. 2, Maurer, Christina, and Jeorg Faust.
 1768, Nov. 22, Maurer, Elisabetha, and Jacob Kömerer.
 1767, June 23, Maurer, Friederich, and Catarina Beyer.
 1787, March 6, Maurer, Jacob, and Eva Hornecker.
 1788, April 22, Maurer, Jeorgus, and Catharina Schultz.
 1774, Jan. 4, May, Christian, and Maria Elizabeth Kern.
 1759, May 20, Maybery, Sylvanus, and Lemaitte De Bleama.
 1760, Feb. 26, Mayer, Barbara, and Michael Roeder.
 1761, May 19, Mayer, Eva, and Johannes Wetzler.
 1747-'58, Meckley, J., and Creth Kahler.
 1768, March 8, Mehn, David, and Elisabetha Redelmayer.
 1759, Nov. 18, Meister, Barbara, and Daniel Gerhardt.
 1758, Sept. 8, Melchiorst, Maria, and Georg Gangwehr.
 1759, Jan. 4, Meyer, Ana Margaretha, and Wendel Renninger.
 1736, June 22, Meyer, Georg, and Maria Herweg.
 1760, Feb. 5, Meyer, Johannes, and Ester Crater.
 1789, Dec. 22, Miller, Cathrina, and Philip Schmoeyer.
 1767, Sept. 24, Mils, Anna Maria, and George Brennerholtz.
 1787, Feb. 27, Mils, Nensi, and John Gipsen.
 1772, Sept. 15, Minder, Catharine, and Benjamin Schuler.
 1767, Jan. 20, Mock, Elizabeth, and Bernd. Götzen.

- 1767, May 7, Mock, George, and Elizabeth Martin.
 1747-1758, Moll, Barbara, and Abraham Segler.
 1747-'58, Moll, Catharine, and Georg Weidner.
 1747-1758, Moll, Conrad, and Elisa Barbara Hill.
 1747-1758, Moll, Elisabetha, and Henerich Schmidt.
 1759, Jan. 18, Moll, Maria Elisabetha, and Valentin Schillich.
 1767, May 26, Moll, Michel, and Margaretha Schmeck.
 1747-'58, Mombauer, Elisa Catharina, and Philip Boehm.
 1747-'58, Mombauer, Nicolaus, and Magdalena N——.
 1784, — 15, Mosch, Elisabeth, and Philip Pauly.
 1760, Oct. 28, Moy, Maria Elisabetha, and J. Christian Scheitt.
 1784, March 16, Mud, Han Niclas, and Anna Margrith Greber.
 1747-'58, Muehlschlaegel, Andreas, and Anna Maria Emet.
 1747-'58, Mueller, Christian, and Elisabetha Wetzel.
 1782, Mueller, Elisabeth, and David Susholtz.
 1747-1758, Muller, Henerich, and Gertraudt Dueffendoerffer.
 1758, Jan. 26, Mueller, Johann Jacob, and Margaretha Eckerd.
 1778, Jan. 13, Mueller, Margr., and Jacob Doerr.
 1758, March 6, Mueller, Martin, and Catharina Gruen.
 1758, —, Mueller, Wilhelm, and Catharina Schultz.
 1783, April 1, Mumbauer, Heinrich, and Catharina Ditlo.
 1776, Feb. 13, Mumbauer, Phil., and Barbara Spinner.
 1747-1758, Muss, Creth, and Peter Laub.
 1747-1758, Muss, Christina, and Carl Doerr.
 1747-1758, N——, and J. Brennenman,
 1747-1758, N——, and John Danckel.
 1747-'58, N——, and George Edelman.
 1747-1758, N——, and Henerich Frey.
 1747-1758, N——, and ——— Gressman, (John Gressman's two daughters.)
 1747-1758, N——, and ——— Gressman, (son of John Gressman.)
 1747-'58, N——, and Cretha Huber.
 1760, — 26, N——, and Rev. Johann Friderich Reiss, (Lutheran minister in New Goshenhoppen.)
 1747-'58, N——, and Marcus Wannenmacher.
 1747-1758, N——, and J. Ziëckel.
 1747-1758, N——, Anna Maria, and Benedict Strohm.
 1759, May 15, N——, Anna Maria, and Jacob Zeller.
 1747-'58, N——, Barbara, and Henerich Huber.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and J. Goetz.
 1747-'58, N——, Catharina, and Andreas Niet.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and Georg Schley.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and John Schicher.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and Michel Stab.
 1747-'58, N——, Charlotta, and Lorentz Bamberger.
 1758, Jan. 7, N——, Christina, and J. Adam Edelman.

- 1747-1758, N——, Gertraudt, and Alexander Dieffendoerffer.
 1747-1758, N——, Gertraudt, and O. Schmidt.
 1747-'58, N——, Hanna, and Jost Keller.
 1747-'58, N——, Maria Elisabetha, and Mathys Brickerdt.
 1747-1758, N——, J. Adam, and Marie Magdalena Beissel.
 1747-'58, N——, J. Adam, and Creth Huth.
 1747-'58, N——, Jacob, and Veronica Wetzel.
 1747-'58, N——, Magdalena, and Nicholas Mombauer.
 1747-'58, N——, Maria, and Peter Bleyler.
 1747-1758, N——, Maria Barbara, and Georg Lauer.
 1785, Aug. 23, N——, Maria Magdalena, and Georg Ditlow.
 1776, Aug. 20, Naiman, Maria, and John Hiebner.
 1776, Oct. 31, Nais, Barbara, and John Heineman.
 1747-'58, Neiss, Catharine, and Georg Herzel.
 1789, Dec. 26, Neiss, Elisabeth, and Philip Huebner.
 1747-1758, Neiss, Georg, and Anna Dotterer.
 1747-1758, Neiss, John, and Catharine Hahn.
 1787, June 12, Neudorf, Elisabetha, and Johannas Finck.
 1774, Nov. 20, Neukomer, Elis., and Fried. Panebecker.
 1747-'58, Niet, Andreas, and Catharina N——.
 1769, May 23, Nungöser, Catharine, (widow,) and John Schmidt,
 (widower.)
 1769, Aug. 22, Nus, Conrad, and Maria Margretta Roeder.
 1777, May 25, Nyce, Abraham, and Magdalena Landis.
 1772, June 2, Nyce, Anna Maria, and Conrad Gerhart.
 1776, Oct. 22, Nyce, John, and Catharine Hudt.
 1772, April 28, Nyce, Philip, and Elizabeth Leidy.
 1779, Feb. 23, Nus, Jacob, and Anna Maria Roeder.
 1747-'58, Ochstengraft, ——, and J. Ochstengraft.
 1747-1758, Ochstengraft, J., and —— Ochstengraft.
 1760, — 25, Ehl, Anna Margaretha, and Johannes Maurer.
 1747-'58, Ohl, ——, and Elisa Barbara Gucker.
 1747-1758, Ohl, Andreas, and Eva Gucker.
 1776, Jan. 16, Ohl, Henry, and Margaret Sitzman.
 1747-1758, Ohl, Nicolaus, and Anna Margaretha Dueffen-
 doerffer.
 1771, Nov. 17, Olinger, Joh., and Anna Maria Ott.
 1770, Aug. 26, Ott, Anna Elisabetha, and Joh. Nicolaus Samsel.
 1771, Nov. 17, Ott, Anna Maria, and Joh. Olinger.
 1771, May 24, Ott, Henry, (widower,) and Margaret Ziegenfuss,
 (widow.)
 1787, May 15, Ott, Joh. Jeorgus, and Catharina Bischof.
 1779, May 23, Ott, Margreta, and Michael Rudolph.
 1778, Feb. 8, Ott, Mich., and Hana Brunner.
 1772, Nov. 30, Ott, Stoffel, and Avei Hupper.
 1774, Aug. 21, Panebecker, Anna Maria, and Abraham Wolfart.
 1774, Nov. 20, Panebecker, Fried., and Elis. Neukomer.

- 1776, June 21, Panebecker, Hen., and Sussana Huper.
 1784, — 15, Pauly, Philip, and Elisabeth Mosch.
 1787, Mar. 13, Pertro, Maria, and Martin Wethknecht.
 1747-1758, Rabones, Balthaser, and Elisabetha Kremer.
 1760, — 1, Raeb, Anna Margareth, and Simon Conrad Grinens.
 1759, Dec. 13, Rauch, Henerich Jacob, and Magdalena Kiener.
 1790, Jan. 17, Raudenbusch, Henrich, and Cathrina Schneider.
 1790, March 30, Raudenbusch, Johannes, and Salome Hildebeutel.
 1747-1758, Raudenbush, Anna Margaretha, and Antoni Hamfer.
 1768, March 8, Redelmayer, Elisabetha, and David Mehn.
 1747-758, Redzeler, J., and Catharina Bamberger.
 1747-1758, Reichardt, Mathys, and Creth. Hillikass.
 1785, Sept. 6, Reichenbach, Maria, and Peter Weber.
 1778, Dec. 22, Reicher, Diet., and Maria Elis. Groeber.
 1758, May 2, Reinheimer, Georg, and Maria Catharina Suessholtz.
 1787, July 7, Reinheimer, Jeorg, and Margreta Cogg.
 1760, — 26, Reiss, Rev. Johann Friderich, (Lutheran minister
 in New Goshenhoppen,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Reisswick, J., and Creth Erb.
 1767, March 5, Reiswig, Elisabetha, and Georg Sem.
 1770, Nov. 26, Reiswig, Joh. Petrus, and Maria Eva Engelman.
 1772, May 5, Reiswig, Susanna, and Joh. Herner.
 1788, March 11, Ren, Catharine, and Gabriel Schuler.
 1759, Jan. 4, Renninger, Wendel, and Ana Margaretha Meyer.
 1775, April 4, Rens, Salome, and Jacob Weiant.
 1784, Sept. 28, Rheder, Eva, and Peter Trump.
 1784, June 29, Ried, Anna Margaretha, and Fridrich Heinrich Von
 der Sloom.
 1747-1758, Ried, Anna Maria, and Michel Welcker.
 1747-1758, Ried, Catharine, and Abraham Arend.
 1777, Feb. 4, Ried, Catharine, and Joas Schatz.
 1761, June 16, Ried, Catharine Elisabetha, and Johannes Eberhard.
 1747-1758, Ried, Cretha, and Theobaldt Winck.
 1747-1758, Ried, Jacob, and Susanna Gucker.
 1747-1758, Ried, Jacob, and Magdalena Leidich.
 1747-1758, Ried, Michel, and Anna Maria Mauer.
 1768, Feb. 4, Riedt, Andreas, and Anna Maria Leidi.
 1774, Jan. 6, Ries, Andrew, and Margaretha Somni.
 1747-1758, Riesser, J., and Barbara Hillikass.
 1779, June 22, Ritschert, Elis., and Jacob Brendel.
 1758, March 30, Rittenhauss, Mathys, and Cathrina Van Vass.
 1760, Feb. 28, Rittenhauss, Wilhelm, and Margaretha Umstett.
 1772, Oct. 13, Roeder, Anna, and Marty Hiller.
 1771, June 4, Roeder, Anna Barbara, and Jost Wiant.
 1779, Feb. 23, Roeder, Anna Maria, and Jacob Nus.
 1760, June 17, Roeder, Elisabetha, and Jacob Danckel.
 1776, May 7, Roeder, Joh., and Maria Cath., Wiegner.

- 1747-1758, Roeder, Margaretha, and Henerich Lobach.
 1769, Aug. 22, Roeder, Maria Margretta, and Conrad Nus.
 1747-1758, Roeder, Michael, and Catharina Erb.
 1769, Feb. 26, Roeder, Michael, and Barbara Mayer.
 1774, March 8, Rörich, John, and Regina Kemerer.
 1747-1758, Rothaermel, Paulus, and Maria Cretha Maurerer.
 1771, April 2, Rudi, Maria Magdalena, and Johanes Kern.
 1779, May 23, Rudolph, Michael, and Margreta Ott.
 1784, June 20, Rumfeld, Casper, and Catarina Schanzenbach.
 1768, April 14, Samui, Elizabeth, and George Henry Schneider.
 1747-'58, Samsel, Elisabetha, and Jacob Huber.
 1770, Aug. 26, Samsel, Joh. Nicolaus, and Anna Elisabetha Ott.
 1759, Nov. 20, Samsel, Peter, and Maria Catharina Stein.
 1747-'58, Schaeffer, Jacob, and Catharina Bitting, (widow of Henry Bitting.)
 1771, June 11, Schambach, Philip, and Margarethe Henrich.
 1784, June 20, Schanzenbach, Catarina, and Casper Rumfeld.
 1777, Feb. 4, Schatz, Joas, and Catharine Ried.
 1774, Aug. 16, Scheib, Cath., and Phil. Hederig.
 1747-'58, Scheit, Catharina, and Henerich Kumpf.
 1760, Oct. 28, Scheitt, J. Christian, and Maria Elisabetha Moy.
 1776, Feb. 20, Schell, Anna Maria, and Joh. Mack.
 1747-1758, Schell, John, and Veronica Mauer.
 1747-1758, Schell, Michel, and Catharina Lauer.
 1788, April 15, Schell, Susanna, and Peter Hollobush.
 1774, Aug. 16, Schelleberger, Carl, and Anna Margret Helligas.
 1771, Oct. 27, Schend, Barbara, (widow,) and Jacob Elinger, (widower.)
 1790, March 30, Schicher, Gerthraut, and Johannes Doerr.
 1790, June 1, Schicher, Johannes, and Gerthraut Schneider.
 1747-1758, Schicher, John, and Catharina N——.
 1787, April 24, Schiefer, Jeremias, and Catharina Schlieger.
 1758, March 28, Schill, Georg, and Eva Margaretha Kraessler.
 1759, Jan. 18, Schillich, Valentin, and Maria Elisabetha Moll.
 1787, Dec. 2, Schillig, Philip, and Salome Grimli.
 1747-1758, Schley, Georg, and Catharine N——.
 1770, April 17, Schlichter, Cathar., and Jacobus Wiant.
 1787, April 24, Schlieger, Catharina, and Jeremias Schiefer.
 1775, Aug. 15, Schlieger, Eva, and Jacob Bossert.
 1775, Dec. 12, Schlieger, Hen., and Christina Weiller.
 1767, June 20, Schliger, Christoph., and Margaretha Mack.
 1769, Oct. 12, Schlosser, Jacob, and Anna Cath. Schwartz.
 1783, May 20, Schlotterer, Catharine, and John Buck.
 1767, May 26, Schmeck, Margaretha, and Michel Moll.
 1747-'58, Schmid, Anna Maria, and Abraham Schreiner.
 1776, May 14, Schmid, Anna Maria, and Philip Weis.
 1772, Oct. 13, Schmid, Christian, and Maria Geri.

- 1769, Aug. 15, Schmid, Lorentz, and Susanna Kolb.
 1758, Schmid, Susanna, and Philip Heiss.
 1747-1758, Schmid, —, (second daughter of Bastian Schmidt,) and Stoffel Wagner.
 1777, Nov. 25, Schmidt, Elizabeth, and Jacob Weis.
 1747-'58, Schmidt, Henerich, and Rachel Demig.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, Henerich, and Elisabetha Moll.
 1776, July 2, Schmidt, Jacob, and Elizabeth Weis.
 1769, May 23, Schmidt, John, (widower,) and Catharine Nungöser, (widow.)
 1788, Jan. 8, Schmidt, Joh. Martin, and Barbara Wettknecht.
 1758, Schmidt, Joseph, and Catharina Frey.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, O., and Gertraudt N——.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, Philip, and Creth Doer.
 1780, Dec. 22, Schmoyer, Phillip, and Cathrina Miller.
 1790, Jan. 17, Schneider, Cathrina, and Henrich Raudenbush.
 1747-'58, Schneider, Creth, and Johannes Jost.
 1776, July 2, Schneider, Elizabeth, and Jacob Schuler.
 1768, April 14, Schneider, George Henry, and Elizabeth Samni.
 1790, June 1, Schneider, Gerthraut, and Johannes Schicher.
 1747-1758, Schneider, J. Adam, and ——— Levenn.
 1747-'58, Schneider, Johannes, and Catharine Dueringer.
 1767, May 26, Schneider, Juliana, and Wendel Fischer.
 1776, May 5, Schneider, Valentin, and Maria Wagner.
 1747-'58, Scholl, —, and Friderich Lang.
 1747-1758, Scholl, —, and Benjamin Summer.
 1784, Nov. 25, Schoot, Jacob, and Elizabeth Bock.
 1747-'58, Schreiner, Abraham, and Anna Maria Schmid.
 1772, Sept. 15, Schuler, Benjamin, and Catharine Minder.
 1788, March 11, Schuler, Gabriel, and Catharine Ren.
 1776, July 2, Schuler, Jacob, and Elizabeth Schneider.
 1777, Feb. 11, Schuler, John, and Elizabeth Eitenmiller.
 1768, May 26, Schuller, Peter, and Maria Catharina Kister.
 1776, July 2, Schultz, Anna, and Adam Hallicas.
 1788, April 22, Schultz, Catharina, and Jeorgus Maurer.
 1758, Schultz, Catharina, and Wilhelm Mueller.
 1758, June 27, Schultz, David, and Elisabetha Lauer.
 1747-1758, Schultz, Melchoir, and Catharina Kahlbach.
 1786, Nov. 21, Schütz, Margreta, and Henr. Grob.
 1769, Oct. 12, Schwartz, Anna Cath., and Jacob Schlosser.
 1735, Dec. 21, Schwartz, Daniel, and Eva Margreta Kaderli.
 1758, June 6, Schwanger, Paul, and Barbara Bisecker.
 1747-'58, Schwenk, Maria, and Peter Beissel.
 1758, Feb. 7, Schwink, Johannes, and Anna Catharina Christina Huber.
 1747-1758, Schwob, Benedict, and Susana Wilecker.
 1747-1758, Segler, Abraham, and Barbara Moll.

- 1747-1758, Segler, Anna Maria, and Daniel Hamm.
 1784, Feb. 3, Segler, Heinrich, and Elisabeth Gugger.
 1768, June 28, Segler, Job., and Christina Fischer.
 1760, April 15, Seib, Johann Michael, and Anna Barbara Hidel.
 1758, April 18, Seib, Johann Peter, and Anna Maria Erb.
 1782, Aug. 6, Seibel, Jacob, and Anna Magdalena Zern.
 1787, May 15, Sell, Margreta, and Wendel Wiant.
 1759, Sell, Peter, and Gueti Alber.
 1747-'58, Seller, J., and Naag Johnson.
 1767, March 5, Sem, Georg, and Elisabetha Reising.
 1772, Nov. 17, Seylor, Rudolph, and Catharine Wolfart.
 1759, April 3, Siegel, Catharina, and Joseph Eberhard.
 1776, Jan. 16, Sitzman, Margaret, and Henry Ohl.
 1747-1758, Somini, Samuel, and Catharina Gress.
 1747-1758, Sommer, Benjamin, and ——— Scholl.
 1774, Jan. 6, Somni, Margarethe, and Andrew Ries.
 1776, Feb. 13, Spinner, Barbara, and Phil. Mumbauer.
 1782, Nov. 26, Spinner, David, and Catharine Herlacher.
 1768, Nov. 17, Spinner, Susanna, and Fried. Dill.
 1774, June 14, Springer, Albertus, and Peter Gettel.
 1747-1758, Stab, Michel, and Catharina N——.
 1760, Sept. 25, Stedler, J. Henerich, and Anna Catharina Mack.
 1787, April 22, Stehler, Petrus, and Christina Groeber.
 1759, Nov. 20, Stein, Maria Catharina, and Peter Samsel.
 1767, June 16, Steinman, Johannes, and Anna Catharina Maurer.
 1747-1758, Steinmann, Maria Barbara, and Andreas Maurer.
 1769, April 25, Stellwagen, Eva Maria, and Jeorg Michael Kolb.
 1782, April 23, Stetler, Sophia, and Georg Dörr.
 1770, Oct. 2, Stettler, Anna Maria, (widow,) and Melchoir Koll,
 (widower.)
 1773, Oct. —, Stettler, Barbara, and Peter Binkes.
 1758, Jan. 26, Stiel, Balthaser, and Christina Wickerd.
 1747-1758, Strohm, Benedict, and Anna Maria N——.
 1784, Stroman, Anna, and Johannes Bergman.
 1777, Sept. 30, Suesholtz, Barbara, and Mich. Diel.
 1772, Jan. 14, Suessholtz, Elisabetha, and Valetin Finck.
 1758, May 2, Suessholtz, Maria Catharina, and Georg Reinheimer.
 1782, Sept. 3, Susholtz, David, and Elisabeth Mueller.
 1769, Jan. 10, Taub, Jacob, and Anna Margretha Zimmerman.
 1784, Aug. 10, Tracksel, Jacob, and Margaretta Eberhart.
 1779, Aug. 9, Trumbauer, Jeorg Mich., and Cath. Bock.
 1784, Sept. 28, Trump, Peter, and Eva Rheder.
 1760, Feb. 28, Umstett, Margaretha, and Wilhelm Rittenhauss.
 1758, March 30, Van Vass, Catharina, and Mathys Rittenhauss.
 1747-'58, Vackenthahl, Philip, and Elisabeth Bleyler.
 1784, June 29, Von der Sloom, Fridrich Heinrich, and Anna Margaretha Ried.

- 1760, April 17, Von Voss, Elisabetha, and Jacob Kuester.
 1747-'58, Wagenseil, Elisa Catharina, and David Haag.
 1787, May 3, Wagner, Miss ———, and Mr. ——— Weitner.
 1776, May 7, Wagner, Jacob, and Barbara Deis.
 1776, May 26, Wagner, Magdalena, and Abraham Grof.
 1776, May 5, Wagner, Maria, and Valentin Schneider.
 1747-1758, Wagner, Stoffel, and ——— Schmidt, (second daughter of Bastian Schmidt.)
 1770, June 26, Walber, Susanna, and Joh. Faust.
 1770, June 21, Walder, Susanna, and Johannes Jung.
 1760, ——— 14, Wannemacher, Catharina, and Casper Bucher.
 1747-1758, Wannenmacher, Elisa Lena, and Casper Berret.
 1747-'58, Wannenmacher, Marcus, and N———.
 1774, March 1, Warner, Joseph, and Barbara Grof.
 1770, June 9, Weand, Wendel, and Catharine Weis.
 1747-1758, Weber, Barbara, and J. Lur.
 1776, Aug. 11, Weber, Hana, and Jos. Hornecker.
 1777, Feb. 4, Weber, Hen., and Margreta Hornecker.
 1785, Sept. 6, Weber, Peter, and Maria Reichenbach.
 1775, April 4, Weiant, Jacob, and Salome Rens.
 1768, Sept. 28, Weidman, Catharine, and Martinus Lichtel.
 1758, Sept. 7, Weidmann, Veronica, and Mathys Kern.
 1747-'58, Weidner, Georg, and Catharina Moll.
 1747-1758, Weidknecht, Jacob, and Creth Boehm.
 1759, Oct. 23, Weiler, Peter, and Anna Margaretha Kaysser.
 1773, Dec. 7, Weiller, Andreas, and Anna Maria Mack.
 1776, June 11, Weiller, Barbara, and Joh. Adam Geri.
 1775, Dec. 12, Weiller, Christina, and Hen. Schlieger.
 1779, Mar. 9, Weis, Anna, and Andr. Groeber.
 1770, June 9, Weis, Catharine, and Wendel Weand.
 1782, Sept. 22, Weis, Catharine, and Gotfried Wiseler.
 1776, July 2, Weis, Elizabeth, and Jacob Schmidt.
 1777, Nov. 25, Weis, Jacob, and Elizabeth Schmidt.
 1776, May 14, Weis, Philip, and Anna Maria Schmid.
 1747-1758, Weiss, Eva, and Philip Huth.
 1775, Nov. 28, Weiss, Hen., (widower,) and Margreta Bürger, (widow.)
 1747-1758, Weiss, J. Arendt, and Susan Huth.
 1787, May 3, Weitner, Mr. ———, and Miss ——— Wagner.
 1788, May 6, Weittner, Johannes, and Anna Margreta Cunius.
 1747-'58, Weitzel, ———, and Barbara Kahler.
 1747-1758, Welcker, Dieterich, and Sarah Deheve.
 1747-1758, Welker, Michel, and Anna Maria Ried.
 1747-1758, Wentz, Philip, and ——— Hartman, (daughter of Ullerich Hartman.)
 1759, April 14, Werth, Anna Barbara, and Jacob Freyer.
 1787, March 13, Wethknecht, Martin, and Maria Pertro.

- 1788, Jan. 8, Wettknecht, Barbara, and Joh. Martin Schmidt.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Anna Margaretha, and J. Haag.
 1759, Oct. 16, Wetzel, Jacob, and Anna Maria Haeger.
 1761, May 19, Wetzel, Johannes, and Eva Mayer.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Peter, and Creth Eberhard.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Veronica, and Jacob N——.
 1758, Weyand, Phillippina, and Andrew Beyer.
 1768, Sept. 6, Wiand, Catharina, and Daniel Frock.
 1770, April 17, Wiant, Jacobus, and Cathar. Schlichter.
 1775, July 2, Wiant, Jost, and Margreta Lang.
 1771, June 4, Wiant, Jost, and Anna Barbara Roeder.
 1787, May 15, Wiant, Wendel, and Margreta Sell.
 1775, July 4, Wiant, Wendel, (widower,) and Magdalena Datis-
 man, (widow.)
 1758, Jan. 26, Wickerd, Christina, and Balthasar Stiel.
 1776, May 7, Wiegner, Maria Cath., and Joh. Roeder.
 1759, Nov. 13, Wiehand, Johannes, and Appolonia Mack.
 1747-1758, Wiewand, ——, and Wendel Laub.
 1784, May 11, Wigner, Susanna, and Johannes Keri.
 1747-1758, Wilecker, Susana, and Benedict Schwob.
 1758, April 18, Willauer, Johan Adam, and Anna Maria Linn.
 1787, Dec. 18, Willauer, Pet., and Rebecka Geri.
 1747-1758, Winck, Theobalddt, and Cretha Ried.
 1776, June 9, Wischang, Phillip, and Anna Berge.
 1782, Sept. 22, Wiseler, Gotfried, and Catharine Weis.
 1778, Sept. 1, Wittmer, Jacob, and Susanna Mack.
 1760, May 17, Wittner, Jacob, and Margaretha Fink.
 1747-1758, Wiyand, Sophia, and Jacob Zimmermann.
 1772, Nov. 22, Wolf, Anna Maria Bar., and Joh. Hauser.
 1784, July 13, Wolf, Conrad, and Catarina Joeekel.
 1774, Aug. 21, Wolfart, Abraham, and Anna Maria Panebecker.
 1772, Nov. 17, Wolfart, Catharine, and Rudolph Seylor.
 1747-'58, Worckman, Andreas, and Catharina Frey.
 1747-'58, Worckman, Ludwig, and Catharina Braun.
 1782, June 25, Zar, Margrith, and Georg Grob.
 1759, May 15, Zeller, Jacob, and Anna Maria ——.
 1782, March 24, Zerby, Jacob, and Maria Klein.
 1782, Aug. 6, Zern, Anna Magdalena, and Jacob Seibel.
 1747-1758, Zieckel, J., and N——.
 1771, May 24, Ziegenfuss, Margaret, (widow,) and Henry Ott,
 (widower.)
 1769, Jan. 10, Zimmerman, Anna Margretha, and Jacob Taub.
 1747-1758, Zimmermann, Barbara, and John Huth.
 1747-'58, Zimmermann, Catharina, and J. Hoffman.
 1747-1758, Zimmermann, Jacob, and Sophia Wiyand.

DANIEL BOONE.

THE KENTUCKY PIONEER, BORN IN BERKS COUNTY, PA.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

Daniel Boone has come to occupy a very prominent position before the world in the general literature of pioneer life. It is rather remarkable that a man of his ordinary character should have won by his courage, unconsciously, a renown which is inseparably connected with the early development of our great country beyond the Allegheny mountains. He was not a learned man; he was not a great man—great in the sense of having produced something for the general welfare; he was simply a man possessed of peculiar daring, which impelled him to wander away from the fixed and comparatively quiet, if not tame affairs, of civilized life that prevailed in the colonies along the Atlantic coast, not through noble motives for opening a great and wide and rich country to civilization, but through the common ambition of a natural hunter, whose fondness of life consisted in shooting wild game in the vast forests far away from home. His boldness, his experiences with Indians, his narrow escapes, and his successful career in the pursuit of such an exciting, restless life, have won for him indescribable interest and regard. Indeed, every particular concerning him has come to claim the attention of certain earnest historians in his behalf. But, in all their endeavors, strange as it may seem, they have failed to find one noteworthy fact—the place of his nativity. And since they have detailed with great minuteness the many interesting, even thrilling, incidents of his life, the exact place and time of his birth are equally worthy of attention.

Daniel Boone was born in that section of Philadelphia county which is now embraced in Berks county, several miles south of the South Mountain and adjoining the Schuylkill river. At the time of his birth there were only three large

districts of territory in the vicinity which had been named; and these were Amity, Oley, and Robeson; and just then the Indians were departing from the Tulpehoeken and Ontelaunee Valleys which lay to the north of the bordering mountains. Settlements had been going on thirty years in the first named, and for twenty years in the second—both of which lay to the eastward of the river Schuylkill. It was during the progress of these settlements that George Boone, his grandfather, emigrated from England to Pennsylvania, with his wife and six of his children, who arrived at the port of Philadelphia on October 10, 1717. Among these children was his father, Squire Boone. During the winter of 1717-18, the grandfather and children remained "near civilization" in Philadelphia county till the following spring, when they migrated to Oley, forty miles distant to the north-west. All the children, eight in number, were born in England. On the 20th December, 1718, George Boone took up four hundred acres of land in the district of Oley, and thereon settled permanently.

Squire Boone—the father of Daniel—married Sarah Morgan in September, 1720, they having declared at a monthly meeting of Friends held at Gwynedd August 30, 1720, "their intentions of marriage ye second time." They lived with George Boone for some time.

Ralph Asheton became lawfully seized of five hundred acres of land which lay along the westerly line of the Swedish settlement, afterwards erected into Amity township. On the 19-20 November, 1730, by lease and release (the mode of conveying land in that early day) he conveyed two hundred and fifty acres of this tract of land to Squire Boone, of Philadelphia county, who was then in possession. This land is situate in the township now known as Exeter—having been erected and named as such in 1741—about two miles north of Birdsboro' and about seven miles south-east of Reading. Upon this tract of land Squire Boone continued to live till he sold it (or the remaining portion of it) to William Mogrige on April 11, 1750, when he and his family, including Daniel, migrated to North Carolina.* And it was during this interval,

* Left May 1, 1750.

whilst he resided on this tract of land, that his son Daniel was born. These facts cannot be disputed. They are of record. They appear in instruments of writing prepared one hundred and thirty years ago.

But in addition to this record evidence, there is *traditional* evidence respecting the birth of Daniel Boone on this place which has been transmitted from that time till now, in families of the vicinity, connected both by blood and marriage.

Col. Nicholas Jones, of Reading, addressed a very interesting letter on this subject to the *Reading Times and Dispatch* on October 28, 1879. Among other things he says, that two persons, who were well qualified by virtue of residence in the township and creditable beyond peradventure, informed him many years ago that Daniel Boone was born in Exeter township, on the farm which adjoins the Amity township line, and which Squire Boone sold to Mogridge in 1750. One of these persons was Thomas Lincoln, who said he knew Daniel Boone, having met him whilst visiting the old homestead in 1788, when he (Lincoln) was a boy, and heard him narrate some of his wild adventures in his pioneer life. The other was James Lee, who was an experienced surveyor in that neighborhood, and at one time owned and lived on the identical place and in the house where Daniel Boone was born.

Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, an active physician in his day, who was intimately acquainted with the Boone families and the oldest surviving members, and who took an earnest interest in the preservation of valuable historical facts pertaining to "Oley and Vicinity" (the title of a proposed publication by him and which was in the course of preparation when he died in 1865) said, after having investigated the subject: "It is beyond a doubt that he [Daniel Boone] was a son of Old Berks, born in Oley township,* and the house in which this event occurred is partly standing yet."† The manuscript of this proposed book is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

* In 1733, that section was named as part of Oley; included in Exeter in 1741.

† The building is still in existence. It comprises the western half of the large building on this farm.

But this fact—that Daniel Boone was born in Berks county—was asserted by John F. Watson, Esq., in a paper read by him before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 17 May, 1853. This is over thirty years ago.

In respect to the time of his birth: He was born in October, 1733, and he died at Charette village in Missouri, on September 26, 1820, aged 86 years, 11 months, 4 days. These facts have been taken from the "Boone Family Record." By calculation we can arrive at the *day* of the month on which he was born, namely, the 22nd. This record was kept on loose leaves which lay in an old Bible; and these leaves are now in my possession.

Several prominent encyclopædias state both the place and time of Daniel Boone's birth incorrectly.

Chambers' (edition 1868) states that he was born in Virginia, United States, without mentioning the time of his birth.

Zells' (edition 1870) states that he was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1735.

American (edition 1873) states that he was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1735.

And Pritts' "Incidents of Border Life" (1841) states that he was born in Virginia.



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Wednesday, August 16th. I rode this afternoon up the valley to Mr. John Campbell's. The Squire along. The Squire was to marry a couple, and I was invited. We rode up to a little cabin; they were dining. We entered, but all continued eating. There were four women, four men, and four children. I viewed them all, but, from their appearance, could not single out, to my satisfaction, who was the groom and bride. After they rose from dinner, one of the men brought us a dram in a bottle of whiskey. We drank, and after some time the youthful pair singled out themselves. Expectation, now glut thy wish! The girl looked ashamed, though lusty; she held down her head, a coarse fan was before her face, yet I saw in her dancing eyes—she looked at us twice—that they only accorded with her transported heart. She pronounced the ceremony after the Squire feebly, and apparently with reluctance. But oh! her bosom burned, she connected (this is natural logic) with the transient ceremony violent, lasting joys. But the groom, in appearance, a scurvy, futile, unmeaning drill; he seemed highly pleased, but a vulgar-looking, rugged, weather-worn peasant. I was sitting upon a little crotch-supported bed.

I returned with the Squire; we met with Mr. McFarquhar, a Scotch-Presbyterian clergyman. He rode, too, down to the Squire's. He is a Caledonian of genuine blood, accurate in the quantity of language, reserved in his sentiment, appears sociable and friendly. He pronounced one sentence, from his observation, which is a most solid truth, and which I with dignity record: "I have discovered," said he, "since my arrival that there are no slaves in America but the Presbyterian clergy." I wrote a letter, by the clergyman, to my good patron, Mr. Green. Mr. Farquhar, after agreeing to meet me at Princeton next month, left us and rode to the Juniata.

Thursday, August 17th. I rode again up the valley to Mr. John Campbell's. This valley lies between Jack's Mountain, on the south, and Stone Mountain, on the north. It is thirty miles long from east to west, varies in breadth from two to five miles, and widest in the easternmost part. The land is all arable and will well support two large societies. There are, indeed, large plains, or glades as the inhabitants call them, quite clear of timber, covered with shrubs, ground-oak, hazles, &c. Some, too, is broken with limestone, but the greatest part is rich arable soil.

Friday, August 18th. I spent the day at Mr. Campbell's preparing for the exercises of Sunday. Mr. Campbell's house is in a lonely neighborhood place. His mother, Mrs. Wilson, was a near neighbor in Ireland, and shipmate of Mr. Hunter, our preacher in Jersey. There is a relation of hers in this valley, a Seceder, with whom I have some acquaintance, who is sociable, kind, and attends sermon steadily. His name is Campbell, too. One Covenanter resides here, a stiff, true-blue, warm, obstinate Precisian. Most of the Seceders attend and contribute to the Presbyterian society here.

Saturday, August 19th. Many went past this morning, moving back, and are daily flitting to the Standing Stone settlement and more westerly. I have, by several of the inhabitants, been asked to allow them the permission of sending to the Presbytery for my services with them this winter, but I am destined to the southward. Afternoon I rode up the valley to Mr. John McDowell's, from the Squire's eleven miles.

West Kishacoquillas Valley.

Sunday, August 20th. We held sermon in a barn of Mr. Brotherton, but few were present compared with last Sunday's assembly. Some, however, from that end are here, Mr. Fleming and family, Mr. Culbertson, &c. Miss Polly Laundrum, the village toast, a young lady lately from Maryland, of the English church, young, neat, exceedingly beautiful, was at sermon, too. I saw, also, Billy Carr here, our *quondam* stageman at college. I had several proposals to stay in this valley, and, indeed, I love the people, but yet I cannot fix. To-day, for

the first time, I preached both sermons without making any use of papers. Dined with Mr. Brotherton and returned in the evening to Mr. McDowell's.*

* A letter from Dr. Samuel Maclay, dated *Milroy*, (Mifflin county, Pa.,) April 5, 1884, contains the following very interesting notes upon Mr. Fithian's Journal in Kishacoquillas Valley :

“ The road by which Rev'd Mr. Fithian entered our valley was no doubt the old Penn Valley road, which crossed the Seven Mountains a few miles north of this place, and is still plainly discernible. The Mr. Fleming mentioned was probably Mr. John Fleming, who owned and resided at what was known as Fleming's Mills, about two miles west of Reedsville. William M. Fleming, of Reedsville, is a grandson, and another grandson, Rev. John Fleming, resides in Illinois. William M. Fleming still owns part of the property. The old homestead now belongs to Mr. John McNitt, a descendant of one of the old settlers of the valley. The mill has been converted into a woolen factory, and is now owned by Mr. H. H. Gibboney. The curiosity mentioned as being in Mr. Fleming's field has been closed over, and the field is now all cultivated, and the exact spot not now discernible. I remember, however, when, many years ago, a space of near half an acre was left uncultivated near the aperture spoken of. I doubt whether any of the present owners know anything of it.

The place where Mr. Fithian preached was no doubt the meadow of Judge Brown, opposite the village of Reedsville. There is a high hill west of the meadow, which is just below the old residence of Judge Brown. Of the family of Mr. Culbertson I know little ; the wife of Mr. Moses Thompson was his daughter, and Mr. Moses Thompson, of Centre Furnace, (Centre county,) and Mr. Moses Thompson, present postmaster at Milroy, are grandsons.

Mr. Fithian gives a very interesting account of the early settlers in the valley ; they were nearly all Presbyterians. Mr. William Cummins was a Seceder ; he owned a fine farm about four miles west of Reedsville, in the middle of the valley ; his descendants now chiefly reside in Stone Valley, Huntingdon county. Rev. Cyrus Cummins, U. Presbyterian of Xenia, Ohio, is one of his grandsons. The next neighbor west of Mr. Cummins was Mr. Landrum, of whom Mr. Fithian gives a very correct description in saying he was an agreeable, sensible, and sociable churchman ; he had been educated for the Episcopal ministry, and, I believe, occasionally preached, though I do not know whether he had any regular charge. He remained in the valley but one or two years, when he removed to Carlisle, where his daughter, Miss Polly Landrum, was married to Mr. Wm. Holmes. My father, William P. Maclay, was first married to Sally, youngest daughter of Judge Brown. Myself and brother, William Brown Maclay, were her sons. After mother's death, my father married Miss Jane Holmes, of Carlisle, a daughter of Polly Landrum. My

Monday, August 21st. Very, very hot. Mr. McDowell, for my supply, gave me 20 shillings. Talking to Billy Carr of old manners in happy times, stage-driving, and stage-riding. We used to do these together. Billy seems glad to see me here between these huge mountains. I am very certain it glads me to the heart to see him, sometimes talking to Mrs. McDowell's sister in miscellaneous rhapsodies. Preachers are not backward sometimes in speaking of the sympathy of hearts. There is a time for all things which are done under the sun. Therefore I say with merry Horace, *Dulce est desipere in loco*,—'Tis friendly sometimes to be foolishly gay. She is busy making preparations to go down the country to Carlisle. Some little before three I took my last leave of this kind family and the whole valley. I rode alone up between the mountains till the valley became very narrow; it is vastly stony, and through it I passed to the bank of roaring Juniata.* Then up the river I steered, quite alone and more than five miles from my post when the sun went down. The road was wholly strange and in parts on low bottoms under the tall timber in their fullest

brothers Holmes, David, of Clarion county, and Joseph H. Maclay, were her sons, and grandsons of Polly Landrum. [Holmes Maclay, now deceased, was member of the House, from Mifflin county, in 1863; David Maclay was the genial and witty Senator from Clarion, at Harrisburg, 1873-5; Joseph H. Maclay was member from Mifflin county, 1879.—LINN.]

The cave spoken of by Mr. Fithian is very readily recognized; it is little altered except the absence of any arch or covering. It is situated on a limestone hill about one mile east of this village, (Milroy,) on a farm now owned by Levi Yoder. I cannot locate the Mr. John Campbell mentioned by Mr. Fithian. Robert Campbell was one of the first settlers in that part of the valley, and has left numerous descendants, Robert, Joseph, Andrew, John O., Douglass, and John Campbell, all respectable farmers occupying farms near Belleville, mostly inherited from their grandfather. Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, is a grandson, also, of Robert's. The John McDowell mentioned, lived in the west end of the valley. Perry W. McDowell, of Nittany Valley, is one of his grandsons. The Brothertons lived in the west end of the valley; they left the valley at an early day."

*Leaving the neighborhood of Belleville, Mr. Fithian struck the Juniata river at the mouth of Mill creek, five miles south-east of Huntingdon.

dress of leaves, and when there was no moon the gloominess was nearly total and indeed horrible. I met two men on horse-back; as they passed by me I smelled their breath, it was strong of whiskey. By this token, which in thicker settled places you would perhaps scruple, I grew certain that I was near the town. My conjecture was right; I soon after entered

Huntingdon.

As I drew near I could not help thinking myself on the borders of some large town. There was a drum beating; several antic-loud singers; every now and then a most vociferous laugh, and candles thinly scattered, shining here and there from the houses. I expected to find one of our American bedlams. These small towns, especially when they are growing fast, and a new thing, go before every other place in most sort of vice; but especially in drinking, and a few of its nearest allied attendants.

I had cautiously put on my riding coat, to disguise the clerical cloth, for I was not certain that I should escape some religious or blackguard embarrassment, for too much liquor makes many "over-wicked." But it makes some "over-good," and sets them in a tune to ask more questions in divinity, especially explanations of parts of Scripture than inexperienced I or indeed any Doctor in Divinity in America could have the patience, if he had the ability, to resolve. Fearing all this and knowing in such a case I should either affront them or myself, before I came within a mile of town, I put on my surtout and cocked up my hat in the best manner. "You seem to be a stranger," said a tall youngster to me as I put my first foot upon the porch. "Is the hostler here?" I asked. "Are you from below, stranger?" "Bring in the saddle-bags and let the horse cool before you give him a gallon of oats." "Are you a stranger, sir?" "Yes, sir." "A stranger," I could hear one and another whispering about me on the porch; some thought I was one of the delegates appointed to the treaty with the Indians which is soon to be held at Fort Pitt; some thought I was a land jobber; some that I was a broken, absconding merchant, some that I was a tory flying from mob-stick vengeance. I supped, however, and soon retired.

Tuesday, August 22d. I spent the night, quite contrary to my expectations, in peace. Squire Hall, a store-keeper here, came in late, found me a stranger, and took me with another young man, Mr. Cluggage, of Shirley, to his house. Here I saw a late paper. It said his Excellency Gage had resigned his commission to General Howe, &c. Squire Hall told me he is now selling salt by the bushel at fourteen shillings current. He told me further that many in this town and neighborhood are under present alarming apprehensions of danger from the Indians. It is certain the Indians have strong temptations; the Governor of Canada with all of his agents are employed and bribed to set them on us.

I arose from my bed early in order to be at the "warm springs," for I came about by this village wholly to see them. I rode to them through the wet bushes, five miles, quite alone. The path is single, much used, not over stony, but all the way bushy. These springs are in what is called Standing Stone Valley, a little west of the mountain, and five miles north of Juniata river. The water rises, boiling up with sand and much air in bubbles, in a piece of land which is almost level. There is a small descent of a few feet from the highest part of the neighboring land to the places of the water rising, and below is a watery flat covered with marsh-flowers, flags, touch-me-not, water-lilys, &c. The water rises up, in nearly equal quantities in two places, at about three perches distance. One is used by the invalids for drinking, the other for bathing. They both stand as great nature formed them, edged with moss and overhung with boughs; only delicacy has urged the present year's inhabitants to assist nature a little by adding a few more boughs to the bathing part, which are laid on in the form of an arch, and wholly conceal such as choose to bathe alone. They have also scooped out the bath into a kind of hollow basin something more than six feet long and about four feet wide. The water is quite clear, without any floating scum whatever; the bottom is covered by a white sand and small gravel which makes the place in bare appearance desirable. I could not but wonder at the rising wind. In both springs it ascends continually, and at times in large quantities, bubbling up through

the sand and breaking with a small noise when it comes to the surface of the water, which is between two and three feet deep. I am not qualified, by reading or experience, to satisfy myself or inform others of the quality of these springs from any information I can get by being present and seeing and tasting them. I have said the water is quite clear. It has no unusual or unpleasant taste. It is not indeed cold. I think it is like some springs I have seen running without a shade in summer. The water is sensibly soft to the mouth, and those who are trying it tell me it may be drank, without pain or injury, in great quantities. I drank, out of curiosity, near about a pint, but it was to me in taste and effect like other common water, and I found that a pint was as much as I should choose to swallow at once. The water must be used some days before the perspiration fully begins: on this account it cannot be used at first in so large a measure as it may be afterwards. As to the virtue of these waters, the people say it is chiefly in rheumatic cures, violent pains in the limbs and different parts of the body, and some that have been long fixed the steady use of these springs has entirely removed. Weakness and debility of the system have been much assisted, in some few cases persons have been quite restored. I heard one person say, I will not vouch for the correctness of his assertion, that it is an effectual asylum for all impotent women in cases of barrenness, &c. There are now here twenty-two persons professedly indisposed. Seven, I took from their age and appearance to be unmarried virgins. Two with their husbands, and one of these is very old. A young wag in the town said of this venerable silver-haired matron "that she came filled with the hopes of finding the springs possessed of a quality to heal old age." The remaining thirteen were men of different ages. It looks indeed like an infirmary. Many of them are by no means in health. They must, in strong belief at least, be indisposed, or they could not submit to the inconveniences for any length of time, which the situation of the place makes necessary. It is quite in the woods, not a single house or any cleared land between it and town. They must carry all their provisions and supply themselves; they live in low cabins built with slabs and boughs, and dress their

dinner all at one great common fire. The men, for exercise, play at quoits, hunt deer, turkeys, pheasants, &c. With these hardships, however, they live in friendship, and are steadily cheerful, conquering by society the uneasiness both of infirmity and labor, and making themselves almost constantly pleasant.

In a brook at some distance from the springs are many remarkably smooth blue stones. Their shape chiefly I admire; every size of these stones is an oblate spheroid, and they are very dense in contexture. Some not much larger than an ordinary tea-kettle were nearly a load for a common man. On the smooth surface of several of these, which people had brought to their cabins and used as seats, are inscribed the names at large and initial letters of great numbers who have been here before. Partaking of the general and deeply fixed desire of all the human race for every method of passing down notice of our existence, I also, with my spur, wrote at full length, in Italic letters my three names. Having at last, with as much accuracy as I was able, viewed and reviewed the whole, I mounted and rode back to town. In this town I parted, not without reluctance, with an able, steady, and useful friend. I mean my horse. Bob Orr, of Kishacoquillas, gave me a smaller neat black horse, four years old, and half a Joe for my old companion Jack.

Having adjusted matters, I left town in company with Mr. Cluggage, and rode down the river, a most stony path, through Jack's Narrows, where high mountains on each side of the water come down to its very bank, so that in places we were forced to go down on the water's edge. We crossed over this water. "This is one end of Hell valley," said Mr. Cluggage to me, as we were jogging quietly along. About ten miles onward is a gap between the hills called the "Shades of Death." What! are the shadows of death and hell here? so easily passed through. Vain man, how daring to make these tremendous subjects common! We crossed Ofwick (Aughwick) creek and arrived, about 8 in the evening, at Mr. Fowley's, who lives within the walls of old Fort Shirley. Distance from town 20 miles.

FACTS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY HISTORY.

BY ISAAC CRAIG.

In the article on Fort Armstrong and the Manor of Kittanning, in the last number of the HISTORICAL REGISTER, the Rev. A. A. Lambing expresses the opinion that the name "Appleby," as applied to either the fort or the manor, is erroneous. This is correct. Appleby was the name of a town proposed to be laid out in the Proprietary Manor of Kittanning, in the summer of 1774, as a refuge for the traders of Pittsburgh, who adhered to Pennsylvania in the boundary controversy with Virginia, from the persecutions of Col. John Connolly.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on the 4th of August, 1774, "the Governor laid before the Board two letters, which he received within these three days from Captain St. Clair, at Ligonier, dated the 22d and 26th July, with sundry papers inclosed relative to Indian and other affairs in Westmoreland, and the same being read and considered, the Council advised the Governor to order a town to be immediately laid out in the Proprietary Manor at Kittanning, for the accommodation of the traders and other inhabitants of Pittsburgh, whom by Captain St. Clair's advices, would be under the necessity of removing from that town on account of the oppressive proceedings of the Virginians."—*Col. Rec.*, x, 201.

August 6th, 1774, Governor Penn wrote St. Clair: "I am now to acquaint you that I approve of the measure of laying out a town in the Proprietary Manor at Kittanning, to accomodate the traders and other inhabitants who may chuse to reside there; and therefore, inclose you an order for that purpose."—*Ib.*, 202.

September 15th, 1774, Richard Butler made a deposition before Arthur St. Clair, in which he states: "On Wednesday, the 24th of August, 1774, as I was returning from conveying Mr. James McFarlane who set off before day with eight horse

loads of dry goods, to be taken to *the new town to be built at the Kittanning on the Proprietaries' Manor*, and two horse loads of flour and salt, for the use of the Pennsylvania troops that is to be stationed there." * * * * * "The people of the town was to meet Capt. St. Clair and a party of soldiers on the Monday following at the Kittanning, and proceed to building a store and dwelling house, but the horses were stopped and turned back, and Mr. McCully seized and brought prisoner."—*Pa. Arch.*, iv, 571-2.

The above are only brief extracts from a long deposition which does not give the name of the new town; but Arthur St. Clair, in a letter dated Ligonier, Augt. 25th, 1774, writes to Gov. Penn: "At the same time I acquainted them [the Delawares] with your orders for erecting a trading place at the Kittanning, for which they are very thankful as they are in want of many things already, and cannot come to Pittsburgh to purchase, and a number of them will probably be there on *Monday next, which is the time I have appointed for laying out the town*. Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler set out this day with their goods and other effects."

"Instead of sending the message to the Shawanese by a white man, I procured the Pipe, a faithful and sensible Delaware Chief, to go and acquaint them with the message his Nation had received from your Honour, that you had recommended it to them to speak to the Shawanese not to strike the Virginians, and that he had seen a message and belt for them, which, if they were well disposed, some of their people might come and receive it at *Appleby*." * * * * *

"This moment I have heard from Pittsburgh, that Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler's goods, that were going to *Appleby*, are seized by Mr. Connolly's orders." * * * * * "It will oblige me to put off my journey to *Appleby*, as all my stores and provisions were with Mr. Butler's goods."—*Pa. Arch.*, iv, 573-5.

The reason for naming the proposed town Appleby is not known; but, as it was doubtless expected to become the county seat of Westmoreland county, Pa., it seems probable it was called after the chief town of Westmoreland county, England.

The story of the capture of McFarland, as related by the Rev. Lambing, is incorrect in nearly every particular. He was not taken prisoner in 1790, but in February, 1777; he was not carried to Detroit, but to Quebec.

On the 26th of December, 1776, William Lochry and John Moore, of Westmoreland county, wrote to Thomas Wharton, President of the Council of Safety: "By the removal of Col. Mackey from the Kittanning, the frontiers of this county is laid open and exposed to the mercy of a faithless, uncertain, savage enemy, and we are informed by Andrew McFarland, Esqr., who lives at the Kittanning, that he is much afraid that the Mingoes will plunder the country, and that he will not think himself safe if there is not a company of men stationed there, and if he removes, a number more of the inhabitants will follow."—*Pa. Arch.*, v, 135.

On the 4th of March, 1777, several of the Delawares arrived at Fort Pitt, and communicated the following intelligence to Col. George Morgan, the Indian Agent at that post: "About twenty days ago, two Chippewa Indians, two Six Nation Indians and two white men came to Munsey town in fourteen days from Niagara. The Indians made no delay there, but the two white men, who were very tired, staid there. The Indians proceeded directly to the Kittanning, and there took one of your people, (Mr. McFarlane,) and have carried him to Niagara.

They told our young people and women, for none others were at home, that the commanding officer at Niagara sent them for the above purpose, in order to hear the news in these parts. They were directed not to hurt him. Had our head men been at home we should have brought him back, for we will not allow this bad work to pass through our towns."—*Hildreth's Pioneer History*, p. 114.

The wife of Andrew McFarland was a remarkable woman: her maiden name was Margaret Lynn Lewis; she was the daughter of William Lewis, and neice of Gen. Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant, and of Col. Thomas Lewis, of Virginia. It is said that her father and uncles received their early instruction from Rev. James Waddell, D. D., "the blind preacher," made famous by Wirt, in "The British Spy." On

learning of the capture of her husband, Mrs. McFarland, with her infant and maid servant, fled from Kittanning. After starting, the servant reminded Mrs. McFarland of her husband's money and valuable papers, but she desired the girl not to mention anything of that kind to her at such a moment; but, regardless of the commands of her mistress, the servant returned to the dwelling and brought all the money and as many of the papers as she could hold in her apron, overtaking, in a short time, her mistress, as the snow was very deep. After incredible fatigue, they reached the house of Col. William Crawford, at Stewart's Crossings, on the Youghiogheny, where New Haven now stands. Here the attention of friends soon restored her from the exhaustion caused by carrying her infant such a distance through the snow. She staid at Colonel Crawford's until her father, hearing of her situation, sent her brother, Colonel William Lewis, to bring her home. Intelligence was received that her husband had been carried captive to Quebec, and that the Indians had agreed, that if a heavy ransom was paid, they would restore McFarland to his friends. Of course this was done; his brother went on and returned with McFarland to Staunton, Virginia.



THE EWING FAMILY OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

Thomas Ewing came from that sturdy Presbyterian stock which emigrated from the northern part of Ireland and settled along Chickies creek in or about the year 1730. He was then a married man. In the year 1734 or '5 he was a widower. In the year 1736, he married Susannah, the widow of James Patterson, the Indian trader, who settled in Conestoga manor in 1717, and who died in October, 1735. In the years 1737 and 1738, Mr. Ewing purchased six hundred acres of land at the mouth of Chickies creek, which had been taken up and settled in the year 1716 by Peter and John Gardner, who came from West Jersey. Mr. Ewing purchased from John Bortner and John Ross, who purchased from Gardner. In 1738, he also purchased four hundred acres of land on the east side of the Swatara, at Quitpahilla, in Lebanon township. He was elected to the Legislature for the years 1739 and 1740. After he married Mrs. Patterson, he moved to the Patterson farm then in Hempfield township, and adjoining the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor. He was a member of Donegal church, and was one of the first persons to bequeath a sum of money to that congregation.

The following is a copy of a letter from Richard Peters to John Taylor, the surveyor:

“PHILADELPHIA, *June 14, 1738.*

“SIR: By order of the Hon'ble, the Proprietor, I have enclosed you the copy of a petition preferred on the 12th inst. by Christian Bumgarner, Peter Shallyberger and Valentine Pickill, and am likewise to acquaint you that this day Thomas Ewing brought to the office a draught of the land late of James Patterson, mentioned in the petition, according to a re-survey thereof made by Mr. Blunston, on the 7th of this instant, whereby it appears that the lines run by you and returned to

contain 500 acres, and which quantity has since been confirmed by patent in pursuance of your survey, if Mr. Blunston be right, do but contain 302 as.

"The charge of so gross a deficiency can't but be matter of great astonishment to the Prop'r, nor can he bring himself to believe that his surveyor can be guilty of such a breach of duty, but that there is a mistake somehow. * * * *

"RICHARD PETERS."

Mr. Taylor was ordered to go immediately and make another survey. However, Mr. Blunston's survey was found to be correct. The following additional memorandum relating to this subject was found among the Surveyor General's papers, but it has no signature:

"John Taylor surveyed a tract of land next the Manor of Conestoga, which was patented to James Patterson, but by re-survey was found to be deficient 200 acres, upon which John Taylor agreed to pay Thomas Ewing (who had married Patterson's widow) 100£ in compensation for the deficiency. Ewing was to have a new patent, and John Taylor was allowed by the Proprietor to take up 200 a. in some other place for himself. Richard Peters ordered Nicholas Scull to have it laid out to John Taylor, March 16th, 1748, and N. Scull, Surveyor General, orders Samuel Lightfoot, Deputy Surveyor, to lay it out, and John Taylor orders Lightfoot to lay it out to John Roberts, April 12, 1749."

Mr. Ewing was probably a surveyor himself, and discovered the deficiency in the land. He died in the year 1741, in the prime of life, leaving the following issue by Susanna Patterson: *James, John, William*, and *Samuel*, the last two having died in their minority.

JOHN EWING settled in Lancaster borough. He was Captain of the Sixth company of First battalion of militia, commanded by Colonel Michael Swope of York, who was attached to the Flying Camp, commanded by General James Ewing, his brother. This command participated in the victory at Trenton and the battles which followed in the Jerseys. Colonel Swope and another company from York county were captured at Fort

Washington, November 16th, 1776. Captain Herbert's and Caldwell's companies from Lancaster county were also captured at that time. All trace of John Ewing is lost after the close of the Revolutionary war, and it is presumed he fell in the patriot cause.

JAMES EWING was born upon his father and mother's farm, which was located along the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor, and about one mile and a half from the Susquehanna, in the year 1736. The land is now owned in part by Jacob B. Shuman and John S. Mann. After his father's death, James Wright of Wright's Ferry was appointed guardian of James Ewing. He received a good education, but where or with whom is not known. He made his home with James Wright until he was well advanced towards his majority. He early displayed a talent for a military life, and inherited great bravery from his Scotch-Irish ancestry. When but nineteen years of age, he marched with the Provincial scouts of Braddock's army and participated in that disastrous battle near Fort Duquesne. He was not discouraged by that reverse, but it seemed only to stimulate his military ardor. When another army was being raised under the command of General Forbes in 1758, to march to the forks of the Ohio, he accepted a lieutenant's commission in Captain Robert McPherson's company. Lieutenant Ewing was detailed to recruit for the company and procure clothing, &c. He went to Donegal among his friends, and soon had all the men and clothing he wanted. He marched with his company to Fort Pitt. In the year 1764, he again raised a company, but did not march beyond Fort Bedford, remaining there to protect the stores at that post.

General Ewing married Patience, daughter of John Wright, junior, who owned the ferry and several hundred acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna, where the town of Wrightsville now is. In his own right he had abundant means, and he added several hundred to his wife's paternal acres. He sold his farms at Chickies Creek to Christian and Andrew Hershey, and in 1769 his land at Lebanon to Andrew Hershey. He was elected to the Legislature from York county for the years 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. He was one

of the first of the prominent citizens of York county who took an active part against the King and his corrupt Parliament. At a military convention representing fifty-three battalions of the associators which met at Lancaster on the 4th day of July, 1776, to choose two brigadier generals to command the battalions and forces of Pennsylvania, General Ewing was elected Second Brigadier. He took command of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Michael Swope, of York; the Second, by Col. Thomas Bull, of Chester county; and the Third by Col. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county. These three brigades were embodied in what was called the "Flying Camp," of which General Ewing was in command. This body marched to Trenton, in December, 1776, and crossed at the lower ferry, part of the troops being left to guard the ferry, while the others participated in the victorious action. In a letter dated at Trenton Falls, December 30, 1776, the General writes to the Supreme Executive Council, then in session in Philadelphia, that he "sent down the Hessian prisoners."

In addition to his military positions, General Ewing served in other public offices. On the 27th of September, 1774, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for York county; and in October, 1778, was elected to represent York county in the Supreme Executive Council. In October, 1779, he was again a candidate, but his election was warmly contested by Colonel James Thompson. There was a great deal of rioting at the election in York. Colonel Thompson's friends, headed by Captain George Eichelberger, took possession of the polls and prevented many of General Ewing's friends from voting. When the return was sent in to Council, General Ewing contested the election, and a number of witnesses were sent down to Philadelphia from York. The Council finally decided to admit Colonel Thompson to his seat. Nevertheless, General Ewing was elected and returned to the Council for the year 1781. He took a very commanding position as councillor, and on the 7th day of November, 1782, he was elected Vice President of Pennsylvania. Under the Constitution of 1790, he was elected a Senator from York county, serving from 1795 to 1800, when he retired to his plantation back

of Wrightsville, full of honors, to enjoy the quietude of old age.

In this connection it may be stated that his mother, Susannah Ewing, married a third time to John Connolly, an Irish officer, who had been in the British service. He owned a farm at Conewago, in York county, but at the time of her marriage he probably resided in the town of Lancaster. He removed to his wife's farm in the Manor, and lived about two years after his marriage. They had one son, who entered the medical profession and moved west of the mountains and took up his abode with his uncle, George Croghan. From 1768 to 1771, he was at Kaskaskia and Fort Chartiers in Illinois, where he seems to have married. The English had just obtained possession of the Illinois country, and Colonel Wilkins was made Governor and placed in command of the British troops. Connolly's adventurous and ambitious spirit led him to embark in the Indian trade. He obtained credit for large amounts of goods at the Kaskaskia store, and, in connection with Joseph Hollingshead of New Jersey, made a number of ventures up and down the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. His reckless and impulsive spirit was not calculated to make enduring friends of the Indians, and the consequence was that his adventures and speculations as an Indian trader were entire failures. He left the Illinois country suddenly in the year 1771, and returned to Fort Pitt, which was then under the jurisdiction of Virginia. He conceived the idea of getting control of all that part of Virginia, and embarking in vast schemes of land speculation. He received a commission as justice of the peace for Augusta county, Virginia, which then extended to the Ohio, and was, also, appointed commandant of the fort and country around about. He undertook, by violent means, to subvert all jurisdiction of the Penns, and imprisoned the magistrates and broke up the courts. He fomented trouble between the Pennsylvania Indian traders and the Indians, until finally he was not able to control the latter. Lord Dunmore, who was then Governor of Virginia, came on from Williamsburg at the head of a small army. Dr. Connolly's experience and knowledge of the Indians and their country led Dunmore to believe that he would be of

great service to him. The former, as a condition-precedent, however, insisted upon Dunmore's giving him very large tracts of land at the falls of the Ohio. "Dunmore's war," the result of Connolly's brutality, was a failure. The settlers at the Ohio were divided in sentiment, some adhering to the jurisdiction of Virginia, while others, who were fast increasing in numbers, adhered to Pennsylvania. The conflict was becoming very bitter between the parties, when their personal quarrels suddenly ceased, in the greater impending danger then threatening the welfare of the entire country.

Dr. Connolly's intimate association with Lord Dunmore, who was a Loyalist, no doubt led him to embrace the British cause. He left Fort Pitt clandestinely for Williamsburg, Virginia, and from thence he went by sea to Boston, where he received a colonel's commission from General Gage, the British commander, and a number of officers' commissions in blank. He returned to Baltimore and started for the Ohio, where he intended raising a regiment of Indians and Tories, with which he expected to conquer the western country and hold it. He was fortunately arrested when passing through Frederick, Maryland, sent to Philadelphia by the vigilance committee, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several years. His health became so much impaired that he induced the Supreme Executive Council to release him, upon giving bail for his good behavior, and was accordingly released upon his half-brother, General Ewing, going his bail. His parole required him to go to General Ewing's farm, in York county, and not permitted to go beyond six miles from the General's mansion-house. After remaining there until he regained his health, he was suspected of again intriguing against the patriot cause, and in consequence he was arrested and taken to Philadelphia. He was released in a short time, when he went to Canada, where he was placed on half pay in the "British Establishment."

General Ewing, notwithstanding his brother's Tory proclivities, was greatly attached to him. The latter made a number of visits to the former's residence after the Colonies established their independence. He never relented or seemed to regret that he had taken sides with the enemies of his country.

In a conversation with General Ewing's body-servant, some years ago, he stated that while seated at his banquet table, Doctor Connolly, in a bantering way, declared that they (meaning the British) would come down and conquer the country yet; he may have added some expletives to this remark, which was hardly uttered, when General Ewing sprang from the table in a rage and caught his brother by the throat, and used rather violent language. Mrs. Ewing, who was seated at the head of the table, sprang between the brothers and separated them. When the excitement was over, both were ashamed and heartily sorry that anything had occurred to estrange them. When at the ferry at Wrightsville, and about to cross over to the eastern side of the river, General Ewing was taken suddenly with something like rheumatism, and died before he reached his home, which was about a mile distant. In the year 1806, he was a pew-holder at Donegal church, and it is presumed he was always a member of that historical congregation. He had but one child, a daughter, who married Dr. John Mifflin (a near relative of Governor Thomas Mifflin) who kept a wholesale drug store at the "Head of Elk," in Cecil county, Maryland. Doctor Mifflin had but one son, the late James Ewing Mifflin, who inherited his grandfather's large landed estate in York county. He was a very prominent and active citizen. He married Susan E., daughter of James Houston, who was the son of Dr. John Houston, who married Susanna Wright, the sister of Mrs. General Ewing, and had issue, one son, James Ewing, and one daughter, who is deceased. James E. married Miss Wright, (daughter of the late John Loudon Wright, who was the great-grandson of John Wright, who settled at the Susquehanna in 1726.) They had several children. The mansion-farm of General Ewing remains in possession of the family.

Susannah Connolly died in Lancaster borough in the year 1753, leaving a very large estate. Among her bequests was a certain sum of money to be expended in building a wall around the grave-yard at Donegal church, and one around the Episcopal church grave-yard in Lancaster borough. After her death, James Wright was appointed guardian over her

son, John Connolly. He was sent to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine with Doctor Cadwalader Evans. After he graduated it is presumed he left Lancaster county and took up his abode with Colonel Croghan, who then lived about five or six miles from the mouth of Conedoguinet creek in Cumberland county, afterwards removed to the "Burnt Cabins," thence to the Forks of the Ohio. Doctor Connolly's father was a Roman Catholic, and at the time of his marriage there was a very bitter feeling between the Romanists and the followers of John Calvin. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that a lady of the intelligence and age (for she was then a grandmother) and her long association with Presbyterians, and perhaps of Scotch-Irish descent herself, should marry a Roman Catholic. In this age of progress, liberality, and toleration among the various Christian denominations, a marriage of this kind would not be thought incompatible. Mrs. Connolly was a very spirited woman, and no doubt able, under all circumstances, to "hold her own" when a question of religious belief arose between herself and her husband. Her grandson, James Chambers, and her son, James Patterson, became distinguished officers, the first in the Revolutionary war, and the second in the Indian wars. James Patterson, junior, settled along the Conedoguinet, from there he probably went up the Juniata and settled at what is now known as Patterson's Mills or Mexico. His son, Colonel William Patterson, was called "Long Gun" by the Indians. He was a brave and dashing officer, and followed the Indians into their fastnesses, and struck them deadly blows.

George, the youngest son of the second James Patterson, married Jane Burd, a daughter of General James Burd of "Tinian," Dauphin county. The youngest son of George Patterson was named George, whose son, Theo. F. Patterson, was a year ago superintendent of the Safe Harbor Iron Works, which are located only a few miles south of the place where James Patterson located in 1717. With this single exception, (and he has removed lately to Phoenixville,) there is not a single descendant of James Patterson's children now living within the borders of Lancaster county.

COL. JAMES BURD, OF TINIAN.

BY A. BOYD HAMILTON.

JAMES BURD, the son of Edward Burd, was born at the hamlet of Ormiston, ten miles from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1726. He was the youngest of a family of four sons, heirs to a small patrimony, and, upon receiving his education, was forced to seek his fortune. He came to America, arriving in Philadelphia about 1747 or 1748. The earliest information of him, after his marriage, is in a letter from Edward Shippen, his father-in-law, then prothonotary of Lancaster county, dated at Lancaster, to Burd at "Shippen's farm," now Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, November 8, 1752, informing Mrs. Burd, his daughter, of the death of her Aunt Sally Robinson, whom, he quaintly writes, "went off like a lamb."

In September, 1753, he says to Burd, that "he [Shippen] may live at Shippensburg, and may build a mill there," but, having the erection of the mill in contemplation, does not wish to pay Findley for joists and boards "thro' the nose." "Perhaps Ben. Chambers can build saw mills as well as any man, but I intend, please God, to consult Moses Dickey,* who lives near John Harris." In the same letter, he sends his "love to yourself and ducky children." There were two of them. Whatever discord existed about Burd's marriage when it took place—for cautious parents have flinty hearts, and it was a runaway match—appears from the letter to have "fumed itself away;" the parties thereafter being in happy accord, aiding one another heartily. The young lady who became Mrs. Burd was Sarah Shippen, of the family of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster county, sister of Chief Justice Shippen, consequently aunt to the judge's daughter Margaret, who became so conspicuous a few years afterwards as the wife of Benedict Arnold.

* Moses Dickey erected a mill where Walker's mill now is, near the Paxtang church, in Dauphin county. Mr. D. lived and died there.

In April, 1755, Burd was a commissioner with George Croghan, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoopes, to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry to the Ohio. In the performance of this labor it was their misfortune to encounter the hot temper and high manner of Sir John St. Clair, second in command of the British army under Braddock. They complained of him to the Governor and Assembly. The correspondence does not inform us how the dispute was settled, but, in May, Burd had accomplished his work as far as Will's creek to "Braddock's satisfaction;" whereupon, Rev. Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province, writes to him that "this work will redound to your glory and the advantage of Shippensburg"—Peters owned land there. On the 17th of June, Burd, who was alone with the working party, had his road five miles beyond Raystown, ninety miles west of Shippensburg. Allison and Maxwell, two active citizens of "Conegochege," passed over it, and wrote soon after to Peters that "Sidelong hill is cut very artificially, nay more so than we ever saw any. The first wagon took up 15 cwt. without ever stopping." It has not been unusual to take 60 cwt. over the same road by wagon. The work reached the Allegheny mountain on the 5th of July, where the party was "imperilled" by an Indian raid and "scarcity of provision." On the 17th of July, eight days after Braddock's defeat, the expedition was at the "three forks of Yough or Turkey Foot," where they had lived "6 days on bread and water," and it is fair to say in great danger. He had 100 men to feed and pay, far from the settlements, in a hostile neighborhood; and complains, very earnestly, to the provincial authorities for relief. In November, he is at work on "Fort Morris, at Shippenstown," and in the "midst of great confusion" he found time to send "his duty" to several persons, and "love to the dear wife and babys," who were, in these perilous days, at Lancaster, with grandfather Shippen.

In February, 1756, Capt. Burd was sent to select a site for "Pomphert Castle, Mahahoning." Soon after, Gov. Morris writes that "he is distressed to hear that the fort was not built as rapidly as he had ordered." In March, Burd was at Fort Granville, but, at this moment, it is difficult to trace his move-

ments with entire certainty. However, we learn from a letter of Hermanus Alricks, of Carlisle, under date of March 30th, to E. Shippen, at Lancaster, "that Patterson's fort was attacked yesterday, . . . but received no damage, and several shots were heard towards Mr. Burd's fort." He must have been at Augusta, and Patterson, his lieutenant, at Pomfret, about a dozen miles north-west of him. Patterson afterwards married one of Burd's daughters. In April, Rev. John Blair, of Shippensburg, writes him: "I have been trying to prevail on our people to form in larger bodies, but without success. I think this valley will soon be waste." It escaped the predicted calamity.

In July, following, Capt. Burd was promoted to major. He was stationed at "Shamokin," Fort Augusta. At this time a mutiny about pay was at its height. The paymaster offered commissioned officers 5s. and 6 pence. They claimed 7s. and 6 pence per day; other officers, soldiers, and "Battoo" men claimed more than the paymaster was willing to allow, resulting in his refusing to pay at all. This squabble took about two years to pacify, and cost Burd and his officers a prodigious deal of correspondence. In September, of this year, choleric Sir John St. Clair seems to have recovered his good temper, and writes expressing his wish to serve Burd, regretting that it was not in his power to do so; "but no man could be readier to serve you."

The road commenced a year previous, upon which so much labor and anxiety had been expended, was completed, under Burd's supervision, to Fort Burd, afterwards Redstone, now Brownsville, on the Monongahela, in the county of Fayette. The route has always been considered the best that could have been chosen over the rugged country through which it passes, and is in daily use at the present time. It was a great success and gave Burd a high character as a judicious and able engineer.

In February and March, 1757, he was in command at Fort Augusta. At one time momentarily in expectation of an attack from 800 Indians and French, with a small garrison "unpaid and out of provisions. By June, he was able to inform the Governor that "all fear of an attack" had passed, but that

some Indians had shot "at the bullock guard and killed one of the sentinels." In July, after much pondering, the Province opened a store at this fort, but in September the concern "was out of supplies, and the Indians, finding no goods, went away dissatisfied." The Susquehanna, however, rose in September, and so, in the following month, we hear of a supply. At this time it appears Burd fitted out "John Tedyonskunk, a big Indian."^{*}

In May, Joseph Shippen informed him, from Lancaster, that "the Indians have lately killed a great many of the inhabitants about Swatara gap, four of whom were yesterday brought into town, scalped, as a spectacle for a number of Quakers in town." The Governor and General Stanwix were then there, attended by a great crowd, making a treaty, in which the "Friends" took especial interest. In a subsequent note, Shippen informs Burd that he must know that the frontier uniform was to be "green trimmed up with red." Burd, then a Provincial Major, no doubt, at once, arrayed himself in the "green and red."

Major Burd's "proposals for the better security of the Province of Pennsylvania from the Indians" was forwarded to the Council this year, favorably considered, but it was too comprehensive for the means of government—the frontier to be protected too extended, unless at great expense, particularly as the Assembly and the Proprietaries were at "sword's drawn" about taxation, with the Provincial Treasury impecunious. This difference of opinion, and the feebleness of protection, will account for many a foray against Indians, by the men of the Blue Mountain valleys, just after the Province had made treaties with the chiefs, and both parties sworn to observe them.

In the year 1758, Major Burd made his home in Paxtang.

^{*} The following was Tedyuscung's gorgeous parade dress :

	£	s.	d.
"1 regimental coat,	3	0	0
1 gold laced Hatt & Cockhaid,	1	5	0
1 ruffled shirt,	1	15	0
1 yd. Scarlett Shallow for Coll's,	0	4	0
1 pr. Buckles,	0	1	6"

beside a great variety of miscellaneous articles suitable to the vanity of this "big Indian."

Lancaster county, now Lower Swatara township. Dauphin. His purchase comprised more than 500 acres, and was six miles below Harrisburg, overlooking the Susquehanna, within three miles of Middletown, then a point of much more importance than Harris' Ferry. His farm he called "Tinian." It may be a euphemism for "Merry Bells." However, he built himself a residence, and there he lived until his death, pursuing the labors of a farmer, highly respected by his neighbors and esteemed by his friends. In January, one of his correspondents informs him of the death of "John Burd," a brother, "who died in Jamaica," and of another who died "in Surinam."

Early this year, the military rank was fixed, the Governor being Colonel of all the forces; other officers with rank as follows:

1757, December 2, Lt. Col. John Armstrong, Cumberland.

1758, January 2, Lt. Col. James Burd, Lancaster.

1757, December 4, Major Hugh Mercer,* Cumberland.

1758, February 22, Major Thomas Lloyd; and so on through the array.

In February, Lieutenant Colonel Burd visited the posts "from Susquehanna to Delaware." His journal is in volume three, new series of Pennsylvania Archives. He reached Fort Hunter on his second day from Lancaster; thence along the Kittatinny valley to Bethlehem, Easton, and Philadelphia, which he reached on the 10th of March. He soon participated in more stirring military duties. During the early fall, great efforts were made to recruit the Provincials so as to reinforce the army under Forbes and Bouquet. For this service Colonel James Burd was able to bring into the field 582 men. Washington and his Virginians numbered 461. In the progress of the attempt to secure Fort DuQuesne, a battle of two days' continuance was fought on the 5th and 6th of August, 1758. Bouquet had encamped on a confluent of Turtle creek, known as "Brushy Run," where he encountered the Indians, and there the contest, "the Battle of Loyal Hannon," took place. This locality is about six miles from what is at present "Penn Station," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and very near "Harrison

* This was General Mercer, killed at Princeton.

City," in Westmoreland county. Colonel Burd was in this engagement, but no clue to his account of it can be found, yet he evidently wrote one to his wife, alluded to in the letter about to be quoted. Among contemporary comments upon this expedition, some remarks from the free and caustic pen of Colonel John Armstrong, of Kittanning fame, may not be uninteresting. It was written soon after the capture of DuQuesne. He says: "God knows what the issue may be, but I assure you the better part of the troops are not at all dismay'd. The General [Forbes] came at a critical and seasonable juncture. He is weak, but his spirits good. Colonel Bouquet is a very sensible and useful man." Continuing his observations about the route, he further remarks: "The Virginians are much chagrined at the opening of the road through this government, and Colonel Washington has been a good deal sanguine and obstinate upon the occasion," and informs his correspondent "that everything is vastly dear with us. The money goes like old Boots."

Colonel Bouquet writes Burd, on the 16th of October, that "General Forbes has fired a *feu de joie* for your affair;" but does not state what "affair" it was or where. That Burd actively participated in the victorious engagement at Loyal Hannon there can be no question, and the following, from his father-in-law, Shippen, never heretofore published—the original is among the papers of the Dauphin County Historical Society—is interesting. It presents his conduct as it was understood by the public authorities and his fellow-soldiers. The neat self-glorification on the part of the writer gives a pleasant glimpse of the pride of a family circle over this "feat in arms" of a favorite son-in-law. The superscription bears an elaborate address. The bearer was Colonel George Gibson, father of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, John Bannister Gibson, whose mother was Fanny West, a niece of the Hermanus Alricks whom we have already quoted:

"To | Coll. James Burd, commander | of the Second Battalion | of the
Pennsylvania Regiment | at | Loyal Hanning | Per Favour of | Mr.
George Gibson, Q. D. : |

"LANCASTER, 6th Nov., 1758.

"Dear Mr. Burd: About the 15th or 16th ultimo, Johnny Gibson, Messrs. Hans Barr, & Levi Andrew Levi, wrote us from Raystown,

that an acc't was just arrived there from Loyal Hanning, of your being attackt by a very large party of French & Indians from Fort du Quesne, & that you had killed two or three hundred and taken as many prisoners & beat off the rest. This now, you may be sure, gave us great cause of rejoicing, as it did the people of Philada., to whom Mr. Barnabas Hughes carryed copy's of these letters. Nay, I sent down two or three copies of them to cousin Allen & Neddy, [his son, the Judge.] *In two days afterwards we had the pleasure to see your letter to Sally, [Mrs. Burd,] of the 14th ulto., with a confirmation of the repulse you had given the enemy; & tho' you were quite silent as to the number killed, &c., yet our joy was greatly increased.* I make no doubt you have slain a considerable number of the enemy, and I don't care a farthing whether I ever know the quantity, nor do I care whether you have killed more than half a dozen of them; it is enough for me to be convinced that you have driven off the enemy, & have bravely maintained the Post you were sent to sustain; & were you certain you had killed two or three hundred, out of 12 or fourteen hundred before their retreat, yet you could not be sure of success had you sallyed out and pursued them. Indeed, by taking such a greedy step, you might have been drawn into an ambuscade, & by that means been defeated, which might have put an end to the present expedition. You happily called to mind, that a Bird in hand was worth two in a Bush; & tho' you don't pretend to equal skill with an experienced officer, yet I think you may lay claim to some share of Bravery, as you have so well defended your post, & I make no question but y'r General will pronounce you a good & faithful servant & will entrust you another time. I suppose he is with you by this time, considering the season of the year, the badness (now) of the road and the quantity of Provisions now at Raystown and Loyal Hanning, and the difficulty, or rather, (if ye winter should shut in immediately,) the impossibility of getting ye any more before the spring; I say he is without doubt considering all those things; and so am I. And I am almost ready to conclude it will be impracticable, not to say imprudent, to attempt to march a step further this fall. But let the glorious attempt be made now, or at any other time, I pray God to give Him success, & return you all home in peace and safety."

The letter is a very long one. Its public interest here ceases; we cannot, however, resist a further extract from its interesting allusions to domestic habits and foreign and local gossip:

"Your wife and children are all well; but I can only just say so of poor Polly & Allen, who have been very ill these two or three months with ye Dumb ague, fever and ague, & intermitting fever, but no assistance your poor Mamma could give them has even been wanting.

"Last Friday I sold all the cattle from Shippensburg at vendue for £36, pyble. next spg.; there were 29 head big & little. I reprimanded

Johny Pyper for not sending them down the minute he was sensible the Meadows would be destroyed by the cattle belonging to the army. It is true we heard from yourself six weeks or 2 months ago on this head, but then it was too late. No, they ought to have been sold in June & then they would have yielded twice as much money; but what raised my indignation most, was, that after I had written to him he made no answer till to this day, & then ordered his brother Billy to call & tell us he was sick, & therefore expected we would send up for them."

Shippen states the expenses of this vendue "for Cryer 10 shillings, the expenses, travel & all at 40 shillings" and further on gives an item of public interest. "There is good news from Europe in the papers now sent under cover to Major Shippen. I refer him to your letter & him to yours. Mr. Franklin keeps a chariot in England, & visits our Mutual friend Mr. Hamilton sometimes." Then he closes:

"It was prudently and kindly done in you to let your Wife & us know you were safe & well, & I hope God's blessing will be continued to you Both. I forgot to tell ye, Major, that Mr. Davis a minister has solicited twice & as often essayed to be President of Nassau Hall at Princetown. Mr. Findley is very clever and much approved by a great number of the Trustees, & particularly by the Tutors & Scholars. Nay, Mr. Halsey, (who took a bed with us night before last, on his return from Mr. Davis's) assured me that he was very little inferior to Mr. Burr—and if he was a New England man would be chosen Nominee con. It is bed time & Mr. Gibson is to be off at break of day, so must conclude with Mrs. Shippen's, Mrs. Gray, and Miss Patty & y^r Daughter Sally's Love to you both, D'r Mr. Burd.

"Your affectionate Father,

EDWARD SHIPPEN."

Indorsed by Burd. "Edward Shippen, Nov. 6, 1758." In another handwriting "Battle of Fort Hanning." From the tone of this letter, Mr. Shippen does not seem to have thought all the culture of the country centered in New England clergymen.

In April, 1759, Doctor, who had become Major, Mercer, at Fort Du Quesne, writes Burd, touching the very "hard times in the garrison," closing with the not very complimentary remark, that "your battalion and Col. Armstrong's will never be in character till half a dozen officers are broke." These officers were following the army "as peddlers."

In September, Col. Burd addresses Bouquet from "camp at Little Meadows," that the road is excessively bad, and advises that greater labor should be applied to forming a better: "It is not more than 10 feet wide & directly up and down hill." Burd at the same time informs Gen. Stanwix that he has the road open to the mouth of Redstone creek, but it was in bad condition. He completed "Redstone" fort in this year.

The ensuing year, 1760, was one of activity. As early as May, orders were issued for the campaign. The following, not heretofore published, was sent to Burd:

"PHILADELPHIA, 22d May, 1760.

"SIR: I am directed by General Monckton to acquaint you, that orders are gone to Mr. Boude, Storekeeper at Lancaster, to deliver as many Arms & Accoutrements, as are wanted to Arm the effectives of the Two Battallions of The Pensilvania Regiments now under your command at Lancaster, for which you will give a receipt.

"I am further commanded by the General to acquaint you, it is his orders, you march with that part of The Pensilvania Regim't now at Lancaster, on the 3d of June next, for Carlisle, where the storekeeper of the Artillery, will deliver to your order, as many tents, as are the necessary for the effectives of the Battallion under your command. Upon your arrival at Carlisle, The General would have you encamp your Battallion until further orders, & whatever Arms, or Accoutrements, are in wanting for the rest of the Pensilvania Regiment, will be provided at Carlisle. The General desires you will order all Recruiting and out Partys, & all Officers, & Men who are absent from your Battallion (Those upon duty at the Posts on The Communication only excepted) to be at Carlisle on the 10th of June next. Mr. Peters will send these orders to all your Recruiting Partys on this side The Province.

"Major Jammeson is also ordered to march from York for Carlisle on the 3d of June.

"I am sir

"Your most obedient

&

"Most Humble Servant,

"H. GATES, M. B."

This letter is addressed "On his Majesty's Service." "To Colonel Burd or officer commanding The Pensilvania Regiment at Lancaster." Sealed with the coat of arms, in wax, of Gates. Indorsed "Horatio Gates, Phil'a May 22d, answered 25th do. 1760." The original in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

This campaign ended in August, in a conference at Pittsburgh between Monckton and the Indians. Burd was a member of it as commanding the Pennsylvania regiment. This service, and the return of the troops to the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains, terminated the campaign and secured Fort Pitt. The conference occurred on the 12th: was attended by a great concourse of Indians, ending in an amicable adjustment of differences, and was observed by both parties until the Pontiac war of 1763. Among the correspondence of the year is a note from Shippen to Burd at Fort Pitt, giving notice "that there will be no Spanish war this year," which the latter was "very glad to hear."

In July, 1762, William Allen writes from Philadelphia that the "ore" Burd had sent from Tinian "is not copper but iron." It is not probable that this specimen was found on Tinian, but the neighborhood is full of iron pyrites, and it may have been picked up on any of the adjoining farms toward the Swatara creek, in which neighborhood there are large deposits very much resembling copper.

In this year Col. Burd was commissioner "to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt as was agreed upon" by the "Lancaster treaty." On his return from this duty, he had much vexation with a clerk in the Provincial store at Fort Augusta, writing to the Government that "it really vexes me much to be eternally plagued in this manner * * the more so, that it is an accusation of the highest breach of trust for me to break a well known law of the Government whose bread I daily eat." The annoyance arose from the old story of selling liquor to the Indians on their visits to the fort, against which stringent commands had been issued, but as loosely enforced then as they are at present.

In 1763, he was ordered by Gov. Hamilton to set off from Tinian in hot haste for Augusta, thence to Wyoming, to meet Connecticut Commissioners, an order for the appointment of such a Commission on the part of this Province having been issued by the King in June, but was not received and acted upon at Philadelphia until the 20th of October. The Connecticut Commission did not reach the valley of Wyoming until the follow-

ing November. Upon a meeting, the business, so far as Burd was concerned, was completed. Strangely, Chapman's "History of Wyoming," page 71, edition 1830, states that "Col. James *Boyd* was ordered, &c." He is followed by Miner, p. 54, edition 1845. To the latter the correspondence upon the subject was accessible. The fact is, there was *no* Col. James Burd in the service of the Province in 1763. There was "Capt." *Andrew Boyd*, in 1774, who became a colonel about the close of the Revolution. This explanation is made, not so much upon Burd's account, as to correct an historical error which has long passed as entirely correct.*

Late in November Burd reached Augusta, where he found the "small-pox had very much reduced the garrison." Having no medicine, he closes with the melancholy remark that "nature must do the whole." Many of the poor fellows died for want of medicines and medical advice. He remained at the fort during the rest of this year and part of the next, as will be found by what follows.

Early in January, 1764, Shippen, from Lancaster, addresses Burd, at Augusta, about the conduct of the Paxtang Boys, and on the 19th Burd replies, "that he was heartily concerned for that murder of the Indians in Lancaster, not so much on account of the Indians, as the thorough contempt showed the Government." To be sure, the "Government," at this juncture, was frightened out of its wits, and in that state was rather an object of contempt; discord reigned in every branch of it. At no period in Provincial history was the feud more bitter between the "proprietary" and "anti-proprietary" parties. Dr. Franklin, with his influence, tact, experience, and ability was at that moment "in very courteous accord with the Quakers and the anti-proprietary party." On the other hand was the proprietary party,

* There was received, October 20, 1763, instructions from the King, dated June 15, 1763, relative to reported transactions in Wyoming, in pursuance of which Gov. Hamilton commissioned "Colonel James Burd, of the county of Lancaster, Esqr.," a Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania, to act with one clothed with similar powers on behalf of Connecticut, to prevent further settlements on the property of the Six Nations; for full particulars, consult Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, vol. 9, pages 59, 60.


with all the settlements from Schuylkill to Susquehanna at its back, a hearty friend in every cabin, influenced by men of culture, courage, means, and great prudence. The violence of the borderers in the raid of the Paxtang Boys was provoked by the horrid atrocities of the Indians, which, it was truthfully alleged, were suffered to go unpunished to satisfy morbid scruples of prominent Friends. The frontiersmen, failing to obtain just protection, took the last resort and were successful. They won protection, and with it prosperity. Life was secure thereafter in all the Province south of the Kittatinny Mountain.

Burd does not appear to have been on extended or active duty during the Pontiac war.

From 1766 to 1770, Yates, Ross, Atlee, and Burd, with kindred spirits, undertook to regulate the politics of Lancaster county. They found it a troublesome and expensive undertaking, "as the people of Hanover, Derry, Lebanon, and Paxtang were so difficult to manage." Yet they were managed to the satisfaction of these leading gentlemen, then and afterwards.

Edward S. Burd, the son, writes to his father from Philadelphia, where he was a young lawyer, a good deal about servants; at length he "has sent him a servant costing about £20"—or nearly \$75 of to-day.

In March, 1769, "a meeting of the officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment who served from the years 1756 to 1760" was held at Lancaster, consisting of Colonel Burd, Major Joseph Shippen, Paymaster and Commissary James Young, Chaplain Thomas Barton, Captains David Jameson, Robert Callender, Edward Biddle, and Surgeon John Morgan, to give an account of the "several applications they had made" for a grant of land. A list of officers who served "was delivered in," prepared by Burd, as "Colonel and Deputy Quarter-master General by commission of General Monckton." The committee was unsuccessful in its object. The *original* minutes and list of officers are in the collection of the Dauphin County Historical Society and published by it in November, 1872. It is headed by John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Hugh Mercer, of Cumberland, now Franklin; and James Burd, of *Dauphin*.



After the security won by the men of Paxtang within the settlements and by Bouquet west of the Ohio, the Provincial forces were reduced but not disbanded. A force was on duty at all times, commanded in chief by the Governor, in theory but practically by Armstrong and Burd as senior Lt. Colonels. There was not much to be done, and Burd was at his farm, paying an occasional visit to the posts along the Susquehanna usually left in charge of an officer below the rank of Major. Thus these provincial military magnets closely followed the example of their English cousins, and it may be inferred with intensified dignity. This pride of rank was unfortunate for Burd in the stormy time approaching. The interval of quiet was not of long duration. We find him, July, 1774, chairman of the "Committee of Lancaster county for the relief of our fellow sufferers at Boston." In December, he was a delegate to the Lancaster committee from Paxtang with Capt. Joseph Sherer as colleague, both "active in their efforts to recruit the army."

In May, 1775, he was reëlected to the Lancaster Committee of Safety, with William Brown and Joseph Sherer as colleagues. In October, a contest for committeemen took place, John Harris and James Crouch on the one side, James Burd and Samuel Awl on the other. The four presented themselves as elected, but as Paxtang was only entitled to two delegates, a scrutiny led to the exclusion of Burd and Awl. Thus far Burd had an excellent record as a patriot. Subsequent occurrences and disputes respecting military rank created a suspicion that he was not heartily with the extreme patriots as all his neighbors were.

In the beginning of 1776, while Burd was recruiting two battalions for the campaign in which so many disasters occurred closing with success and glory at Trenton and Princeton, the enmity between the Shippens and their connections, most of whom held comfortable and lucrative Provincial offices, and the fiery patriots of the Executive Committee led by Wharton, Mifflin, and Wayne, broke out with great bitterness. Burd, a positive man and a Scotchman to boot, took sides with his connections. This, unquestionably, was the reason of his being overslaughed at the formation of the Pennsylvania Line during this year. In the contest for position, Mifflin, scarcely thirty

years of age, without military experience but "of the stuff of which men are made," an agreeable and popular orator, brave and earnest, became the Brigadier; Wayne, about as raw a soldier, a furious politician, soon a famous fighter, senior Colonel. Judging by the custom which governs promotion in military circles, Burd, *after* Armstrong, was clearly entitled to one or other of these positions. We know the valorous John Armstrong, of Kittanning fame, was grievously offended. It took reams of letter-writing on the part of the "young fellows," as he dubbed them, to persuade his submission. He yielded at last, entered the service, and became a Brigadier before the contest ended. Burd's feelings must have been seriously wounded; at the very time, as a Provincial Colonel, he was enrolling men to aid in the overthrow of the Provincial authority. The antagonism alluded to had grown to such a height that, in 1777, with other prominent men, Edward and Joseph Shippen, two of Burd's brothers-in-law, were arrested by the Executive Committee charged "with disloyalty;" yet Edward afterwards became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and Joseph a Colonel on the Continental establishment. This imputation of Toryism upon the Shippens reacted upon Burd's pretensions, particularly in that part of the State in which he resided. Its population was full of fight, and could brook no delay for purposes of argument. Burd at his home, one hundred miles away, could only judge of the effects of them upon his own fortunes in the events which followed. He had great trouble and vexation of spirit at home. The levies did not wish to march in that inclement December of 1776 without an organization or camp comforts; the same feeling acted upon the officers. Thus, just at Christmas, at the moment of a most eminent success, Burd made the blunder of his life—he resigned. It is proper to say that these levies were very unruly recruits, but excellent soldiers, when the new regulations merged them under Gen. Hand.

Burd's letter to William AtLee, (not "Colonel" AtLee,) President of the Lancaster Committee, was conveyed to General Mifflin through that channel.

In March, 1777, Judge Yeates addresses Burd hoping he will give his aid "to the establishment of a regular post-rider," from

Harris's to Lancaster, adding a bit of family gossip, "that Sally [Mrs. Y.] tells me Peggy [soon to be Mrs. Hubley] is not to cut out her ruffles until she can send up a pattern." Perhaps this was the very wedding-dress of Miss Peggy Burd. This "post" was established about 1781. The rider set out from Lancaster, thence to Mount Joy, to Middletown, to Harris' Ferry; returning after his two days' ride by way of Middletown, Conoy, Donegal, Columbia to Lancaster. This continued for about ten years, when a "stage wagon" left John Harris' for Lancaster, weekly." The post-office was established at Harrisburg in 1792. In Lancaster the year previous.

After this the life of Burd is entirely domestic: planting, securing, and disposing of his products. Tradition, for we have met but one or two persons that ever saw him, informs us that he was of rugged frame, about six feet in height, active and brisk in his movements, a fearless rider, and of polished address. Finding a residence so early within the present Dauphin county, he may be set down as one of the original settlers of "Paxtang," as all the country from Donegal to the Kittatinny was then known. The iconoclastic destination of his domestic correspondence, his books of accounts, and papers, after the usual reckless American habit, debars the inquirer or the curious from learning much more of the subject of this sketch.

Tradition is also silent as to his personal relations with his neighbors, but that he felt great interest in all that concerned his vicinage is illustrated by this incident. About 1770-5, the mill at Highspire was erected and early required repairs at the hands of an experienced millwright. Mr. Conrad Bombaugh, afterwards one of the original settlers of Harrisburg, was selected for this duty. In the progress of it, Burd, who was anxious for its success, visited the scene almost daily, and as a scarcity of water was apprehended from the uncertain supply of the stream, he offered the prudent German who owned the premises the right to control a water-course of considerable flow on part of his land, with the sole condition that he should not be charged "toll for his grists brought to the mill." The owner slept on the matter and next day rejected the offer. The millwright scolded and neighbors laughed at this stupidity. Had

he closed with Burd, many a wasted dollar would have been gained to himself and subsequent owners of this mill property.

"*Tinian*" is upon an elevated plateau east of the present turn-pike, canal, and Pennsylvania railroad, about one half a mile of Highspire; is perhaps one hundred feet above the Susquehanna river, overlooking it, the highlands of the York county shore, the lake-like river on the south, below the bustling town of Middletown, the village of Highspire, and commands from its door a view of more than a thousand of the most fertile and highly cultivated acres in Pennsylvania. In no part of our State is better soil, better cultivated, or adorned by more substantial improvements. A tourist will linger to enjoy this charming spot. The man who chose it for his residence must have been of refined taste. The dwelling, erected about 1760, is of limestone, is in excellent preservation, occupied by the present owner of the larger part of Burd's farm.

After 1785, when the townships of 1729 were erected into the County of Dauphin, Burd's residence came to be in the township of Lower Paxtang. The assessment of that year gives him "400 acres of land, at *Tinian*," valued at £860, Pennsylvania currency, or in present money about \$6 per acre; also one negro, four horses, three cattle; the total assessed value £950. The land had upon it two houses and barns. A year previous to his death, Judge Yeates and John W. Kittera wrote his will. From it he appears owner of "Rice Island," and a farm adjoining in Newberry township, York county, the present Goldsborough; of tracts of unseated land in Northumberland and Allegheny counties, "his share of Ormiston," the place of his birth, &c. His will is in the Register's office of Dauphin county, signed in his full, firm hand "James Burd," with seal and coat-of-arms. It is probated by John Joseph Henry. Jasper Yeates and Edward Burd are named as the executors. The will divided the estate equitably between his children, who were—

- i. *Sarah*, m. Jasper Yeates.
- ii. *Edward*, m. his cousin, Sarah Shippin.
- iii. *Mary Shippin*, m. Peter Grubb, of Hopewell Furnace, Lancaster county.

- iv. *Jane*, m. George Patterson, of Mexico, Juniata county, then Mifflin.
- v. *Margaret*, m. Jacob Hubley, of Lancaster, 1777.
- vi. *James*, m. Elizabeth Baker, of Lancaster county.
- vii. *Joseph*, m. first, Catharine Cochran; second, Harriet Bailey; one or both of Juniata county.

Colonel Burd and his wife rest near the entrance of the handsome cemetery in Middletown under marble slabs inscribed as follows:

COL. JAMES BURD
Born at Ormiston Scotland
March 10th 1726
Died at Tinian Oct 5th 1793
Aged 67 years 6 months
and 25 days.

SARAH BURD
Born February 22nd 1731
Died at Tinian Sept 17th 1784
Aged 53 years 7 months
and 25 days

After his death his sons disposed of one hundred and ninety acres of Tinian "without improvements," for £1,000, and the balance of the five hundred and fifty acres as the needs of its owner or owners required. Thus the name and fame of Burd of Tinian "passed under the cloud." There exists, it is said, a miniature of him, but we have been unable to find into whose hands it has fallen. He makes no mention of it in his will.

CONCERNING THE COUNTY OF LUZERNE.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER OF COL. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

[TIMOTHY PICKERING, the author of the following letter, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1745. He graduated at Harvard University in 1763, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1768. At the outset of the Revolution he was on the Committee of Correspondence, and was the author of the address of the people of Salem to the British General, Gage, on the occasion of the Boston port bill. He first opposed an armed resistance to the British troops, when, on the 26th of February, 1775, he, while a colonel of militia, prevented their crossing at a drawbridge to seize some military stores. In the fall of 1776 he joined Washington's army in the Jerseys, was subsequently made his adjutant general, and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the 5th of August, 1780, he succeeded General Greene as Quartermaster General. After the war he took up his residence in Philadelphia, and in 1786 was sent by the Government to assist in adjusting the claims of the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming. For an account of his adventures in that section, see *Hazard's Register*, vol. vii. In 1787 he represented the county of Luzerne in the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. At that period he held the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, &c., for the county, and was subsequently a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1789-90. He opposed Governor Mifflin's election to the gubernatorial office, but, nevertheless, continued to hold his positions under him. President Washington appointed him Postmaster General, November 7, 1791, which he held until the 2d of January, 1795; filled the office of Secretary of State from December 10, 1795, to the 12th May, 1800. Leaving office poor, he settled on a tract of land he possessed in Pennsylvania. He returned to Salem, Massachusetts, the year following, afterwards filling the various offices of judge of the

courts, United States Senator, 1803-11, member of the Massachusetts Board of War, 1812-14, and member of Congress, 1815-17. He wrote quite a number of political pamphlets during his brilliant political career, and was one of the leaders of the Federal party. He died at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 29th of January, 1829. To sum up briefly his character, "he was a talented writer, a brave and patriotic soldier, and a disinterested, able, and energetic public officer. Plain and unassuming in manner, he excelled in conversation."]

PHILADELPHIA, *August 16, 1791.*

SIR: It is proper for me to inform you that the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint me to the office of Postmaster General. This, of course, vacates the offices which I held under Pennsylvania, and though I do not feel myself under any *obligations* to the county of Luzerne, yet I shall be pleased to see its welfare promoted. I shall be pleased to see that part of Pennsylvania prosper; and I shall also be pleased, Sir, to see your administration approved and applauded. I am at all times indisposed to adulation. I hope I am incapable of it; my present situation has removed every possible inducement to it. I may, therefore, now say, what a week ago would have been suppressed, lest it should have been suspected to arise from interested views, which I was willing to promote by dishonorable means. *Once* we were *friends*; and *once*, I persuade myself, you placed confidence in me. *Now*, I am not your *enemy*; the asperity which sprung up from certain circumstances, time has worn away. It will now give me pleasure to contribute, if I can, to the success of your administration. At present I cannot do it so effectually in any way as by giving you information respecting the county of Luzerne, and especially respecting the offices I there held. With regard to *these*, in giving information, I comply with your own wishes expressed in your circular letter of (I think) last December, inviting to a correspondence concerning them.

In the first place, give me leave to assure you, that the business in all those offices together, is but of *small extent*, and consequently of *small emolument*—too small to admit of a division.

In the Register's office, during a space of more than four years, but about half a dozen wills have been presented. Letters of administration have been more numerous. I think between eighty and ninety have been issued; but these have been chiefly on the estates of persons who were dead before the change of jurisdiction in 1782; and of them, the greater part fell victims to the Indians in 1778. The run of these is over, and scarcely half a dozen letters are now issued in a year. In the Orphans' Court all the proceedings do not fill a quire of paper. In the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, as little business has occurred as in the Orphans' Court. In the Recorder's office, the deeds and mortgages are recorded in separate books, and if united would fill about three fourths of one folio volume of *demi*, or about five quires of paper.

The Prothonotary's office furnished most business; but this arose from the like cause with the letters of administration; the business had been dammed up during several years; the law introduced opened the gates; and during three years there was a run of from twenty to forty actions at a term; but the sources have failed, & the stream is greatly reduced. At the last term, the number of actions was about eighteen; and when I left home, ten days ago, there stood on the docket but a solitary action for the ensuing term, commencing this day two weeks.

These facts I state from my memory, (which, however, I believe is pretty exact) not expecting such an occasion to use them, for till I reached Bethlehem, I knew not that any office under the United States was vacant.

Permit me now, Sir, to mention a gentleman there who can well execute, and who well deserves all those offices. I mean Abraham Bradley, Esq., whose prudence, steadiness & sobriety are exemplary—whose integrity is unblemished—whose industry has no rival—and whose judgement and law knowledge have there no superior—I think I should speak more accurately if I were to say *no equal*. In pleadings & the necessary forms, he is decidedly superior to all. But he came later into practice than the other three attorneys—was younger—somewhat diffident—and has not formed a habit of speaking. He

has, therefore had few causes to manage, and his fees have been trifling. He studied law & wrote in the office of Tappan Reeve, Esq., an eminent lawyer at Litchfield in Connecticut. He writes a fair, strong, legible hand, perfectly adapted to records. During my frequent absences in the last two years, he has done the business in the court & in my office with great propriety. 'Tis a business in which he takes pleasure. His law-knowledge renders him peculiarly fit to hold all the offices before mentioned; and will give great facility in the execution. And his law-knowledge will not be stationary—it will advance. For he has an inquisitive mind, & a taste for literature in general. This, sir, is not the language of hyperbole; "I speak the words of truth and soberness," from an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Bradley. I think he was last spring admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court, but Mr. Burd can inform you.

With great satisfaction, Sir, I have seen the respectable law appointments which you have made; and I have heard them spoken of in terms of high approbation. The same principle will lead you to select other officers for the department of law who have the best law-knowledge. I need not mention that the Register's and Prothonotary's offices more especially require much law-knowledge—and the more the incumbent possesses, with the more propriety and facility he will executive them. More than ever, law-knowledge in the Prothonotary, will now be useful and important, on account of the increased importance of the Court under the new Constitution.

Give me leave, Sir, to close this long letter with a few words relative to the County judges. Mr. Joseph Kinney was pretty early appointed a judge of the common pleas; but fully expecting to remove to the State of New York, he sent to the court a letter of resignation, but I do not know that his resignation was ever declared to the Executive Council; I believe it was not. He lived near Tioga, where Esq^r Hollenback was sometimes present, and to which neighbourhood Esq^r Murray moved up from Shawnee. Mr. Kinney was disappointed in respect to the lands in York State, to which he meant to go; and has remained in Luzerne. Christopher Hurlburt, Esq^r is now a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas.

for that County. These two gentlemen I name before all others who can have any pretensions to the office of Judge of the Common pleas under the new Constitution; because they are decidedly men of superior discernment, of minds more improved and still improving, because they are inquisitive, have a taste for reading, and a thirst for knowledge.

I do not know that the other judges can be better chosen than from among the gentlemen who have held seats in the legislature and executive council, whom you personally know, always excepting "Captain John Paul Schott."

I have, Sir, written you a tedious letter. I have revised it with attention. The characters of the gentlemen I have described, I think, are drawn with truth. If I were never to see you again; if I were going to quit this country, or the world, I should freely write what I have written. Should you honour me with any questions relative to the county of Luzerne, I shall answer them with pleasure; and with the same candour that I should have given you information at any period of my life.

I have the honour to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Devereux Smith to the Indian Commissioners.*]

HANNASTOWN, *March 24th, 1777.*

GENTLEMEN: You have Long since been acquainted of Andrew Macfarlane Esquire, is being taken Prisoner the 14th of Feberary at Hatharings. From that date to the 17th or 18th of this Instant, Captin Moorhead whas under necesaty of staying at that Post with a small Party of Milica to Gard the Stors &c., When he Was relieved by an officer and about 25 Men of the Milica, to whom he Delivered up the Stors, &c.; and was on his return to this Setteltment to Recrut, when he found one Simpson killed and Scalpt, a hors shot by him, & Captin Moorhead's Brother Who was in Company with sayed

Simpson a missing, Suposed to be taken prisnar. Whas found by the Dead Corps, a War Bullet, a Tammoake & a beevan Pouch containing a Written Speech, A Coppy of it you have inclosed. You have also inclosed a Letter from Colonel Morgan Which was sent to this Place Late Last Night by Express. The above Simpson & Captin Moorhead's Brother Left Kattaning the 16th, whas found the 18th about 10 miles from Thar, neer Blankit Hill. Captin Moorhead being obliged to Stay so Long at Kattanning & Luttent Macfarline being Prisnar put almost a totall stop to the Recruiting sarvis of his Company. And the Calling of the Westmoreland Battalon & Milica as left this County very bare of Men and arms, and you both well no the Milica of this county are not to be Depended on When at home; therefore from the present appearance of things, if som speedy steps are not taken for ower Relief, Eithar by the Honnorable Congress or Gentelmen in authority in ower Government below, This infant Contery Sartinly will fall a victim to British tirants & mercyless Savages.

I am your obedant H'bl Sirvant,

DEVEREUX SMITH.

To Colonels MONTGOMERY and JASPAR YEATES *Commissioners for Indin affars, Midel Department.*

27th.—Last night the Party of Milica, 30 men who ware sent to keep Garason at Kattaning & take care of the Stors till Captin Moorhead raised his Company, Returned to this Place, having Avacyated that Post; and asine no other Resan but becaus the was affreed. I hop wee will Gett them to Return, by Reinforcing them, &c. Colonel Crafford has assured Captin Moorhead by Letter that he will send him Immedat assistance from his Battalon.

[*Jasper Yeates to John Harvie.*]

LANCASTER, Oct 31, 1777.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be uninterested in the Fate of our Frontier Settlements. My long Residence at Fort Pitt has connected me with the Inhabitants of that Quarter more nearly than I could have at first believed.

Mr. Anderson lately informed me of an Aneecdote respecting Capt. White Eyes which I think does him great Honour. Capt. O'Hara confirms the account. It seems General Hand sent down two Persons to the Delaware & Shawanese Towns to inform them of the Success obtained over the Northern Indians by Genl. Harkimer. When they came near White Eyes' House they discovered a Flag flying with 13 Stripes on it. He welcomed them to his *Cabbin*, & was much rejoiced at the News they brought. The same Day a party of Wiandots and Shawanese came there who were offended at the appearance of the Flag & desired the old Warrior to take it down. He peremptorily refused. They replied they would level it themselves. He sternly told them they might level his House, but he would never suffer them to show such Indignity to his White Brethren as to remove their Banner. It shall not be struck, says he, while I can grasp my Tomahawk. The party went off sullen and discontented.

Surely such Conduct deserves the Attention of Congress. You, Sir, perfectly know White Eyes' Worth and Attachment to our Interest. His Conduct during the last Treaty was highly pleasing to the Comm^{rs}. He complains of having suffered some Losses, & was once going to repeat them to Congress. Would not a handsome Present immediately from Congress attach him more Strongly to us, & point out to other Indians of Influence a new Road to Distinction? The Red People feel strongly the Force of such Arguments. I have taken the Liberty of suggesting the Matter to you for your Consideration, and am, Sir

Your most Obed. Servt.

JASPER YEATES.

To JOHN HARVIE, Esq., at Yorktown.

NOTES AND QUERIES

"CYMBALINES."—On page 115, *Historical Register*, note to "Fithian's Journal," cymbalines are termed "doughnuts." This is not correct. Cymbalines are squashes, found in the spring markets. It is a term commonly used in Maryland and the South. S. E.

"THE MARKLEY FREUNDSCHAFT."—A record of the descendants of Jacob Markley of Skippack, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, is the latest contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy. Although a modest pamphlet of thirty-six pages, it is nevertheless exceedingly valuable. The representative man of the family was Philip S. Markley, who served two terms in Congress, was naval officer at Philadelphia, and Attorney General of Pennsylvania—a man of marked ability—and who died in the prime of life, at the age of forty-five. In this pamphlet we discern the hand of Henry S. Dotterer, to whose researches "The Markley Freundschaft" acknowledge their indebtedness.

A NOTABLE PUBLICATION—The "Filson Club" of Louisville, Kentucky, has issued, as its first publication, "*John Filson, the first Historian of Kentucky, an account of his life and writings prepared from original sources, by Reuben T. Durrett, President of the Club.*" It is a large quarto of 132 pages, handsomely printed, illustrated with a portrait of Filson lately discovered, a fac-simile letter, and also a fac-simile of his original map of Kentucky of 1784. This is the first of a series of publications to be made by the Filson Club, an association organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving original historical matter relating to the early history of the Central West, and especially to Kentucky. In 1784, John Filson, who lost his life while laying the foundation of Cincinnati, published a history and map of Kentucky, which were not only the first of that State, but the initial chapter in the annals of the valley of the Mississippi, then a wilderness, but now containing one fifth of the population of the United States. It has been denied by many, and doubted by more, that Filson ever issued a map with his history, though it is specially mentioned. This is at last settled by the beautiful photo-lithographic fac-simile of one of the original maps which accompanies this volume,

placing within reach of the historian the only authentic picture of the country as it was a hundred years ago. Before this publication, all that was known about Filson might have been told upon one of its pages, but here we have an elaborate account of his life and writings, with alternating paragraphs of history and romance, poetry and anecdote, pathos and humor, that must prove entertaining, not only to the historian, but to the general reader. No work of its compass or pretensions in our times has shown more historic research and produced more original matter. It is a work which every student of western history should possess, which every one interested in the history of Kentucky should own, and without which no historical collection can be considered complete. A limited number of copies, at \$2 50, are for sale by the publishers, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY CENTENNIAL.—In the present decade the Centennial Anniversaries of ten counties of Pennsylvania are noted: These are Washington, 1781, March 28; Fayette, 1783, September 26; Franklin, 1784, September 9; Montgomery, 1784, September 10; Dauphin, 1785, March 4; Luzerne, 1786, September 25; Huntingdon, 1787, September 20; Allegheny, 1788, September 24; Mifflin, 1789, September 19; Delaware, 1789, September 26.

Appropriate celebrations of the hundredth anniversary of two of these counties, Franklin and Montgomery, have just transpired. These celebrations in both instances have reflected credit upon the patriotic citizens of the respective counties. Franklin county's celebration was particularly interesting.

Cumberland county with peculiar fitness bears the appellation of the "Mother of Counties." Among the sixty-seven counties in the confederacy of which Pennsylvania exists a State, five: Bedford, Franklin, Mifflin, Northumberland, and Perry are children, direct offspring, of Old Mother Cumberland. Thirteen: Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, Centre, Juniata, Clearfield, Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming, and Union are the grandchildren of Cumberland. These in turn have carried the germs of the old stock into as many more of the newer counties of the State. Franklin county is Cumberland's second born, the nearest to her heart, and her most prosperous child.

Without entering into the details of the programme of her celebration it is sufficient to say, that it is doubtful whether any other county of this State, outside of Philadelphia, can make a more creditable industrial and trades display than was made by Franklin county on that occasion. It must be remembered that the hundred years of Franklin's life have not been years of uninterrupted peace and progress. That even when sister counties were free to receive the impress of the progress of the nineteenth century, she was "passing

under the rod," bearing for the general good of all, the burden which they, to this day, have never assumed their share of.

The literary exercises of the occasion consisted of an oration of an appropriate character, by H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York. An historical address by George Chambers, Esq., a great-great-grandson of Col. Benjamin Chambers, the first settler of the county. Mr. Chambers, in a pleasing manner, and in succinct form, presented the history of the county, from the early day when dusky savages peopled the forest where the city now is, when "at the bark of the watch-dog, at the rustling of the leaves—in the still night—the mother clasped her children in terror lest the stealthy enemies were at the door," down to the present prosperous time, when the scream of the steam-whistle has scared away the savage forever.

Mr. John M. Cooper, founder of the *Valley Spirit*, (one the regular newspapers of the town,) and worthily identified with the county as a citizen for a long period of time, more than filled the measure of expectation in a neat descriptive poem. Mr. Cooper's verses are far above the average effort of this character. He seems inspired with his subject, the natural beauties of the valley county, and he closes his tribute in these words:

No mortal who sees her can ever forget
This jewel of nature exquisitely set,
For her sweet smiling face on his heart is engraved,
Like the image of Christ on a soul that is saved.

Sons and daughters of Franklin, go see all the world
O'er which banner has floated or sail been unfurled;
See the rainbow that arches Niagara's thunders;
Feast your eyes till they sate on Yosemite's wonders:

Go where history's columns are covered with mold
And things new to us have for ages been old;
Go where treasures uncounted by kings have been spent
And art unto nature her genius has lent:

Thread the paths of all lands; ride the waves of all seas;
Drain the flagon of sight-seeing down to the lees;
And when old age creeps on you and hazes your eye,
And you feel that the end of life's journey is nigh—

Then return to the Valley that sponsored your birth,
For your last glimpse of sky and your last look of earth,
For a picture to match her will never be seen
Till the Hand of Jehovah shall roll up yon screen.

BENJ. M. NEAD.

HARRISBURG, September 15, 1884.

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Croll.	Kunkel.	Swan.
Culbertson.	Landis.	Thomas.
Dixons of Dixon's Ford.	Larue and Lemer.	Todds of Hanover.
Eby.	Lauman.	Umberger.
Egle.	Leebrick.	Umholtz.
Elders of Paxtang.	Lingle.	Wallaces and Hoges.
Enders.	McAllister.	Wallace, John.
Enterline.	Maclay.	Wallace, Robert.
Espy.	McClure.	Weise of Lykens Valley.
Fahnestock.	McCormick.	Wiggins.
Ferguson.	McNairs of Derry.	Wilsons of Derry.
Ferree.	Mitchell.	Wiestling.
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FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Wednesday, August 23d. I had almost forgotten to tell the person who shall read these papers, a couple of hundred years hence, that there is now standing in a garden at Huntingdon, a tall stone column or pillar nearly square which has given to the town and to the valley the name of "Standing Stone Valley." The column is seven feet above the ground.*

*NOTE.—Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs, has very kindly furnished me with the following notice of the Standing Stone, and notes to which his initials are attached.—LINN.

The earliest official mention of the Standing Stone is supposed to be that of August 18, 1748, by Conrad Weiser in the journal of his trip to Ohio, [*Col. Rec. v, 348.*] In John Harris' account of the road from his ferry to Logstown, dated 1754, but probably computed from his journey made in 1753, [*Pa. Arch. ii, 136,*] the Standing Stone is described as being "abo' 14 ft. high 6 inch square." Several old citizens, consulted a number of years ago, concurred in fixing the location on or near No. 210 Alleghany street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Hugh Crawford, whose name is frequently mentioned in our provincial records, was the first white claimant of the "Standing Stone" tract of land, which includes the most of the built part of the borough of Huntingdon. He conveyed to George Croghan, by deed dated June 1, 1760, to whom a warrant was granted by the proprietaries, December 10, 1764. Croghan sold his warrant to "William Smith, D. D., and provost of the college of Philadelphia," by deed of March 25, 1766. On the return of survey, the deputy surveyor notes that,

After breakfasting with Mrs. Fowley, a smart, neat woman; her pewter in the dresser glistened, her wooden dishes, pails, and the like were white and sweet: and after appointing sermon to be here on Sunday, we rode up Ofwick, six miles to Mrs. Cluggage's. The good little woman, with great kindness, received me. She looks to be an old woman, very healthy, and, indeed, florid in her appearance; yet, she wears neither shoes or stockings. It is the custom in these back-woods, almost universal with the women, to go barefooted. Men, in common, I observe, wear mockisons. Impatient of confinement, I rambled out. Near are two fine brooks, on the north and south are two high mountains. From them the streams come trickling down. As I was strolling along the waters I found two sorts of plums. The one is a red or streaked plum, not yet quite ripe and very tart. The other, by far the best, is a yellow, and, when rubbed a little, is a bright orange colored plum, now nearly ripe and very juicy and sweet. Both kinds are nearly of a size, and grow upon a low, scrubby, thorny bush. We received, this afternoon, intelligence that Genl. Gage, in

"On the above tract is an old improvement made by one Crawford, (of whom George Croghan purchased,) in the year 1753 or 1754."

By the treaty and purchase of July, 1754, the Indian title to the lands in the valley of the Juniata was extinguished. It is an accepted tradition that the Indians, who then lived and cultivated land in the vicinity, on migrating after the treaty, carried the original stone with them, and that Crawford or other white residents caused another to be erected on its site. The difference in height, between the account of John Harris in 1753 or 1754 and that of Rev. Fithian in 1775, may be taken as a confirmation of the tradition. A part of the stone that was standing in 1775 is preserved at Huntingdon. The earliest reliable date thereon is "1768," appended to the name of John Lukens, who was then Surveyor General of the Province.

A town was regularly laid out by direction of Dr. Smith in 1767, and was soon afterward called Huntingdon. In the warrant of 1764, the survey of May 6, 1766, the deeds of 1760 and 1766, and many other contemporaneous legal papers, the land is described as the "Standing Stone" tract.

Alleghany street, the first street north of and parallel with the Juniata river, was laid out on the route of the old traders' road, and was the chief place for athletic exercise. "Long-bullets" was a favorite pastime, and in a missthrow the ball struck the "stone" and broke it.

some fit of surprize, has burned down the town of Boston, and, with all his army, gone off. This, in my opinion, wants confirmation; it came by an unprinted letter.

Thursday, August 24. The weather is wet and very muggy. All the inhabitants in these back settlements are remarkably strong, fresh, and cheerful. I have seen only one young man in Northumberland at all indisposed with any kind of fever. With Mr. Cluggage I rode, after dinner, three miles to the Shades of Death* to fish. Ofwick creek runs between two high mountains. These narrows are overhung with high spruces, elms, ash, and interspersed with ivy, laurel, &c., which makes a dismal gloom.

Friday, August 25. As I was with eagerness looking over Dunlap's paper of the 7th, impatient to hear from oppressed Boston, in my hurry of reading I passed over this astonishing sentence: "On Friday the 20th of July, died at his home in Cohansie, New Jersey, Rev. Andrew Hunter, A. M." I am aided in averting grief by Mrs. Cluggage's pathetic sorrow. One of her sons† has gone captain of a company of riflemen to Boston. Just now gone. Her tears are not yet dried since his departure. She appears to be a woman of sedate, philosophic temper, carries a kind of dignity that is persuasive in her presence. The young gentleman who is gone was a magistrate here and in high reputation. Since his departure another of this good kind woman's sons has been chosen by the company of militia for captain. There are five brothers, all grown, and appear to be young men of prudence and understanding.

Sunday, August 27, Shirley. We held service in Mr. Fow-

*"Shades of Death," the water gap in the Shade mountain, now called Shade gap.—*J. S. A.*

† Capt. Robert Cluggage enlisted a company in Huntingdon, then Bedford county, for Col. Hand's, afterwards James Chambers' First regiment of the Continental line, which served in front of Boston during the winter of 1775-1776. Captain Cluggage resigned October 6, 1776, and was subsequently a justice of the peace of Shirley township, Huntingdon county. He was one of his Majesty's justices who held the first court in Bedford county, April 16, 1771. The family resided in Black Log Valley, east of Orbisonia, Cromwell township, Huntingdon county.—*J. S. A.*

ley's barn,* a rainy, stormy day. Many, however, were present—fifty or more. On my way to sermon I was met by a messenger from a poor dying man to hasten me on that I might converse with him a little before his departure. A stranger and here dying. He came to Mr. Fowley's last Thursday on his way to Virginia. He appeared ill when he came in. He was exceeding ill. He begged the liberty of a bed to rest awhile, but poor youth it was the bed of death. His disorder was a consumption. When I came in he was too far wasted to converse. His body, even his head, was cold. His legs were much swollen. He was in a deep sweat, his breath, too, was cool and short. He had his understanding in full, and I asked some questions which he answered with calmness and great judgment. He told me he was near his end and begged that I would remember him in the public assembly, and recommend him to God's mercy. I summed up to him in the plainest manner a few of the great necessary evidences of union to God by Christ, and assured him of the ability and willingness of our Great Redeemer to save to the uttermost. Before the last sermon was finished, poor youth, he expired. This settlement is broken with religious divisions. There is a Baptist society now under the direction of one Mr. Lane.† There is also a Methodist society, but no stated minister. These, when the whole settlement is not large, make every society quite inconsiderable in number and power. Good Mrs. Cluggage staid with Mrs. Fowley to assist in directing the funeral. After sermon I staid at young Mr. Cluggage's over the night. For my supply, one of the hearers, I know not who, gave 20 shillings.

Monday, August 28. A damp, muddy, sickly morning. I set out over the rocky path for Loudoun. My new horse measures the way eagerly. I came about twelve miles into the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, most hilly most stony. In these valleys I seem fated to have rain. I ar-

* "Fowley;" James Foley, then owner of the Fort Shirley tract of land.—*J. S. A.*

† "Mr. Lane;" Rev. Samuel Lane, a Baptist minister, who then resided at Saltillo, Huntingdon county, but subsequently removed to a farm on Mill creek, Brady township. Numerous descendants reside in Huntingdon and vicinity.—*J. S. A.*

rived at 6at Mr. Harris',* within five miles of Mr. King's; I can go no further. Two young misses were singing at their wheels. They sung well, in perfect unison, not one long note or pause did either of them hurry over. I was writing when they began; unable to sit, I rose and entered the room. They were young, both were handsome. They were singing hymns, too. They were bashful, and with much persuasion sang while I was present. We spent the rainy evening much to my satisfaction. I supped alone on coffee, and, whether I would or not, the scrutinizing landlady found out that I was a preacher. Are you a surveyor? says she. I was looking over my summer course as I have it laid down upon a sheet of paper. Are you a surveyor? No madam, I am not. She walked out. In she came again, however. You are from appearance, I presume, sir, a divine? Indeed madam, I am not. After supper she outwitted me. Three young men were sent by the Presbytery from an order of synod this summer to the back woods. Pray, sir, do you know their names? Pshaw, thought I, woman, thy name is curiosity. Distance rode to-day, 25 miles.

[No entries made in the Journal on the 29th and 30th.]

August 31. Warm springs† by four in the evening; met with Col. Calender‡ on the way. Back creek swimming high. Cloudy, sloppy day. A huge stone tumbled from the mountain direct to the spring. Fray between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hall concerning an account. Mr. Hall wrung Mr. Fleming's nose. I took lodging at Mrs. Baker's. Mr. Miller an aged rheumatic invalid taken ill in the bath.

Friday, September 1. Drank early and freely of the waters. About four hundred now present. Near one half of these visibly indisposed. Many in sore distress. I made several new acquaintances, Col. Lewis of Fredericksburg, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Finley and Mr. Williamson of Alexandria, Mr. Blair of Maryland,

* Probably Rowland Harris, who then resided in Peters' township, (now Franklin county.)

† Berkeley Springs (Morgan county, West Virginia.)

‡ See Note of Col. Robert Callender, Egle's Notes and Queries, 1881, page 15, by Samuel Evans, Esquire, as according to Mr. Evans Col. Callender died in 1775; he was no doubt on a fruitless journey to the springs for the restoration of his health.

Mr. Washington, Major Willis Morrow. I met also with some old ones, Capt. Blackwell, George Lewis, an old fellow student, Mr. Parke, Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Mitchell of this colony. Parson Allen of Frederick in Maryland left Bath this morning. It is said he has been snubbed by the ladies. Tickets going about for a ball this evening. Parson Wilmore said to be the veriest buck in town. With Col. Callender, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Blair, Finley, Murray and Hunter walked over the mountain to the Cold Spring. Spoke here with Miss Slemons, white, feeble, weak maid. Mr. Diggs of York in this government the picture of decrepitude.

Evening. In one part of the little brisk village, a splendid ball. At some distance and within hearing, a Methodist preacher was haranguing the people. In our dining-room, companies at cards—five and forty, whist, all-fours, calico Betty, &c. I walked out among the bushes; here also were amusements in all shapes and in high degree constantly taking place among so promiscuous company. The observation when on the spot (to see it in real life) I can picture it out but sadly, is curious and improving. Mr. Biddle* one of the delegates for the Province of Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress is here, and much disordered with rheumatism.

Saturday, Sept. 2. From 12 to four this morning soft and continual Serenades at different houses where the ladies lodge. Several of the company, among many the parson, were hearty Miss ———, said to be possessed of an estate in Maryland worth £10,000, is accused by the bloods as imperious and haughty—an accusation against one—for breaking, in the warmth of his heart through the logs and entering the lodging-room of buxom

* Edward Biddle of Reading, Pennsylvania, elected member of the Congress, September 5, 1774, reëlected May 10, 1775, died September 5, 1777, aged forty-one. See autobiography of Charles Biddle, E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia, 1883, page 74, for an account of the accident by which Mr. Biddle became an invalid from rheumatism. This autobiography is the most interesting and valuable contribution of biographical incidents that has appeared since the publication of Graydon's delightful "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania." Its graphic sketches of our Pennsylvania revolutionary officers largely supplement the 10th and 11th vols. of the 2nd Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

Kate ———. Unfortunate Scot, he was led to this, immediately stimulated by a plentiful use of these vigor giving waters. He came to recruit his exhausted system. He was urged, he was compelled by the irresistible call of renewed nature. But breaking houses is breaking the peace, and Salacious Caledonian, if it be made appear you broke last night into buxom Kate's house and then and there were unable to make her full satisfaction for such conduct, it were as well you had been in the bushes. Before noon we returned expenses, ferry 6d., Club dinner at Guyer's 2s. 3d., Mrs. Baker's bill 10s. 5d., for a show of Boston, &c. 4d. Distance from Mr. Hunter's 26 miles; at Mr. Hunter's by 2 o'clock.

Sunday, Sept. 3. I preached at Falling Water. Few present; I preached but one sermon. Rode afterwards to Mr. Van Lear's. The Potomac very high and still rising; dangerous crossing; very great logs floating by.

[As Mr. Fithian on his return had now reached a point where his return by way of Hagerstown, Gettysburg, and Susquehanna Ferry, made a further description of the country he passed through unnecessary, as he had amply described it in his Journal commencing May 17, 1775, (Egle's Notes and Queries, page 156, &c.,) he therefore only notes dates and expenses.]

[Note to page 201, HISTORICAL REGISTER: Hell valley, a narrow valley lying between Jack's mountain and Chestnut ridge extending south-west from Mount Union. Originally called "The Hunter's Little Hill Valley," now contracted to Hill valley.—J. S. A.]



NOTED CHARACTERS IN OUR EARLY HISTORY.

BY ISAAC CRAIG.

BIENVILLE DE CÉLORON.

In a late reprint of a portion of Marshall's account of Céloron's expedition down the Ohio, in 1749, the following note occurs:

"I have not yet succeeded in learning more of Céloron than is contained in the text, however interesting it would be to know something of his previous and subsequent career."

As I have been more fortunate, a brief statement of the result of my reading may be worth inserting in the HISTORICAL REGISTER.

In 1739, Céloron was sent from Michilimackinac in command of the Canadians and Indians in the expedition against the Chickasaws. In July, 1741, he was sent by Beauharnois, Governor of New France, on a mission to the Ottawas of Michilimackinac. In a dispatch, dated October 10th, 1743, he is mentioned as "formerly commandant at Detroit." October 8th, 1744, Beauharnois writes: "I have sent Sieur de Céloron to command the post of Niagara, and have added thirty men to its garrison." June 6th, 1747, he is mentioned as commandant at Fort St. Frederick.* November 10th, 1747, Captain de Sabrevois was selected to command Fort St. Frederick in place of Céloron, whom he relieved. May 27th, 1748, it is recorded: "The convoy for Detroit has left La Chine, under command of Captain de Céloron, escorted and well supplied with provisions, ammunition and goods." September 5th following: "Mr. de Céloron arrives at Quebec on his return from Detroit." In

*Built by the French in 1731, at Crown Point, Lake Champlain. On Brassier's map of Lake Champlain, 1762, it is stated: "The Indians give that spot the name of Tek-ya-dough-nigarigee, which signifies two points opposite each other."

June, 1749, he started from La Chine, on his Ohio river expedition. June 23, 1750, "M. de Céloron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Major and Commandant of Detroit," witnessed the proceedings in regard to an exchange of prisoners at Montreal. In the summer of 1755 he was again at Fort St. Frederick, with Baron Dieskau, by whom he was ordered to the falls of Lake Saint Sacrament* to prevent the English attempting anything in that direction. In the summer of 1756, a detachment under the command of M. de Céloron had a fight near Cresap's fort,† in the rear of Cumberland; killed 8 Englishmen whose scalps the Indians were not able to secure, finding themselves in the dusk of the evening under the musketry of the fort. We have had two Indians killed and one wounded." The 15th of September following, Céloron arrived at Montreal with a letter from Captain Dumas, commanding Fort Du Quesne, containing an account of the capture and destruction of Fort Granville, on the Juniata, by Captain Coulon de Villiers.

Ferland, in his *Cours de Histoire du Canada*, confounds Captain Bienville de Céloron with Captain Céloron de Blainville, who was quite another person. In 1749, Captain Blainville, if living, must have been at least eighty-seven years of age. In November, 1703, Gov. Vaudreuil wrote: "M. de Blainville, captain in the Regulars in this country, has been here twenty years without having re-passed to France. He asks leave of absence, my lord, in order to attend to the affairs of his family, which have experienced many changes during that time. I can assure you that he is a very worthy officer, and that his request is very just." Ensign Céloron de Blainville, probably a son of Captain Blainville, was killed near Fort Cumberland in the spring of 1756.

*The French name of Lake George. The falls is a short distance above Ticonderoga, where Lake George empties into Lake Champlain.

†At Old Town, Maryland; originally called Shawanee Old Town. The key of Cresap's Fort was purchased, a few years ago, by George Plumer Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and by him presented to the writer of this article. It is a very long and heavy iron key.

MARTIN AND PETER CHARTIER.

In another note on Peter Chartier, the writer states: "Mr. Marshall says, he [Chartier] left for the Vermillion country in 1745: but it appears from the *Pennsylvania Archives* (vol. v, p. 311,) that he did not join the French till November, 1747. But I must confess that no character in history has been so difficult to trace as that of this mercurial Chartier."

The writer is mistaken in saying that Chartier did not join the French until November, 1747, and *Pennsylvania Archives*, v, 311, makes no allusion whatever to Chartier.

In 1698, the Shawanese came from the south and settled at Pequea creek in Lancaster county, and Martin Chartier came and resided with them. He built a trading-post on the farm afterwards owned by the Stehmans, at or near where they built a saw-mill in Washington borough. He married an Indian squaw. He acquired great influence with the Indians because he spoke the Shawanese and Delaware languages. James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, was anxious to be on good terms with him, and took especial pains to cultivate his friendship.¹ At a council held at Philadelphia, 15th, 2 mo., 1704, "Martin [Chartier,] a Frenchman who has long lived among the Shawanah Indians and upon Sasquehannah, being come last night to this town, was sent for and examined by the Governour in relation to himself, the Indians, and those that had lately left Conestogoe. And there not appearing sufficient occasion to put him to any further trouble, he was dismissed under solemn engagements to be true to the government, and inform of whatsoever might come to his knowledge worth notice."² "On June 27, 1707, Governor John Evans, with Messrs. French, Mitchell, Bizaillon, Gray, and four servants started from New Castle, Del., and on the next morning arrived on the Octorara, where the Shawanese met them and presented the Governor with some skins, and the same night the party arrived at Pequehan, the Indian town, and was received at Martin Chartier's by Opessah, their king, and some chiefs who conducted them to their town, and, upon entering, were received with a salute of fire-arms. * * * * * On July 1st, the Governor and

party went to Conestoga and remained all night. From thence, the next day, they went to within three miles of Paxtang village. Martin Chartier, who went along with the party, went into the town and brought Joseph Jessup and James Le Tort back with him. It was then and there that Nichole Godin, an Indian trader who had no license, was arrested and taken thence to Philadelphia."³ On the 24th of February, 1707, a message from the Indians at Conestoga was delivered to the Provincial Council by Harry, an interpreter, "to acquaint them that Mitchell, (a Swiss,) Peter Bezalio, James Le Tort, Martin Chartier, the French Glover of Philadelphia, Frank, a young man of Canada, who was lately taken up there, being all Frenchmen, and one from Virginia who also spoke French, had seated themselves and built houses upon the branches of the Patomac, within this government, and pretended that they were in search of some mineral or ore, that in the Governor's name they had required the Indians of Conestoga, to send some of their people with them, and be servicable to them, for which the Governor would pay them."⁴ At a council held at Conestoga, June 18th, 1711, Martin Chartier acted as interpreter for the Shawanese,⁵ and at another council held at the same place on the 19th of July, 1717, he again acted as interpreter for the same Indians.⁶ This year he received a warrant for five hundred acres of land "where he had seated himself on the Susquehanna river above Conestoga creek, including within the survey the improvements there made by him, for which he agreed, on behalf of his son, Peter Chartier, in whose name he desired the survey to be made."⁷ Martin Chartier died in April, 1718; James Logan, in a letter to Isaac Taylor, dated Philadelphia, 26th, 2mo., 1718, writes: "Yesterday being at Jos. Cloud's on my return from Conestoga whither Mr. Chartier's death called me."⁸

Peter Chartier appears to have been an only son, and his father left him all of his property. He married a Shawanese squaw, and, in 1727, sold the farm to Stephen Atkinson, and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, and thence to Conecocheague.⁹ Nov. 3d, 1730, he was licensed as an Indian trader by the Lancaster court.¹⁰

About the year 1724, the Delaware Indians migrated to the branches of the Ohio, and, in 1728, the Shawanese gradually followed them. They were soon met by French emissaries who attempted to estrange them from the English.¹¹ The authorities of Pennsylvania, becoming alarmed at this, endeavored to induce the Indians to return to the Susquehanna.¹² Edmund Cartlidge, James Le Tort, and Peter Chartier were employed to negotiate with them. One inducement for their return is shown in the following letter:

“Peshtank, Nov. y^e 19th, 1731.

Ffriend Peter Chartiere,

This is to Acquaint Thee that By the Comisioners' & the Governour's order We are now Going over Susquehanna, To Lay out a Tract of Land between Conegogwainet & The Shaawna Creeks five or six miles back from the River, in order to accomodate the Shaana Indians or such others as may think fit to Settle there, To Defend them from Ineroachments, And we have also orders to Dispossess all Persons Settled on that side the River, That Those woods may Remain free to y^e Indians for Planting & Hunting, And We Desire thee to Comunicate this to the Indians who Live About Allegening.

Thy Assured Ffr'ds,

John Wright,

Tobias Hendricks.

Sam^l. Blunston.”¹³

Cartlidge, in his report to Gov. Gordon of May 14, 1732, says: “I find Peter Charteire well Inclined and Stands firm by the Interestt of Pensylvania, and Very Ready on all acc^{ts} to Do all the Service hee Can, and as hee has the Shawanise Tongue Very perfectt and well Looktt upon among them, hee may Do a greatt Deale of Good. I Could nott have any Conversation with ye french By Reason of James Le Tortts nott attending, altho hee knew both Time and place; hee has been of no Servis to me att all.”¹⁴

In 1743, Peter Chartier endeavored to engage the Shawanese in a war with the Six Nations. This offense was overlooked by the Pennsylvania government, from an apprehension that his punishment would serve as a pretext for violence to

their traders; but, being reprimanded by Governor Thomas for some other impropriety, he became alarmed, fled to the Shawanese, and persuaded them to declare for the French.¹⁵ This must have occurred after May, 1744, for in that month Chartier received a license from the State to trade with the Indians.¹⁶ Gov. George Thomas, in a message to the Provincial Council, May 25, 1745, says: "I have just received information that Peter Chartier, after disposing of his effects in this government, has gone over to the enemy."¹⁷ Soon after he fled, "at the head of four hundred Shawanese, well armed with guns, pistols, and cutlasses, he surprised and took prisoner two Indian traders, James Dinnew and Peter Tostee, on the Allegheny river, robbed them of all their effects to the amount of £1600."¹⁸ The minute of the Governor's message in regard to this is as follows: "The Governor laid befor the Board a Deposition made by James Cunningham, Servant to Peter Chartier, Indian Trader at Allegheny, and sworn to on the 18th Instant before James Armstrong, Esq^r., one of the Justices of Lancaster County, whereby it appears that Peter Chartier, his Master, had accepted a Military Commission under the French King, and was going to Canada, which is likewise confirmed by a Letter wrote by Peter Chartier to Jacob Pyat, another Indian Trader, a copy whereof was also laid befor the Board."¹⁹ In addressing the Provincial Council, December 17, 1745, Gov. Thomas remarked: "That as the Indians had actually cut off the people of Saratoga, and as Peter Chartier, who was with those Indians, would not fail to do what mischief he could to this Province, whether this piece of intelligence should prove true or false, it was necessary to give the back inhabitants of Lancaster county the earliest notice possible that they might be upon their guard."²⁰ In a letter from Conrad Weiser to Richard Peters, dated Paxtang, Nov. 28, 1747, he says: "Scariohady told Shikalaný at my house very privately that Peter Chartier and his company had accepted the French hatchet, but kept in their bosom till they would see what interest they could make in favor of the French."²¹ In July, 1748, several of the Shawanese who had deserted with Chartier, returned, together with *Kekewatcheky*, the old Shawanese king, and his friends who had withstood the

solicitations of Chartier, joined together and applied in the following submissive manner to Scarrowyady: "Grandfathers and Brethern—We the Shawanese have been misled, and carried on a private correspondence with the French without letting your or our Brethern the English know it. We travelled secretly through the bushes to Canada, and the French promised us great things, but we find ourselves deceived. We are sorry we had anything to do with them. We now find we could not see, although the sun did shine. We earnestly desire you would intercede with our bretheren the English for us who are left at Ohio, that we may be permitted to be restored to the Chain of Friendship and be looked upon as heretofore the same flesh with them."²²

M. de Berthet, the French commandant at the Illinois, in a report written in the months of November and December, 1747, says: "The Chaouenons of Chartier's tribe, so far from coming to Detroit according to invitation, have surprised some distant establishment on the River of the Cheraquis; they are reported to be in a fort with the Cherokees and Alibanons, though this Chartier, who has much influence over this tribe, excuses that evasion, assuring that it will not be prejudicial to the attachment of these Indians towards the French. 'Tis to be feared either that he is not able to control them, or that he will, himself, change his opinion."²³ M. Berthet was "recommended to arrange, if possible, the affairs of the Chaouenons; 'tis with this view that the man named Rhéaume, who is connected with Chartier, is sent."²⁴

June 24, 1760, M. de Vaudreuil, in a letter to M. Benyer, writes: "In the last days of the month of June of the last year, five Chaouinons of Chartier's band, came to him [Mac Carty] and told him there forty of their cabins in the river coming to ask him for a piece of ground as their's was not good. M. de MacCarty sent some provisions to those Indians whom he placed near Fort Massiac; they were more useful and less dangerous there than when collected together at Sonyote."²⁵

This is the latest mention of a man whose name is affixed to two different streams in Western Pennsylvania.

1. Samuel Evans, Esq., in History Lancaster co., pp. 7 and 15.
2. Col. Rec. ii, 131.
3. Evans' Lancaster co., p. 7; Col. Rec. ii, 386-90.
4. Col. Rec. ii, 403-4.
5. Col. Rec. ii, 533.
6. Col. Rec. iii, 22.
7. Rupp's Lancaster co., 120-1; Washington co., 165.
8. Samuel Evans, Esq., in letter to writer.
9. Evans' Lancaster co., 15.
10. Rupp's Lancaster co., 253; Washington co., 164.
11. Bancroft's U. S. iii, 344; Rupp's History of Western Pa., 31.
12. Rupp's West. Pa., 33; Evans 8.
13. Pa. Arch. i, 299.
14. Pa. Arch. i, 328.
15. Gordon's Pa., 249; Western Annals, 98; Rupp's West. Pa., 34.
16. 2d Pa. Arch. ii, 619.
17. Col. Rec. iv, 757; West. Pa., appendix 33.
18. Rupp's West. Pa., appendix 23; Gordon's Pa., 250; Hildreth's Pioneer History, 17-18.
19. Col. Rec. iv, 757.
20. Col. Rec. v, 1-2.
21. Col. Rec. v, 167.
22. Col. Rec. v, 311.
23. N. Y. Col. Doc. x, 156.
24. N. Y. Col. Doc. x, 161.
25. N. Y. Col. Doc. x, 1092.



ROBERT TRAILL OF NORTHAMPTON.

ROBERT TRAILL was born in Sanda, one of the Orkney isles, on the 29th day of April, 1744, old style. His father was the Rev. Thomas Traill, and his mother Sabilla Grant, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Grant of South Ronaldshay. When nine years of age, the father died, leaving a widow with four daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter and the sons were sent to Kirkwall, the capital of the county of Orkney, to be educated. The society of Kirkwall is spoken of to this day as equal to that of the best provincial towns of Scotland, and has its grammar school and its libraries. After his fourteenth year, Robert entered the mercantile business with George Pitcarne in Edinburgh. He afterwards returned to Kirkwall, and in October, 1763, sailed for America in a vessel bound for Philadelphia. He kept a diary of his voyage, which is preserved among the papers left at his death. He says: "The vessel was commanded by one John Thompson of Londonderry. After a passage of ten weeks we arrived at Reedy Island in the Delaware, on the 24th of December, the river being full of floating ice. The vessel with difficulty got into Darby creek, and the next day the Captain and I hired horses and arrived in Philadelphia. I had a letter from my oldest sister to one Mr. Gilbert Barclay, who in a few days procured a place for me with one Myer Hart, a merchant in Easton, a Hebrew. I lived with him about twenty months, taught school one year, and then went to Lewis Gordon the prothonotary." The probabilities are that under Gordon, who subsequently became an attorney of distinction. Mr. Traill studied law. He was admitted to the Northampton bar in 1777, and was the second or third resident lawyer of Easton.

When the struggle with the Mother Country came, he was outspoken in favor of independence, and was one of the leading Whigs in Northampton county. From 1776 to 1778, he was the Secretary of the Committee of Safety for the county, and

the records of that patriotic body, in his hand-writing, have been preserved. He was appointed one of the justices of the peace June 3, 1777; and, on the 11th of March, 1778, military store-keeper at Easton: a position, however, he declined.

From October 15, 1781, to November 5, 1784, he filled the office of the sheriff of the county, and was chosen to the General Assembly for the sessions of 1785-6. He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, serving from October 23, 1786, to May 21, 1788, when he resigned, at the same time making application for the prothonotaryship of the county, made vacant by the death of Mr. Levers. The appointment, however, had already been made.

Under the Constitution of 1790, he was commissioned by Governor Mifflin one of the associate judges of Northampton county, and held office from May 14, 1796, to January 22, 1798, when, as was the case with many other judges upon the bench, on account of their antipathy to Governor McKean—who, while chief justice of the State, had shown a very arbitrary disposition—he probably refused to be continued in commission. Judge Traill died at Easton on the 31st of July, 1816, aged seventy-two years. The *Spirit of Pennsylvania*, in a notice of his death, said: "He was an honest and virtuous citizen, much esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and venerated for his uniform morality and his punctuality in business. He expired as a firm and faithful servant of our Redeemer." Judge James M. Porter, in an historical address relating to the county, spoke of many of the early inhabitants of Northampton county. In the course of his remarks he said: "Lewis Gordon was the first attorney; then James Biddle, afterwards Judge Biddle, the father of John Marks Biddle of Reading, who was the King's attorney at the organization of the county. The next was Robert Traill, a native of Scotland, who settled here sometime before the Revolution, and took an active part in favor of the Colonies. His descendants in the female line are yet among us, and among the most respectable part of our citizens. He was a man of great probity and industry, and of singular professional accuracy, and although he had not much of the *suaviter in modo*, he had a good deal of the *fortiter in re*

in him." Henry, in his "History of the Lehigh Valley," says: "Of Mr. Traill it can be said that in every respect he, for many years, was everything to everybody. Any inhabitant getting into difficulty was told to go to Mr. Traill, 'he will tell you what to do.' If any workings were to be drawn correctly, 'go to Mr. Traill.' If any secretary or clerk was wanting at any public meeting, Mr. Traill was called upon to officiate." It is also stated of him that he studied the German language and was so well acquainted with it that he acted as interpreter in the Northampton courts, in which, in his day, there must have been many witnesses who could not speak the English language. We learn that on one occasion Samuel Sitgreaves, an eminent lawyer at the same bar, expressed a doubt as to the translation which he made. Mr. Traill put on his hat and left the court-room. Mr. Sitgreaves made an apology for the interruption he had made in the examination of the witness. Mr. Traill's honesty in every position was never doubted, and Mr. Sitgreaves felt that he had erred in expressing himself as he did in regard to Mr. Traill's knowledge of the German and his faithfulness in its translation. His family Bible was in German; and it is more than probable that his wife was most familiar with that language. In this connection, to show the characteristics of the man, it may be proper to recall the following counsel to his children, which was found among his papers after his death:

"My dear and loving children:

"Before I depart this life, and leave you under the precepts and example of a wise and Almighty Ruler of the Universe, I am desirous to give you a little advice, for your future conduct in this precarious and uncertain world. You and all of you have, to my great satisfaction, heretofore behaved well and affectionately to your mother and me, and should your mother survive me, I hope you will continue so to do. She has been an industrious, loving, and affectionate wife and mother. Keep always in memory the instruction you have in your youth received, and the many mercies and benefits bestowed on you by the Lord. Attend Divine worship when circumstances and opportunities serve. In your leisure hours and walks, meditate

on the works of God, and repeat some comforting Hymns or Psalms. These were often my company in my solitary walks, and gave me relief when in trouble or concern of mind. There are several of the Psalms of David which I would recommend, and which I got by heart in my younger days when at school, particularly the 1st, 23d, 67th, 100th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 127th, 131st and 133d. I have several good books which I have directed to be divided amongst you, as well as other instructive ones as you may choose among yourselves. Let, I pray you, no jealousy or discord appear between you, and should your mother survive me, at her decease divide her clothing and linen as equally as possible between yourselves without any disagreement whatsoever. You have been always affectionate and loving towards one another, and I hope in God you may so continue. As Easton is a place of much discord, ill-will towards one another, and very much tattling. I would recommend to you that you may hear what you will of your neighbor, give no reply nor interfere in a thing that does not concern you. Tattling and back-biting are great evils, and often bring people to trouble. Bring up your children in a decent, Christian manner, remembering the Scripture saying, 'Train up a child in the way he shall go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' Show at all times a good example to your offspring, and you will, with God's help, have pleasure in their conduct. My last wish is, that the Lord, the Ruler of the Universe, may bless and protect you and them for Christ's sake, who shed His blood for the remission of sin.

"Your affectionate father,

"ROBERT TRAILL.

"EASTON, *September 11th*, 1815."

In the foregoing paternal letter, Mr. Traill alludes to the gossiping prevailing at Easton. This was the case, generally, at that period in all small towns where the people seemed to have nothing to do save to mind their neighbors' business. In the active, earnest life of to-day, this "tattling" of which he spoke has passed away.

Judge Traill married, on the 3d of March, 1774, Elizabeth Grotz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Grotz, who were of

German birth. Her family name was Shaffbuch. She was born on the 7th day of July, 1751, and died on the 31st of May, 1816, preceding her husband's death two months. She was a woman of intelligence and energy, a very helpmate to her Scotch husband. Their children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*, m. Benjamin Green. They were the parents of Dr. Traill Green, the eminent physician of Easton.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Abraham Ealer.
- iii. *Catharine*, d. unm.
- iv. *Sarah*, m. Peter Nungesser.
- v. *Isabella*, m. Melchior Horn.
- vi. *Anne*, m. Jacob Kline.
- vii. *Rebecca*, d. unm.

All the daughters grew up to mature age. There were three sons, *Thomas*, *George*, and *Jacob*, who died in infancy.



LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

V.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Nov. 1st, 1793.*]

Yours of the 25th ultimo is just come to hand, inclosing five thousand dollars; a very seasonable supply, as it superceeds a necessity of drawing on you as I had proposed.

Yesterday a boat arrived from Fort Washington, which brought letters as late as the 8th ultimo, by which it appears the army moved forward on the 7th ultimo in excellent order and high spirits, and that a large body of the militia of Kentucky was to follow in a few days. A copy of the Quarter Master General's letter of the 6th is inclosed. By this boat I have received several packages for the Secretary of War, which are sent by this post. Some other packages addressed to Oliver Wolcott, Esqr., together with my returns & accounts shall be sent by next post, the whole being too bulkey for one mail. * * * * * * * * *

It appears that Jacob Hassleman, who was sent Express with money for the army, died at Fort Washington, a few days after his arrival at Headquarters. He left a horse and saddle, which he told me was his own property; what is to be done with them?

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 8th, 1793.*]

I am made particularly happy by the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which intimates your safe return to the War Office.

I shall not neglect to forward instantly by Express any important information that may be received at this post from the army.

Lieut. Whistler, with forty-seven recruits have arrived and is to embark to-morrow morning for Fort Washington. A few packages of clothing and a quantity of lead, &c., have come to

hand since Lieut. Martz's departure, are now going forward in charge of Lt. Whistler. * * * * * *

Dr. Wallace who has charge of a number of sick men that have been left in the Hospital of Fort Fayette by different detachments, says that his medicine chest is entirely exhausted, and that he has for a considerable time been under a necessity of procuring medicine and hospital stores at this place. I have already paid some high accounts for these articles, and similar charges are daily accruing, which might be saved by sending a supply of these articles from Philadelphia at first cost.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Nov. 9th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, as also your draft of same date, in favor of Mr. John McIntire, for two hundred dollars, which I have paid to David Donnelly the Postmaster.

As soon as the present Detachment is off my hands I intend to make you a visit, but should you, in the meantime, have occasion for a further supply of cash you may draw on me for five hundred dollars, and it will be most convenient that your draft be for even sums.

[*To Jas. O'Hara, Q. M. G., Nov. 10, 1793.*]

The smiths are constantly employed at horse-shoes and axes; two boxes of wagon horse-shoes are now sent by Lt. Whistler. A further supply of this article, together with a quantity of axes and iron that I expect in a few days, shall be sent in charge of Major Winston of the cavalry, who is now here on his way to Headquarters, and will embark in a few days; by him I shall send my Return and Abstract of Disbursements which I have made up to the first of November, thereby taking in a considerable amount paid to boatmen that returned with Warner and were then dismissed.

I have informed those persons with whom I have contracted to deliver grain at Fort Washington, of the necessity of punc-

tuality, and shall send a copy of their contract to the acting Quarter Master there.

The Secretary of War had arrived at the Falls of the Schuylkill on the 4th instant, but had not done any business in his office at that time. It is said that the contagious fever, that has been so destructive at Philadelphia, has entirely abated, and that those who had fled from the city were returning; the President was expected the beginning of this month.

The attention of this part of the world is anxiously turned to the army. Your friends expect you here in the winter crowned with laurels.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Nov. 20, 1793.*]

Your letters of the 13th and 14th instants have both come to hand, and agreeable to your request I have sent by Mr. Irish two hundred dollars, the notes of the lowest denominations that could be procured in Pittsburgh. I have also sent by Mr. Irish, for Mr. Ebenezer Zane, Esqr., three hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six and two thirds cents, in discharge of a due bill for forage; part of that sum I was under a necessity of sending in large notes; but requested Mr. Irish to get them changed in Canonsburg and Washington; and you will please inform Mr. Zane that his remaining forage account shall be settled as soon as his vouchers for delivery are produced at my office.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 22d, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 14th instant. I am apprehensive that the detachment you mention will come too late to descend the Ohio, and shall therefore make provisions for their wintering at Pittsburgh; however boats for their transportation shall not be neglected. * , * * * *

The letters for Governors St. Clair and Shelby, &c., shall be sent forward by the Ohio Packet Boat which is preparing to set off to-morrow for Fort Washington.

By accounts from Kentucky, it appears that the army was,

on the 18th of October, six miles advanced of Fort Jefferson and that a small party escorting either forage or commissary stores commanded by Lieut. Lowery had been attacked, Lieut. Lowery killed and the party defeated.

By accounts this moment arrived, *via* Niagara and Genesee, it appears that our army has had a general engagement with the enemy and has obtained a complete victory.

[*To James O'Hara, Nov. 24th, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War informs me that one hundred recruits will march from Carlisle on the 25th instant for this post, and must immediately descend the Ohio if the river is open at the time of their arrival; if not, they are to continue at Pittsburgh. He also informs me that dispatches are now preparing at the War Office for the Commander-in-Chief, and directs me to have a light boat prepared and maned, by the 28th instant, to carry them to Fort Washington.

Two tons of iron that is now on its way from Carlisle, shall be sent forward as soon as it arrives. I have continued to send forward axes, horse-shoe nails, camp-kettles and pack-saddles by every opportunity, and I presume that all the articles manufactured here and sent forward have been of the best quality.

The world is all anxiety for the fate of your campaign.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 25th, 1793.*]

Nothing of importance has occurred since last post, except that Major Winston set off for Fort Washington on the 23d.

The letters for Governors Shelby and St. Clair were sent forward by a careful hand. It is said Governor St. Clair is at Marietta.

I formerly pointed out the necessity of obtaining a title to the lots on which Fort Fayette is erected, and it is now my opinion that it is necessary immediately to pay attention to it, as I have reason to believe there are people in this country

who would have no objection to purchase that ground, on account of the public buildings erected thereon.

[*To the same, Nov. 29th, 1793.*]

We have no later accounts from the army, but are hourly expecting one of Mr. Myer's Packet Boats from Fort Washington, and should any dispatches arrive from the army an Express shall immediately set off for the War Office.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Nov. 29th, 1793.*]

Mr. Cary's pamphlet gives me a very accurate account of the deplorable situation during the continuation of the late malignant fever. Your standing your ground during the whole of the dreadful scourge is a proof of great firmness of mind.

No accounts have yet arrived from the army that can be depended on.

Major Cass will deliver Jacob Hasselman's horse, saddle and bridle.

[*To James O'Hara, Dec. 5th, 1793.*]

By the arrival of Colo. Mentges, I have received a letter from Samuel Hodgdon, Esquire, enclosing one addressed to you said to contain ten thousand dollars, which I have now sent forward in charge of Capt. John Crawford, who has also charge of a large sum of money, addressed to Caleb Swan, for the army.

Health has returned to Philadelphia. Congress and the Assembly met there as usual. We are anxiously waiting for news from you: a report has circulated of your having obtained a complete victory; but no confirmation of it.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 6th, 1793.*]

Captain Crawford set off last evening with the money on

board an armed boat, and as he had to halt at Wheeling to take on board some men from that post, I am in hopes an Express I sent off with Gen. Wayne's packet (the moment it arrived) will overtake him there.

Mr. Howell has sent me, by Colo. Mentges, three months' pay for the troops at the upper posts, together with blank muster and pay-rolls. But as the officers commanding at Wheeling, Beaver Block-house, and Fort Fayette, are not I apprehend of sufficient information to enable them to authenticate their rolls, it is probable the payment of these three posts must be postponed until Capt. Crawford returns.

We have no accounts from the army that can be depended on; a packet boat is expected hourly.

[*To Colo. G. Bleakney, Washington, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1793.*]

Emanuel Conrod, the bearer, is Express with dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief, and in order that he may reach Wheeling, previous to the arrival of Captain Crawford at that place, who set off last evening on board a barge for Fort Washington, I have most earnestly to request you to send a man, (and horses if required,) as pilot with Conrod in order that no delay take place till their arrival at Wheeling. Any expences attending this business shall be cheerfully paid.

[*To James O'Hara, Dec. 12th, 1793.*]

Mr. Rosegrants and Stiff-knee are now on their way to Head-quarters. I have furnished Stiff-knee with a canoe, two blankets, a hat and a few other articles to help him on his way; also two muskets.

We have not heard any official accounts from Head Quarters since the 8th of October and there the utmost anxiety prevails. Myer's Packet boat, in charge of Captain Ward, which ought to have arrived a month ago, we have yet no account of.

The detachment from Carlisle is expected next week; it is commanded by Captain Cook. It is probable this detachment will come too late to descend the Ohio before it is closed by ice.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 13th, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 7th instant I have received, together with a packet for Gen. Wayne and one other for Caleb Swan enclosed. These dispatches shall be sent forward by a safe hand this evening.

The packet received by last post for General Wayne, was instantly sent by Express to Wheeling and arrived there in time to be delivered to Captain Crawford on his way to Head Quarters.

The river is still open, but should the present weather continue the navigation must soon be obstructed by ice.

I have to request your permission to visit Philadelphia, for a few days on business of my own which requires my presence.

Stiff-knee, a Seneca chief, and Nicholas Rosegrantz, interpreter, are here on their way to Head Quarters.

[*To Colo. Francis Mentges, Greensburg, Dec. 17th, 1793.*]

I am sorry your horse is disabled from performing the journey, and therefore have sent you my own riding horse, which I have to request you to be particularly careful of and return him as soon as possible, as I expect to want him for a like journey.

A Mr. Creigh, who arrived here by land from Wheeling last night, says he left Fort Washington on the 17th of November, on board the Packet boat, which is now on its way from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, but will not reach this place before the 20th as most of the boatmen are sick. He met Captain Crawford in the Long Reach on Tuesday last all well. He says that on the 16th of November all the Cavalry arrived at Fort Washington in order to be sent to winter in Kentucky, and that General Wayne was establishing a Post six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, there to winter part of the army, the Kentucky Militia were returning and no further operations were to take place this season. The public letters, (if any,) are still on board the Packet. I expect they will arrive in time for next post.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 20th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 14th instant together with several packets and letters for officers with the army, which shall be sent forward in charge of Lieut. Underhill, who is to descend to Fort Washington, as soon as the ice will admit a passage, on board a barge just arrived with Governor St. Clair and Colo. John Smith.

I have provided for Capt. Cook wintering here, as I presume it will be impossible for his detachment to descend the Ohio, on their arrival at Pittsburgh.

The Quarter Master General is on his way to Philadelphia through the wilderness.

[*To John Toomy, Sergt. Major, Commandant, Beaver Block House, Dec. 23d, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War having remitted to me money to pay the troops at the upper post on the Ohio for the months of May, June and July, 1793, I have to request you to repair to this place, bringing with you such documents as will enable you to make out authentic muster and pay rolls of the detachments under your command, for the months above mentioned, agreeable to the enclosed forms.

[*To John Finley, Wheeling, Dec. 25th, 1793.*]

This evening the barge on which Gov. St. Clair came up went adrift in the ice by means of some person making a raft of boards fast to her; there was one man on board of her, but the river was so full of ice it was impossible to give him any assistance. I am in hopes you will be able to take her up at your post to-morrow, if not taken up before that time please to make the necessary inquiry concerning her. Major Cass intended to descend the river on board of her. She has an anchor and cable, but neither oars nor poles on board her.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 26th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 21st instant together with several others for the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the army which shall be sent forward by the first boat that descends the river; at present the navigation is obstructed by ice, but as the river is high a few moderate days, (which we have now the prospect of,) may again render it safely navigable.

Capt. Cook is not arrived, but expected in a few days. Boats are provided to carry his detachment on their arrival, should the weather be favorable: should it be otherwise, barracks are prepared for their accommodation.

The building at Wheeling consists of a Block-house, Store-house and barracks. The Block-house is twenty-two feet by twenty-two feet, two stories high: in the upper story a six pounder is mounted: the lower story may be used as a store-house. The Store-house is thirty-two feet by twenty-two feet, two stories high. The Barracks one story high, consists of five rooms, four rooms fifteen feet square and one room fifteen feet by twelve, the whole is enclosed with a stockade. I shall endeavor to send you a plan of the whole by next post.

[*To Gen. Knox, February 1st, 1794.*]

I am just returned from settling the accounts of buildings at Wheeling and expect to set off for Philadelphia on the 4th or 5th instant in company with the Quarter Master General.

It is expected that Captain Crawford has ascended the Ohio to Marietta and there waits the river opening. Ensign Clayburn arrived here on the 29th ultimo.

THE WHITEHILLS OF LANCASTER.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

I. JAMES WHITEHILL, the ancestor of this family, who settled on Pequea Creek, was born February 1, 1700, in the north of Ireland. He located near the head of a stream of water which has its source a short distance north of Pequea church, and about two miles from the old Lancaster and Philadelphia road, in the year 1723. His name appears for the first time on the Pequea assessment list for the year 1724. As the roll was made in the early part of that year, it is presumed he came there in the fall or summer of the preceding year. The original draft indicates that he took out his first warrant, for one hundred acres, on the 2d of December, 1734. The date of the birth of his son James would seem to indicate that he married in the year or the one following his emigration. He was a rigid Presbyterian and located in the heart of a Scotch-Irish settlement, and it is quite probable that his first wife was a daughter of one of his neighbors. He gradually accumulated five hundred acres of land further down this small stream, which was known for more than a hundred years as "Whitehill's Run," now generally known as "Henderson's Run." He also purchased several large tracts of land, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, in Cumberland county. His first appearance in public affairs was in the year 1736, when he was chosen an assessor, who, at that time, were elected upon a general ticket—the board of assessors and county commissioners constituting what was called, in Provincial times, the "County Board." As was the custom at that period, he was promoted from the board of assessors and elected a county commissioner for the years 1739–41, and was again promoted by the appointment of judge in the year 1745, a position he held with honor for a number of years. He died on the 2d of February, 1766. James Whitehill was twice married. By his first wife, name unknown, he had issue :

2. *i. James*, b. January 1, 1725; m. Abigail Miller.

Mr. Whitehill m. secondly, Rachel Cresswell, who d. June 29, 1795; and there was issue:

3. *ii. John*, b. December 1, 1729; m. Nancy Sanderson.
iii. Jane, born June 23, 1731; d. March —, 1840.
iv. Elizabeth, b. July 1, 1733; m. November 1, 1752, Col. James Moore.
4. *v. Robert*, b. July 24, 1735; m. Eleanor Reed.
vi. Sarah, b. June 19, 1737; d. May 12, 1778; m. March 13, 1760, George Stewart. He was Lieut. Colonel of the Seventh Battalion of the Lancaster County Associators, 1777.
vii. Rachel, b. June 18, 1739; d. May 12, 1812; m. January 18, 1772, Thomas Irvine.
5. *viii. Margaret*, b. July 1, 1741; m. Robert Craig.
ix. David, b. May 24, 1743; m. April 3, 1770, Rachel Clemson, daughter of James Clemson, (No. 2,) Esq., of Salisbury township. She was b. February 19, 1753. David received the one half of his father's land in Salisbury, about three hundred acres. He resided upon the mansion farm. During the Revolutionary war he was second captain in Col. John Boyd's battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and served a tour of duty in the Jerseys during 1777.
x. Joseph, b. August 2, 1746; m. May 20, 1780, Mary Kennedy. He received the other half of his father's land, amounting to about three hundred acres.
xi. Hannah, b. December 13, 1749; m. October 19, 1760, Patrick —.

II. JAMES WHITEHILL, (James,) b. January 1, 1725; d. December 26, 1757; m. ABIGAIL MILLER, daughter of John Miller. The latter died August 7, 1772, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years; his wife, Esther Miller, died May 15, 1779, aged eighty-nine years. From an old deposition in our possession, we have the following quaint account of the marriage of James Whitehill and Abigail Miller:

"Mrs. Miller says that she being invited to the marriage of James Whithill the younger, to Abigaiel Miller, she accordingly attended at the house of the said Abigail, and found she (the Bride) was fled from her sd. fathers house—that John Miller, the husband of this informant rode off to Mr. Whitehill's, the father of the afors'd James the Younger for the pur-

pose to prevent the same Mr. Whithill & family to leave their house on acc't of the proposed weding, as the Bride was departed from her father's house that morning, & was in private unknown where—In consequence, no preparation was made at that time for an entertainment:—however after some time Mr. Whithill the elder, his son (the groom) and several of his family came notwithstanding they were told the Bride was gone away. Soon after the arrival of this Company, information was bro't that the Bride was at a neighbor's house, upon which, John Miller (the husband of this Informant) with two young Women went and brot her home, handed her upstairs in her father's house, promising solemnly to use no arguments to persuade her to marry James Whithill the younger but leave her to her own will & option. Soon after James Whithill the older, hearing she was come home, asked to see her, & was accordingly directed to her Room; soon after, she heard them speak loud, and after some time he came down & sent up his son, the prepared Groom & he also returned & asked for J. Miller (her husband) & asked him who would go for parson Allison to celebrate the nuptils, that J. Miller afor's'd offered his service, that old J. Whithill sent his son, & to the best of her recollection, his son Robert, went with J. Miller to conduct Dr. Allison to the house for the purpose afor's'd & that the said Abigail's father give her horses, cows, & calves, sheep and swine & Beds with their furniture, tables and chairs, Kitchen utensils & tea, Annpage chest and Drawers, and two bound servants four years each and £ in cash." Their children were:

i. *Margaret*: b. June 18, 1752; m. March 9, 1773.

6. ii. *John*; b. May 20, 1754; m. Mary Middleton.

iii. *Jane*; b. July 1, 1756; d. 1836; m. February 17, 1780.

ABIGAIL MILLER WHITEHILL, married, secondly, ———— Cuthbertson. They resided upon a farm which belonged to Mrs. C's first husband.

III. JOHN WHITEHILL, (James,) b. December 1, 1729, d. in 1815. He was an ardent patriot, and came into prominence at the commencement of the Revolution. The Supreme Executive Council appointed him, March 31, 1777, one of the justices of the common pleas court, and, in the years 1778, 1779, and

1780, he was elected a member of the Assembly, resigning his commission as judge. In October, 1783, he was chosen one of the council censors, and, in the year following, was elected for three years to the Supreme Executive Council, succeeding Col. Samuel John AtLee. Under the constitution of 1790, he was appointed an associate judge of the county of Lancaster. He was a trustee and elder of the Presbyterian church at Pequea for many years. He left a large landed estate in Salisbury township. The Revolutionary war brought him to the front, and he proved to be, like his compeers, a person of indomitable courage and vigor of intellect, and was ever tenacious of Republican principles. He belonged to the Jeffersonian school of statesmen. There were a number of persons from various branches of this family in public life, all of whom were opposed to the Federal party. He married, August 13, 1755, NANCY SANDERSON, and they had issue:

7. *i. John Sanderson*, b. 1768; m. Mary Ann AtLee.
8. *ii. James*, m. Elizabeth Bickham.
- iii. Margaret*, m. ——— Armor, who owned a farm adjoining Pequea church.
- iv. Mary A.*
- v. Elizabeth*, m. Nathan L. Bolden.
- vi. Christiana.*
- viii. George*, b. 1760; received a good education, entered mercantile pursuits, and began the hardware business at Harrisburg about 1800, and was quite successful; was appointed by Governor Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin October 20, 1817, but, on the 30th of July, 1818, with his colleague, Obed Fahnestock, resigned, owing to the commissioning of Judge Franks as president of the court by Governor Findlay that year. Judge Whitehill died at Harrisburg on the 7th of January, 1821. His wife, Abigail, born in 1762, died April 12, 1825. They are both buried in Paxtang church graveyard. A daughter, *Eleonor*, m. Philip Frazer, a lawyer of Harrisburg.

IV. ROBERT WHITEHILL, (James,) b. July 24, 1735, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Penna.; d. April 8, 1813. in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penna. He was a pupil of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was called to preach at Pequea church in the year 1750; purchased a farm adjoining

ing the Whitehills and established a classical school. Robert was also a pupil of Rev. Francis Alison's school at New London Cross Roads. About the year 1772, he removed to Cumberland county, two miles west of Harrisburg. In December, 1779, he represented that county in the Supreme Executive Council, and in the year 1784 was elected to the General Assembly. He was one of the commissioners to examine the Susquehanna river and devise means to make it navigable. In the newspapers published when he was a member of the Legislature his speeches have been reported in brief, which display more than ordinary elocutionary powers, and great tenacity of purpose in debate. He married ELEANOR REED, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover township. She and her husband are interred in the burial ground of Silvers Spring church. They had issue:

- i. Adam*; b. February 27, 1760.
- ii. Mary*; b. February 7, 1762; m. John Kean.
- iii. Rachel*; b. May 6, 1764; m. Alexander MacBeth.
- iv. James*; b. May 6, 1766; d. March 13, 1832.
- v. Robert*; b. September 13, 1768; d. August 24, 1829, at Waynesburg, Pa.
- vi. Elizabeth*; b. November 6, 1770; d. October 2, 1848; m. Col. Richard Moore Crain.
- vii. Eleanor*; b. February 9, 1773; d. November 28, 1818.
- viii. John*; b. April 10, 1776; d. November 30, 1816.
- ix. Joseph*; b. May 29, 1778; d. April 29, 1797.

V. MARGARET WHITEHILL (James) b. July 1, 1741; d. February 14, 1777; m. January 1, 1765, ROBERT CRAIG, son of David Craig, who had settled along Conoy creek near the present boundary line of Conoy and West Donegal townships in Lancaster county. Robert Craig was captain of the fifth company of Col. Alexander Lowrey's Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and was in active service at the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777. He inherited his father's land, which he sold, at the close of the Revolutionary war, to the Lindemuths and Nissleys, and removed seven hundred miles west to settle among friends, eventually going farther westward. Margaret Whitehill and Robert Craig had issue (surname Craig:)

- i. *David.*
- ii. *James Whitehill.*
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *Rachel.*
- v. *Margaret.*
- vi. *Elizabeth.*

VI. JOHN WHITEHILL, (James, James,) b. May 20, 1754; d. December 10, 1806. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin in 1798, and was elected a county commissioner in 1801. In 1790, he and Peter Byard & Co. established a shad fishery in the Susquehanna one mile below "Wild Cat." He married, in 1783, MARY MIDDLETON, only daughter of John Middleton, who owned several hundred acres of land adjoining Donegal Church. Their children were:

- i. *Ann*; b. 1784; d. 1860.
- ii. *James*; b. 1786; d. 1860; m. Mary Curren, daughter of Brice Curren; left no issue.
- iii. *John Middleton*; b. 1788; d. 1866; m. Elizabeth Cameron, daughter of William Cameron, who came from Virginia and settled in Maytown; and they had; *Jane*, m. Samuel Redsecker of Elizabethtown; *William*; *Ann M.*; *John M.*; and *James C.*
- iv. *David C.*; b. 1790.
- v. *Abigail*; m. ——— McIlvain, and had *Mary*, m. James Mehaffy, junior, of Marietta; s. p.
- vi. *Margaret*; b. 1796; d. 1844; m. ——— McDowell; s. p.
- vii. *Jane*; b. 1799; d. 1846; m. James Wilson; s. p.
- viii. *Sarah*; m. Rev. William Houston, son of Dr. John Houston of Columbia, a surgeon of the Revolution; s. p.
- ix. *Robert*; d. s. p.
- x. *Catharine.*

VII. JOHN SANDERSON WHITEHILL, (John, James,) b. December 28, 1768; d. July 19, 1811; m. February 20, 1794, MARY ANN ATLEE; b. April 2, 1775; d. October 25, 1865. They had issue:

- 9. i. *Samuel AtLee*, b. June 4, 1795; m. Margaret Wilson.
- ii. *Ann Amelia*, b. September 19, 1797; d. July 15, 1799.
- 10. iii. *Sarah Elizabeth*, b. September 17, 1800; m. John Barber.
- iv. *John Flavel*, b. March 1, 1806. He was surgeon's mate on U. S. sloop-of-war "Hornet." When at anchor off Pensacola bay, Florida, on the 10th of September, 1829, the officers gave an entertainment to a number of ladies and gentlemen of that place on board the vessel. After that day

the vessel and all on board disappeared, and nothing has ever come to light to indicate the nature of the disaster. For many years it was supposed that the vessel was captured by pirates. It has ever remained a mystery.

- v. *George Sanderson*, b. April 19, 1808. He was an accomplished teacher, and for some years taught an advanced school in Harrisburg and in Chester county. He died December 12, 1832.

VIII. JAMES WHITEHILL, (John, James,) b. about 1770; d. in 1835 or 1836; removed in 1793 to the village of Strasburg, where he established a store, and built up a large business. He was possessed of considerable an estate in that places and in the village of Soudersburg, and was the first burgess of the borough of Strasburg. He married ELIZABETH BICKAM, and they had issue:

- i. *Mary Ann*, m. ——— Shirk.
- ii. *Christiana B.*, m. ——— Chamberlin.
- 11. iii. *James*, b. January 13, 1801; m. *Mary Bethel Boude*.
- iv. *George S.*

IX. SAMUEL ATLEE WHITEHILL, (John Sanderson, John, James,) b. June 4, 1795; d. August 2, 1848; married Margaret Wilson; b. September 13, 1848; d. December 13, 1875; resided in Chester county. They had issue:

- i. *Mary Ann*, b. March 25, 1816; d. January 27, 1842.
- ii. *John-Sanderson*, b. August 3, 1818; d. October 6, 1867.
- iii. *Samuel-Watts*, b. November 6, 1820; m. May 29, 1852, *Catharine Owens*, and had: *Franklin-Pierce*, m. *Cordelia Conner*; *Mary-June*, *Margaret-Ann*, m. *Joseph T. Palmer*; *Catharine-Elizabeth* and *Sarah-Virginia*.
- iv. *Margaret-Eckert*, b. September 29, 1822; d. in 1872; m. December 23, 1845, Dr. *Willam Sutton Latta*, of Chester county, and they had: *Jane*, m. *James Crowel Pinkerton*; *Samuel-Whitehill*, m. *Annie Abel*; *Mary-Ann-AtLee*, m. *John Fleming Jones*; *William-James*, *Margaret-Douglass-Willson*, *Rosaline-McCalla*, *Helen-Elizabeth*, *John-Sanderson* and *Thomas-Love*.
- v. *Sylvester-Handford*, b. February 14, 1825; d. September 12, 1847.
- vi. *Elisha-Douglass*, b. March 5, 1828; d. April 16, 1829.
- vii. *Sarah-Elizabeth*, b. May 6, 1832; d. s. p.

X. SARAH ELIZABETH WHITEHILL, (John Sanderson, John, James,) b. September 17, 1800; d. January 13, 1858; m. Febru-

ary 21, 1821, JOHN BARBER, b. February 22, 1782; d. October 23, 1868; was a member of the Legislature in 1826, and superintendent of canal and railroad 1829 to 1835. They had issue (surname Barber):

- i. *William-Edwin*, b. April 21, 1822; d. April 13, 1882; was a prominent lawyer at West Chester; m. first, October 1, 1850, Anna Eliza Townsend, and they had: *Edwin-At-Lee*, Nellie Louise Parker; *William-Townsend*, m. Ann-Riegart Haldeman, and *Annie-Townsend*, m. George Hepburn Watson. William E. Barber, m., secondly, in 1866, Lydia-Cresson Stiles, and they had: *Eleanor-Cresson*, *Walter*, and *Elizabeth-Stiles*.
- ii. *Samuel Whitehill*, b. 1824; m., November 4, 1847, Mary Jane Boyd of Philadelphia, d. 1849, and they had *Emma*; m., secondly, Caroline S. Tilford of St. Louis.
- iii. *Elizabeth-Wright*, b. 1826; d. 1878; m. Dr. Sydenham-Rush Clarke, d. 1878 at Memphis, Tenn.; and they had *Lucy-Emma*, *Helen-Rush*, *Edward P.* m. Maggie Stratton; and *Walter-Rush*.
- iv. *Mary-Ann*, b. 1828; m. May 15, 1849, Richard Treat Leech now of Oil City, and they had *John-Frederick*, m. Margaret Park; *Richard-Treat*, *Jessie-Marian*, *Charles-Colton*, *Marian-AtLee*, and *Richard-Barber*.
- v. *Emma Colton*, m., June 6, 1865, James J. Creigh, formerly a lawyer, now an Episcopalian minister of Germantown, Pa., and they had *Mary-Dunbar*.
- vi. *John J.*, b. 1833; m. October 12, 1859, Henrietta-Malinda Worthington, of West Chester, and had *Mabel W.*, and *Carver W.*, m. Catharine L. C. Gilmore.

XI. JAMES WHITEHILL, (James, John, James,) b. January 13, 1801; d. May 2, 1860; was largely engaged in the iron and lumber business along Conestoga creek; m. MARY BETHEL BOUDE, daughter of Gen. Thomas Boude and his wife, Alice Amelia AtLee. They had issue:

- i. *Amelia-Alice Boude*, b. Nov. 13, 1823; m. Dr. John-Augustus Ehler of Lancaster, and had *Alice-Augusta*, m. Joseph H. Reynolds; *John-James* and *William Rush*.
- ii. *Thomas Boude*, b. 1825; d. 1854.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1828; d. 1828.
- iv. *William*, b. 1829; d. 1852.
- v. *Elizabeth*, b. 1831.
- vi. *Mary B.*, b. 1833.
- vii. *Sarah B.*, b. 1835.

Additional Notes.

There was a JOHN WHITEHILL of Leacock township, who died in 1778, leaving a widow, MARGARET, and children :

- i. Robert.*
- ii. William.*
- iii. John.*
- iv. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Lyon.*
- v. Agnes, m. William Crawford.*
- vi. Margaret.*

One of the sons married a daughter of Capt. Stewart Herbert of Leacock. This John Whitehill was probably a brother of the first James, and was well advanced in years at the time of his death.

A JOHN WHITEHILL died in Salisbury, in 1805, aged 71 years.

There was also a JOHN WHITEHILL who died in 1779 in Lancaster borough. He left a son *John* over fourteen years of age, who selected Robert Reddick, of Lampeter township, as his guardian, and who was also appointed guardian for his sister *Ruth*, who was under fourteen years. John Hamilton, their brother-in-law, agreed to educate Ruth.



THE CHAMBERS-REIGER DUEL, 1789.

Mr. Linn's brief note to "Fithian's Journal," relating to Capt. Stephen Chambers of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, has revived the story of his unfortunate duel with Dr. Reiger, of Lancaster. In the "Shippen Papers," under date of May 18, 1789, Col. Shippen writes from Lancaster to his brother, the chief justice: "I am extremely concerned to tell you that a most unfortunate duel happened last Monday evening, between Doctor Reiger and Mr. Chambers, on a challenge of the former, for an effront received by him at a tavern. When each had fired one pistol without effect, the seconds interfered, and proposals of accommodation were made, which Reiger could not be persuaded to agree to; each then presented a pistol; Chambers' snapped, but Reiger's discharged a ball through both his antagonist's legs. His wounds bled much, but for two days were supposed not dangerous; a mortification then ensued; its progress upwards was great and rapid till Saturday morning, when it extended to his bowels, and carried him off, to the most severe distress of the families and friends of both. The procession at his funeral, in the evening, was truly solemn and affecting. This melancholy subject has already too much agitated my mind to dwell on it longer, by relating the particular circumstances." The correspondence which preceded this cold-blooded murder, for so we must characterize it, follows in this connection, our readers being indebted to D. McN. Stauffer, one of the editors of the *Engineering News* of New York, for the same. Mr. Linn's sketch of the talented and brilliant Chambers has been referred to. As to Dr. Reiger, little is known of his subsequent career.

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

Doct^r Reiger wishes to know from Mr. Chambers the mode of Satisfaction he demands of him, the treatment the Doct^r has rec^d I think is unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman.

J. REIGER.

STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq.

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

SIR: From the Situation I am placed in from your manner of treatment to me at Mr. Stake's, I am under the necessity of calling you to meet me this afternoon at Seven O'Clock in the Barrack yard.

J. REIGER.

Lancaster, May 11, 1789.

[*Capt. Chambers to Dr. Reiger.*]

SIR: I have just received your note of this day to meet you this Evening at Seven O'Clock in the Barrack yard. I presume you have not reflected on my present situation, in being absolutely engaged in Causes that must be tried before the Judges of the Supreme Court in this and other counties. A sense of Duty to my clients will prevent my meeting you untill the Circuit Courts are done, and then I pledge myself to meet you on the Terms you propose; in the mean time matters between us shall rest as they are. I have not yet Communicated your message to any friend, nor will not unless you inform me that you have a friend to go with you. I wish you^r answer.

S. C.

11 May, 1789.

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

LANCASTER, 11 May, 1789.

SIR: Your note I have just received. I have I assure you communicated to two of my friends. I expect to see you on the Ground. I am as disagreeably situa^d as yourself by being on the Grand Jury. If Postponement be necessary we are there to Judge.

JACOB REIGER.

STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LAYING OF THE
CORNER-STONE OF DERRY MEMORIAL CHURCH, ON OCTOBER 2, 1884, BY WILLIAM H. EGGLE, M. D.

Ye Friends of Derry:

It is not only to show our love for the old which has brought us together upon this occasion, but also the pious promptings implanted in our natures by our Creed and its teachings—a reverence for the holy men of ages gone by, and an admiration for their efforts in perpetuating “the Faith once delivered to the Saints.” We have come up from our homes to listen to the leading events in our history, and to prove by our presence our appreciation of the hardy pioneers who planted upon the “Barrens of Derry” the seed of the Church. There is something saintly in the records of the lives of the early missionaries in this country—whether it be the self-denying Jesuit or the pious, God-fearing Moravian, who carried the Cross of Jesus to the benighted—or yet the staunch, unflinching Covenanter, or the disciples of Zwingli or Luther, who, with the faith of the Reformation, left home and kindred, and the enjoyments of the lands of their nativity, to preach Redemption to the race. Their zeal and religious fervor remind us of the Apostolic age, when a PAUL aroused the world to repentance.

Here the Scotch-Irish settled! Here they found a home—some a resting place in yonder enclosure—God’s Acre—some wandered on down through this beautiful valley of the Kitatinny, and there in time ceased from their earthly labors. And who were the Scotch-Irish? At first a term of reproach—for later on we find the Rev. John Elder complaining against leading Quakers, who spoke of him and his followers as “Scotch-Irish and other ill-natured terms”—but now the synonym of all that is ennobling and manly, of enterprise and intelligence, of education, patriotism, and religious fervor. With German and Swiss-French blood coursing through my veins,

with the fires of a Huguenot ancestry burning within me, it may not come amiss if I shall offer my tribute to the Scotch-Irish and to Presbyterianism.

Who were the Scotch-Irish? It is well that for a few moments we dwell upon the history of that persevering and undaunted race—a God-fearing and liberty-loving people—for it is to the character of individuals who first settle any country, or establish their government, which generally determines that of their descendants. What our great Commonwealth is she owes to her original settlers. In this there was a diversity peculiar to her alone—Swedes, English and Welsh Quakers, Germans, Swiss-French, Scotch-Irish, and men from New England. Hence our history has never been properly understood, and every writer foreign to our State, from the venerable Bancroft down to the latest of American historians, McMaster, has failed to understand our people. To the Scotch-Irish settlers the least justice has been done, and as the character of your ancestors is part of your inheritance, which you are bound by every obligation of duty to reverence and defend, see to it that you have “reasons for the faith within you.”

In the early part of the seventeenth century, owing to the confiscation of the lands of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, who had been falsely accused of plotting against the Government of England, it was decided to people their sequestered domain in the Province of Ulster, in Ireland, by Protestants from England and Scotland, and companies were organized for this purpose. The principal emigration, however, was from the latter country. The coast of Scotland is not quite twenty miles from the county of Antrim, Ireland, and across this strait flowed a large population, distinguished for their thrift, industry, and endurance, and bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the principles of Knox and Calvin. There they prospered for awhile, but the religious persecutions beginning in 1661, so disgraceful to British annals, and which pale before the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, soon laid waste the lands of Ulster. From Ireland the tide of persecution rolled to Scotland. In the days of Sir

James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, it is stated that no less than eighteen thousand Scotch Presbyterians were put to death in various ways in defense of the Solemn League and Covenant, and CHRIST's Headship over the Church. In looking over the list of martyr-names, one is forcibly struck with the fact that among them are the very surnames of those Scotch-Irish who settled here on the Barrens of Derry, so naming their principal resting-place in America in memory of the heroic defense of Derry, which even Macaulay calls "that great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isle." Two centuries have passed away, and yet the walls of Londonderry, says our fellow-citizen, J. Montgomery Forster, who viewed them during the summer of 1884, remain, and are to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. "Derry alone saved Ireland to the Protestant faith and to constitutional liberty." You can read the names of these defenders in yonder graveyard.

At last these Scotch settlers in the north of Ireland, when the avenues to the New World were opening up, began to think of other homes. Ireland was not the domain of their ancestors, it was endeared to them by no traditions, and they sought and obtained in the wilderness of Pennsylvania a better home than they had in the Old World.

Coming thus to America by the thousands, their ministers either accompanied them, or, as in the case of young licentiates, followed shortly after. There were Scotch-Irish settlements at the forks of the Brandywine and on the Octoraro, in Chester county; on the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, and in Allen township, Northampton county. That, however, within a radius of twenty-five miles, comprising the townships of Donegal, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover, in then Lancaster county, now partly in that and partly in our county of Dauphin, was the great settlement from whence the stream flowed southward through the Kittatinny valley to the Potomac, thence through the Virginia valley to the Carolinas and Georgia. At one time, say about the year 1752 or '53, the number of people then within the entire section of country now comprising the townships noted, doubled their present population. They were only

temporary residents, however. They tarried here awhile with their relatives and neighbors from the north of Ireland, to rest after the fatigue of an eight or ten months' voyage to recuperate, and then to press on toward the founding of homes in the American forests and valleys beyond. Begin at the Irish settlement in Northampton county, and go down the entire length of the country to the Altamaha river in Georgia, and look over the lists of the first settlers, and the same sur-names will speak plainly of not only the same nationality but of allied families.

At what time the little flock of Derry was first gathered together we know not. The records of New Castle Presbytery do not throw much light upon the subject. It is authentically known, however, that there was quite a settlement here in the neighborhood of Spring creek as early as 1720. In 1723, the celebrated Conrad Weiser, floating on rafts down the Susquehanna with his family and friends, came up the Swatara, but, finding no unoccupied land until its head-waters were reached, pushed beyond the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Derry.

Into these forests of the New World the Scotch-Irish brought their faith with them. Their religion was not forgotten, for it was that beacon-light which lightened their way over the stormy Atlantic and into this wilderness to found a new home, and so they lost no time in rearing their altars. Besides, the Presbyteries of Ireland and Scotland were not slow in becoming masters of the situation. They saw that with the departure of so many that ministers must go out, and these followed in numbers eager for the Master's work. Gillespie, and Evans, and Cross, and Boyd, were, perchance, the earliest of that devoted band of Presbyterian divines who visited this hallowed locality. These Apostles of the Church labored earnestly and zealously in the vineyard, and congregations were soon formed. Donegal, Paxtang, and Derry were organized at about one and the same time. Hanover came later in its history.

The first record we have of Derry church is April, 1724, and hence this date has been accepted as that of the organization. One hundred and sixty years ago! Not many years in the annals of localities in the countries beyond the sea, but here in Pennsylvania it takes us back to the beginnings of our

history. Let us picture to our minds the scene here at that day with all its surroundings, and contrast it with what is transpiring this bright autumnal day in the year of Grace, 1884. How vast the change! Then, the sky was the only canopy—the song of bird and stream the only sounds to break in upon the voice of the preacher. Now, the hum of business and the shrill noise of the passing locomotive almost drown the ceremonies of this hour. But they reared on that day an altar, the fires of which we have decided shall not be extinguished. Their good deeds remain: and if they do not permeate by their influence this audience who have come up to erect a memorial shrine through the century and a half which have passed, their example has fired the hearts of their descendants to the South and to the West in many States of the Union.

It is probable the first building erected was a small log house, which, in time, gave place to the more imposing structure that for more than a hundred years was known to us all as the Meeting-House of Derry.

In 1726, the Reverend James Anderson, of Donegal, gave Derry one fifth of his time, Paxtang also receiving the same service. He was evidently the first stated minister, unless it may hereafter be discovered that the Reverend David Evans preached regularly to these people, of which we have strong belief.

The people of Derry were at first designated as the congregation of Spring Creek, while that of Paxtang as Fishing Creek. Upon the organization of Donegal Presbytery, the terms which we apply to them now were given. At first, there was an effort to conform as strictly as possible to the establishment in the old country. The directory for worship, discipline, and government there in use had been adopted in Synod, "to be observed as near as circumstances will allow and Christian prudence direct." There were none on the same territory of other denominations to contest with them their ground. The whole land was before them, and they had only to map out their congregations as the wants of the people required them. Great caution was used in the forming of new congregations. No meeting-house was allowed to be built nearer to

another than ten, or, at least, eight miles, the distance being determined by the careful perambulation of persons appointed by Presbytery with compass and chain, and until subscriptions were produced of a sufficient number of people to sustain the new enterprise. Hence, we will see that of the churches of Donegal, Conewago, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover, none are within less than ten miles of each other. When the town of Harrisburg was founded, the people who resided there desired to organize a congregation; but, during the life-time of the Reverend Mr. Elder, he protested against it, and succeeded in preventing the erection of a church. The Reverend Mr. Hoge, of Silvers Spring, came occasionally to preach at the county town, and Mr. Elder complained bitterly to Presbytery, stating that "a *hogg* was rooting in his fields."

The first minister called was William Bertram. He was born in the city of Edinburgh on the 2d of February, 1664; was educated at the university there; studied for the ministry; and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him, says the New Castle records, "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications, and regular Christian conversation." He came to Pennsylvania in the year 1731, and the following year we find him unanimously received by Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time, George Renick presented him an invitation to settle over Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed November 17, 1732, at Derry meeting-house. The congregations then appointed representatives, "on this side, Thomas Foster, George Renick, William Cunningham, and Thomas Mayes; on the other side, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Willson, William Willson, James Quigley, William McCord, and John Sloan." The former were of Paxtang, the latter of Derry. These representatives executed to Bertram the right and title to the "Indian town tract" situated in Hanover township on the north side, containing three hundred and fifty acres. It was at the settlement of Mr. Bertram that the congregation took the name it has since borne.

In 1735, Mr. Bertram complained to Presbytery of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations,

and on the 13th of September, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. He was an earnest minister of the New Testament. He died on the 2d of May, 1746, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Elizabeth Gillespie, sister of the Rev. George Gillespie.

In Mr. Bertram's latter days he was in feeble health, and resigned his pastorate of Derry in 1742, when the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, gave one third of his time to that congregation. In 1745, however, Derry chose to be alone, and called the Rev. John Roan, who was ordained their minister. Then came the division in the Presbyterian churches. Almost every congregation was rent asunder. Owing to the loss of the minutes of the sessions of Paxtang and Derry covering these years of importance in their history, we are all more or less left in the fog, for during the period when the Rev. Roan was the regular minister of Derry until his death, he is spoken of as the "Pastor of Derry, Paxtang, and Mount Joy," while at the same time the Rev. John Elder was pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The facts are, that while the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the "New Side" congregation of Derry and the division holding the same views from Paxtang, the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the "Old Side" congregation of Paxtang and the division holding similar views from Derry. Hence, both Roan and Elder were ministers of Paxtang and Derry during the same period.

The Reverend John Roan came from Greenshaw, Ireland, where he was born on the 30th of April, 1717. He was brought up as a weaver, but began to study for the ministry early in life, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1739. He entered the celebrated "Log College," and taught school on the Neshaminy and in Chester county while pursuing his theological studies. He was licensed by the "New Side" Presbytery of New Castle, June 27, 1744. The following year he was called to Derry, and subsequently became pastor over the "New Side" congregations of Paxtang, Derry, and Conewago, the latter having one fifth of his time. The minutes of Synod placed Roan in Donegal Presbytery, and "points of difficulty continually arose." Towards the latter days of his ministry, Mr.

Roan missionated frequently on the south branch of the Potomac. After serving his people faithfully and well, he departed hence, his mortal life ceasing on the 3d of October, 1775.

Bertram and Roan were the only ministers whose entire time was given to Derry. Both are buried in yonder inclosure. Permit me to read the inscriptions on their tombstones.

Over the Reverend William Bertram's is this :

*Here Lieth the Remains of
the REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM
first pastor of this Congregation
who departed this life
ye 2d May, 1746,
aged 72 years.*

Over the last pastor of Derry, the Reverend John Roan :

*Beneath this Stone
Are deposited the Remains
of an able, faithful
courageous & successful
Minister of Jesus Christ
the REV'D JOHN ROAN
Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy
Congregations
from the year 1745 .
till Oct. 3, 1775
When he exchanged
A militant for a triumphant Life
In the 59th year of his age.*

Bertram and Roan deserve to be held in grateful remembrance. They were both valiant soldiers of the cross, never swerving from duty, battling for the faith as delivered to them in that noted era when the people ran after strange teachers. In the days of the Whitfield excitement, the Reverend John Roan was the only one of the Presbyterian ministers, who, in the presence of Whitfield, disputed his religious theories, and the scene at Fagg's Manor, where the courageous minister of Derry combated the schisms of Whitfield, was one of the grandest pictures which emblazons the annals of American Presbyterianism. What he hoped for, he never lived to see, nor any of his congregation. It was a hundred years after his death that the union he prayed for was accomplished.

Following Roan, came again, as the guardian of old Derry,

that grand old hero, civil and spiritual, Parson Elder; and from 1775 to July, 1792, when he, too, passed to his final rest, was the revered minister of united Paxtang and Derry. And so Bertram, and Roan, and Elder, holy men of God, with the flocks whom they tended, passed from the land of the living.

From the death of Parson Elder to the year 1803, there appear to have been three ministers. In 1793, the Reverend Nathaniel R. Snowden was called. Two years after he applied for a dissolution from Derry, but Paxtang, true to her first and only love, preferred Derry to Harrisburg, and declared in favor of holding the connection therewith. Thus approved by Presbytery, Paxtang and Derry were declared vacant, Mr. Snowden remaining as minister of the new congregation at the county town. For several years thereafter, the pulpit of Derry was occupied by supplies. On the 29th of October, 1798, the Reverend Joshua Williams was installed pastor of these churches, and for four years continued with their rapidly diminishing flocks. Then came the young and talented Adair, but, before he was installed, death called him away from the earthly to immortal life. In yonder grave-yard is a stone with this inscription:

*In Memory of
JAMES ADAIR,
Preacher of the Gospel,
who departed
this life Sept. 20, 1803,
aged 32 years.*

Until the year 1807, the churches were without a regular minister. In September of the previous year, a call was given the Reverend James Russell Sharon. He was installed pastor of Paxtang and Derry on the 29th of May, 1807, and for a period of thirty-six years he ministered to these congregations. He was a man universally respected for the purity of his faith and the integrity of his moral character. He was a native of Lost Creek Valley in now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1775. He graduated at Dickinson College, studied theology, and was licensed by Carlisle Presbytery. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McMean, near Newberry, Lycoming county, on the 18th of April, 1843.

On the 9th of April, 1844, a call was presented to Presbytery for the Reverend John M. Boggs, but he was not ordained until the 9th of April, 1845. On the 6th of October, 1847, Mr. Boggs' pastorate came to a termination, and it was almost three years before Paxtang and Derry received a permanent supply. This was the Reverend Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell, who, from the 10th of April, 1850, until the 12th of February, 1874, almost twenty-four years, was the pastor of these people. He was the last minister who officiated in old Derry church. Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell was a native of York county, Pennsylvania; born the 2d of February, 1829; graduated at Jefferson College in 1841; and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1844. In 1850, he accepted the call from the congregations of Paxtang and Derry; was duly ordained and installed; and, until 1874, acceptedly served the little congregation of Derry and the diminished one of Paxtang. In 1876, he went as chaplain in the United States army, and died while on duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, on the 26th of March, 1882. As a preacher, he was clear, logical, and forcible, and his memory is yet sweet in the congregation of old Paxtang.

For years the ancient log structure was tenantless. Decay and ruin followed. Pastors and people all passed away! One by one the former were gathered to their fathers. Of the latter, family after family sought the homes of their kindred and neighbors in distant localities, while others fell asleep in Jesus. In yonder grave-yard they lie—the dust of several generations—the Boyds, Campbells, Chambers, Clarks, Harrises, Hayeses, Logans, Martins, McNairs, Mitchells, Moodeys, McCords, Rodgers, Snoddeys, Thompsons, Wilsons, and Wallaces, the vast majority without a stone to tell who rest beneath.

And we who have come up here to-day to erect the memorial of the Derry church of a past century should not be unmindful of the duty we owe to the pious ancestry who originally founded this church. It is very meet and right that they be held in grateful remembrance. Posterity will bless you for the work you have projected and will accomplish. It will also be a memorial of your faith, of that ageless fabric whose corner-stone is CHRIST.

INDIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

When the Europeans first discovered the Western Continent, they found it inhabited by human beings. They called them "Indians," because they thought they had arrived at the eastern coast of India—that great country for which they had so anxiously sought a short passage. Though erroneous, the name still clung to the inhabitants of the country. All Europeans had been taught to call them by this name; they recognized them by it, and they could not change it. It is not known that a change of name was even suggested, much less attempted; and it is possible that these Indians received the right name by accident, though their discoverers found them in a great country far removed from the continent whence it is believed they had their origin.

ORIGIN OF INDIANS.

They found tribes of these "Indians" scattered along the entire eastern coast of this country from Maine to Florida. And each tribe had a different name. Their origin was not then known; and it is not known now to a certainty, though four hundred years have elapsed since their discovery here. Who were they? It is supposed that they originally came from the Far West, even from Asia—having wandered thence in some manner, either by land or sea, toward the rising sun to this continent. When they landed in the West, and especially when they reached the eastern coast, is still one of the great mysteries of our interesting history. It may be that they wandered eastwardly from a given point, just as the Japhetic tribe of men wandered westwardly. If the theory of the Bible is correct, all mankind must have originated from the few survivors of the great flood, who landed on Mt. Ararat, in Asia. After this great event, Japheth and his

family, and their descendants, migrated to the West; Ham, his family and their descendants, to the South; and Shem, his family and their descendants, to the East. Accordingly, these "Indians" may have descended from Shem.

A very long period must have elapsed till they became settled along the Atlantic coast. Yet it would seem that they had reached this point before the descendants of Japheth, who, in their developments and geographical movements, proceeded in an opposite direction. This was a remarkable meeting in the history of progressive civilization. Reckoning the flood to have transpired, according to sacred history, in the year 2348, before Christ, they met after the lapse of *three thousand eight hundred and forty years!* On the one hand, the "Indians" were guided alone by the "Great Spirit," preserving naught as they went from century to century, and from one continent to the other, but their instincts, their manners, and their languages, and apparently showing no improvements in social, mental, and spiritual development, without literature of any kind, excepting rude inscriptions on rocks and stones. On the other, the Europeans were guided by reason, producing one improvement after the other in every department of life, accompanied by an abiding faith in God, by Revelation, and by the Bible, and developing literature as wonderful in extent as it was superior in character. What a vast difference in mankind such a time had produced! Who can explain it? Why were they not kept equal in the progress of time? Eastwardly, though to catch, as it were, the rising sun, and, by getting into the dawning light of day, to become possessor of his Creator's excellence, the one went into barbarity and darkness; westwardly, though after the setting sun and into darkness, the other went into civilization and light. This is a contrast, indeed, wonderful to relate and truly surprising to understand! A comparison of the manners and customs of the "Indians," as they have been given to us by early settlers and historians from the time of the first settlements in our country, say about 1600, A. D., with the manners and customs of Western Asia, as they have been transmitted to us by literature for an equal period Before Christ, say 1600, reveals many similarities,

especially in the daily affairs of domestic life. And in spiritual life both believed in God, and knew what it was to be truthful and honorable in social and political life. Yet, of the two classes, which has distinguished itself the most in point of social honor and political integrity? The "Indians" have been universally praised for these qualities, notwithstanding their heartless barbarity and mental darkness; but the Europeans have received continuous and general condemnation for the remarkable want of these qualities, guided, even as they claimed to have been, by the love of God and the light of the mind.

LENNI LENAPÉ.

The Indian tribes which dwelt in this section of the continent, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, were called *Lenni Lenapé*. This name signifies *original people*. They gave this as their name to the first immigrants. It is supposed that they, at a very early period, had wandered to this locality from the West. On their way East, at the Mississippi river, they came in contact with a tribe apparently descended from the same race, called *Mengwes*. The interests of the two tribes being identical, they united and formed what they called a "New Union." In crossing the river they were opposed by another tribe, also of the same race, large in size, powerful in strength, and great in number. These were called the *Alligewi*. Great warfare was carried on by these opposing tribes for a considerable period. Finally, the *Alligewi* were beaten, and, to escape extermination, they fled southwardly. The conquerers then divided the country east of the Mississippi river—the *Mengwes* taking the country to the north, which adjoins the great lakes, and the *Lenni Lenapé* the country to the east, which adjoins the Atlantic ocean.

TRIBES, CLANS, AND CHIEFS.

The *Lenni Lenapé* consisted of three tribes—the *Unamis*, or Turtle; the *Wunalachtikos*, or Turkey; and the *Minsi*, or Wolf. By Europeans they were called the *Delawares*. The *Unamis* and *Wunalachtikos* possessed the country along the ocean from the Hudson river on the north-east to the Potomac on the

south-west, and the *Minsi* the country round about the Blue Mountains, and all the territory lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Each of these tribes had subordinate clans, named after the respective localities which they occupied. The clans of the *Minsi* were the *Susquehannas*, the *Neshamines*, the *Conestogas*, the *Assunpink*s, the *Rankakos*, the *Andastakas*, and the *Shackamaxons*. The clans of the *Minsi* were regarded as the most warlike. Each clan had a chief to control its actions, and each chief was under the command of a "Grand Sachem." The sachems of the *Lenni Lenapé*, from the time of the first English settlement till the Indians retreated before the onward march of civilization, and disappeared entirely from this part of the country, were, in succession, *Kekerappan*, *Opekasset*, *Tuminent*, *Allumapees*, (afterwards also called *Sassoonan*,) and *Teedyuscung*. They had their headquarters at "Minisink," on the Delaware river, some miles above the Blue Mountains, (now in Pike county,) and at "Shamokin," on Shamokin creek, (at one time in Berks county for a period of twenty years, now in the eastern part of Northumberland county.) The chief of the Indian settlements along the Schuylkill river and Tulpehocken creek was *Manangy*.

GANAWESE INDIANS.

The *Ganawese* or *Piscataway* Indians, also one of the tribes of the *Lenni Lenapé*, who had lived on the Potomac, were permitted by the Governor of the Province to locate among the *Schuylkill* Indians, near Tulpehocken, in pursuance of a request of *Manangy*, the Indian chief on the Schuylkill, with a guaranty of their friendship by the *Conestoga* Indians. This request was made in 1705, (the earliest reference to any Indians in this immediate vicinity,) because the *Ganawese* had been reduced by sickness to a small number, and desired to settle here. It is not known whether they came here immediately or not; but four years afterward they were classed with the Indians in this vicinity, and in 1728 they were represented at Philadelphia by their king *Manawkyhickon*. Their chief was called *Shekellamy*, also *Winjack*. He was appointed by the "Five Nations," in 1728. It is supposed that he had lived

at Shamokin, and that by this time this tribe had removed thither beyond the mountains. After Conrad Weiser had settled in Tulpehocken, in 1729, an intimacy sprung up between this chief and Weiser. In 1732, they were appointed to travel between the Indians and the settlers, "in order to speak the minds of each other truly and freely and to avoid misunderstandings." They performed invaluable services in our early history by the satisfactory settlement of disputes. "They were universally respected for their wisdom in council, their dignity of manner, and their conscientious administration of public affairs."

FIVE NATIONS.

The "Five Nations" were a confederacy of Indians which inhabited the territory now the State of New York. As confederates, they called themselves *Aquanuschioni*, or united people, and the French called them *Iroquois*. They comprised the *Onondagas*, the *Cayugas*, the *Oneidas*, the *Senecas*, and the *Mohawks*. The language of all these was radically the same, but it was somewhat different from that of the *Lenni Lenapé*. The *Mohawks* took the lead in matters of warfare, and the *Onondagas* in civil matters. The *Senecas* were regarded as the most powerful tribe in numbers and military energy. The grand council-fire of the confederacy was held in the Onondaga valley, and it was guarded by the *Onondagas*. The *Iroquois*, as they were mostly called, were possessed of remarkable height, strength, and symmetry of person. These characteristics distinguished them from other tribes. They were as brave as they were strong, as cruel as they were ferocious, and as overbearing as they were treacherous. They effected an early alliance with the Dutch on the Hudson river in the vicinity of Albany. Through it they secured the use of fire-arms. By this powerful auxiliary they were enabled to repel the encroachments of the French, and to exterminate or reduce to vassalage many other Indian tribes. It is said that they even conquered the *Lenni Lenapé*, and held this great nation under subjection till 1756, when *Teedyuscung* forced from them an acknowledgment of their independence.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania found the Indians possessed of a kindly disposition and inclined to share with them the comforts of their rude dwellings. When they were guests of the Indians, their persons were regarded as sacred. Penn, among other things, said that they excelled in liberality, that they never had much, for they did not want much; that their wealth circulated like the blood; that none wished for the property of another, and that they were exact observers of the rights of property. "They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure in hunting, fishing, and fowling feeds them. They spread their table on the ground anywhere, and eat twice a day, morning and evening. They care for little, because they want little. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are free from our pains."

They loved rum. Traders generally carried quantities of it in bartering with them. It was to them, as they called it, "fire-water," for it inflamed their passions and made them savage and destructive. Their chief complained to the Provincial Government about its introduction and sale. *Sassoonan*, in 1731, "desired that no Christians should carry any rum to Shamokin (where he lived) to sell; when they wanted any they would send for it themselves; they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it brought by Christians; they desired that some rum might be lodged at Tulpehocken and Paxtang to be sold to them, that their women might not have too long a way to fetch it." In some respects, the Council, it would seem, set a bad example to the Indians, for, in the purchase of land, among the articles given as a consideration, rum was included. Association with Christians and the introduction of new manners may, however, have made such an article a daily necessity.

The Indians retreated beyond the Blue Mountains in 1732, they having then sold the territory south of the mountains lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and in 1749 they left that portion of territory now included in Schuylkill county.

INDIAN VILLAGES IN BERKS COUNTY.

Some of the *Minsi* tribes had their villages in that part of Pennsylvania now included in Berks county. These Indian villages were numerous. They were located in different sections of the county, more particularly along the Schuylkill and its principal tributaries. They are known as the *Tulpewehski* in the western section of the county, a short distance east of Stouchsburg near the Tulpehocken creek; the *Sakunk*, in the northern section, at the mouth of the *Sakunk* creek (now *Sacony*); the *Maschilamehanne*, some miles east of *Sakunk*, on the stream of same name now known as *Moselem*; the *Machksithanne*, still further east, now in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown; the *Ganshowehanne*, in the central section adjoining the Schuylkill at the mouth of the Rose Valley creek, now included in Reading, near the foot of Sixth street; the *Navesink*, a short distance below the Neversink Mountain near the Big Dam, and the *Menhaltanink*, at a large spring now in Amity township, a few miles north-east of Douglassville. All these localities were selected by the Indians for settlements because water was convenient. They were identified by the numerous stone implements of various kinds which were found there.

These villages were occupied by them until they sold the territory on which they stood. After the sale of the district which lies south of the South Mountain in 1718, they returned northwardly of this ridge; and, from this time onward, they did not have any fixed settlements for their dwelling-places. Inroads upon them by the settlers were constant on every side. The beginning of the eighteenth century would seem to have been the dawn of civilization in the district comprised in Berks county. Soon after certain Swedes, in 1701, and certain Huguenots, in 1712, had determined to locate in this particular district; the Indians must have felt that their habitations were doubtful. Every year brought new strangers, and, consequently, new trespasses upon their lands. Every year brought these strangers nearer the Blue Mountains. The Indians complained, but their complaints could not stop the growing settlements. The Provincial Government could not stop immigration. The Indians, consequently, were forced to sell their

lands, and the government was forced to buy them. This alone put an end to the complaints.

RETREAT OF INDIANS.

After 1732, the Indians moved north of the Blue Mountains. About this time, the Friends had reached the Maiden Creek valley, and some years previously the Germans had settled in the Tulpehocken valley. Onward, persistently onward, along the streams and toward their sources, the settlers proceeded. Were these enterprising Christians bent upon ascertaining where the streams rose in their efforts to gratify a desire for the best settlements and, consequently, their *worldly* enrichment, just as the Indians—the Heathen as they were called—were bent upon ascertaining where the sun rose in their journey around the world to gratify a desire for *spiritual* enrichment? Before 1750, they had got beyond the Blue Mountains, towards the sources of the Schuylkill. And thus as the one came the other went. The Indians had reached the Great Sea,* but, for want of worldly genius or cupidity, they did not master its mighty rolling waters. Therefore, they began to return, not because they had no more worlds to conquer, not because they had completed their great journey, but because they had met the Bible! Wonderful revelation to them, indeed! Return? No; they had to retreat! The “Armor of God” prevailed against them. Cupidity had found this great country of theirs, but persecution had peopled it. This persecution justified (?) the persecuted immigrants to take possession of their homes and hunting-grounds, which they had possessed time out of mind, in order to spread the “Kingdom of God.” These immigrants were forced to have a home where they could worship God freely, according to the dictates of their own consciences; and they got it. But the Indians had to lose theirs! The immigrants, moved more by cowardice than by enterprise in leaving their homes, reasoned like the enterprising (?) men of the present generation in taking the property of others for the promotion of the public weal. First, the quiet possession of the Indians had to be disturbed by the Christians for the public improvement of morals; then, that of the Christians by corpora-

tions for the public improvement of wealth. This is wonderful. What agency is coming in the future to disturb the corporations? Two hundred years were required to develop the right of eminent domain. What right will two hundred years more develop in the great interests of mankind?

PRESENT LOCATION.

Where are the brave and warlike *Lenni Lenapé* now? Back again in the glorious wilderness which their great progenitors had occupied years and years before them. Like locusts before the storm, they were swept by the tide of civilization westward—westward beyond the Mississippi. What a mistake they found they had made in searching too persistently after knowledge—in going the way of the world! Instead of realizing their fond hopes, they could only look—look to the eastward into the restless sea, there to find at last an “armor-bearer” coming with the “cross of salvation” before him, directed, as it were, by the King of Day against the way of the world, and across the wide expanse of waters. And this was, apparently, the “light” which their tradition had inspired them to look for through centuries of time.

In 1789, they were placed on a reservation in the State of Ohio. But what was a reservation in the onward march of civilization? It could not be reserved. The Christians were too many—too powerful for them. The poor, powerless Indians had to go. They went. A generation afterward, in the year 1818, they located in Missouri. Numerous removals followed, till 1866, when they accepted land in severalty in the Indian Territory. They then gave up tribal relations and settled down to civilized life—to do as civilized people do. And now, it is said, they are at last useful and prosperous citizens of a *united people*, numbering, it is believed, one thousand. And there, it is to be hoped, after retroceding for a hundred years from stream to stream, from mountain to mountain, toward the setting sun, they will be permitted to grow, if not a stronger, a more submissive and a more honorable people, to be, nevertheless, a wiser, a better, and a more cultivated people, after our own day and generation.

INDIAN NAMES IN BERKS COUNTY.

Allegheny—Fair water.

Ganshouehanne—Roaring stream, now known as the *Schuylkill*. In old deeds it was called *Manaiunk*. Gerret von Sweerlingen, in his "Account of the Settling of the Dutch and Swedes at the Delaware," assigns a reason for the name, he stating "that the Swedes' ship sailed up as high as Tinicum, hiding themselves in a creek, which is called to this day the *Schuylkill*, from schuylen, to hide; in English, the *Hiding-creek*. Also, when the Dutch, under Captain Hendricks, sailed up the Delaware, in 1616, and not knowing whence the river came, whose outlet they were passing, they named it *Schuylkill*—the hidden kill or stream.

Gokhosing—Place of owls; now Cacoosing.

Lechauwéeke—Place of forks; now Lehigh.

Maschilamehanne—Trout stream; now Moselem.

Machksithanne—Bear's-path creek; now Maxatawny.

Menakesse—Stream with large bends; now Monocacy.

Menhaltanink—Where we drank liquor; now Manatawny.

Pakihmomink—Place of cranberries; now Perkiomen.

Olink—Hole, cavern, or cell; also a cove or tract of land encompassed by hills; now Oley.

Ontelaunee—Little maiden; now Maidencreek.

Sakunk—Place of outlet, where a smaller stream empties into a larger; now Sacony; also Saucon.

Sinne-hanne—Stony stream; now Stony creek.

Sipuas-hanne—A plum stream; now Plum creek.

Tulpewi-haki—Land of turtles; now Tulpehocken.

Tamaque-hanne—Beaver stream; a stream across which the beaver throws a dam; now Beaver creek; also changed to Little Schuylkill.

Wyomissing—

THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF CONGRESS.

[*Senator Maclay to Judge Yeates.*]

NEW YORK, *March 13, 1789.*

SIR: I consider it as almost certain that the permanent residence of Congress will be agitated at the ensuing session, desirous as I am to bring forward information from every part of Pennsylvania to throw light on this important subject. You may guess my mortification at receiving no answer to my letters on this head from Lancaster. Let it suffice to say that you have been wrong, and be no longer so, but send me the information which I requested. But you should not stop here. Mr. Hamilton should be spoke to and he should furnish some member of Congress with proposals under his hand relating to the terms on which he would give grounds for public Buildings, and let lots for private persons. With all the pains you may take it is possible you may not succeed but without pains you need not expect it.

I am Sir your most obed.

& very humble servt.

WM. MACLAY.

P. S. I write by the post my letters being generally frankd.

[*Address of the Confirmation of Lancaster.*]

LANCASTER, *March 17, 1789.*

GENTLEMEN: The Corporation of this Borough have been instructed by the inhabitants thereof and of the adjoining Townships to address you. The *New Constitution*, to which we anxiously look up as the means of establishing the Empire of America on the most secure and solid Basis, is even now in motion, and one of the objects of Congress will be to fix on a permanent Place of Residence where their Exclusive Jurisdic-

tion can be conveniently and safely exercised. Should the General Interests of the Union point out an Inland, Centrical (sic) Situation as preferable to that of a Seaport, for the future Residence of that *Honorable Body*, We humbly presume to offer ourselves as Candidates for that distinguished Honor. We feel ourselves more emboldened to enter into the lists as we find this Borough has been lately put in nomination by the Honorable Congress under the former Confederation, and we suffer ourselves to be flattered that the Reasons which then existed for such a choice exist more strongly at the present moment. As an Inland Town we do not perceive ourselves inferior to any within the Dominion of the United States. Our lands are remarkably fertile and in a high State of cultivation,—Our Country is possessed of every convenience for Water works as will appear from the draft herewith sent, and peculiarly healthy. Our water is good, every necessary material for building is to be had in the greatest quantity desired & at the most reasonable Rates, & we venture to assert that there is no part of the United States which can boast, within the Compass of Ten Miles, the same number of Wagons & good Teams with ourselves.

We are sensible that Dealings in General will not effect those with dispassionate and temperate minds, we venture therefore to descend into more Minute Recapitulation, and pledge ourselves to you for the Truth & Correctness of the following statement which has been made upon the most thorough Examination and in the Carefullest manner in our Power without Exaggeration—(sic).

The Borough of Lancaster is a Square encompassing a portion of Ground of One Mile in length from the Center, the Court House, by the main Streets which intersect it at right angles. We have five Public Buildings, including an elegant Court House 58 ft. by 48 ft. In the second story there is a very handsome room 44 ft. by 32 ft. in the clear and two convenient adjoining rooms, each being 22 ft. by 16 ft. in the clear. There are seven places of Public Worship, besides a temporary Synagogue, belonging to the respective Societies of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed Church

of Heidelberg, Moravian, Quaker & Catholics. Within the compass of the Borough an enumeration of the Dwelling Houses was actually taken in 1786, and the number then built was 678, Which since that period has considerably increased. Many of the Houses are large, elegant & Commodious, & would in our Idea accommodate Congress and their Suite at this period without Inconvenience. Boarding & Lodging are to be had at very easy terms. According to the best computation we can make there are within this Borough about 4,200 souls. A number of great Roads pass through this Place. We are a thorough-fare to the 4 Cardinal Points of the Compass. Labor is to be had at the rate of 2/ pr. day.

The current Prices of Provisions are, Wheat 5/6, Rye 3/, Indian corn 2/6, oats 1/6 per Bushel. Best Hay £3 per ton. Pork & Stall fed Beef from 25/ to 30/ per cwt. Veal 3*d* and Mutton 3½*d* per lb. All kinds of Poultry in great abundance & reasonable. Shad, Rock & Salmon are plentifully supplied to us from the Susquehannah in their Seasons. The prices of Fire wood have been last season—for Hickory 12/6 & Oak 8/6 per cord.

Within the distances of 9 & 30 miles from this Place we have 6 Furnaces & Forges, 2 Slitting Mills & 2 Rolling Mills for the manufacture of iron.

Within the Compass of 10 miles square, we have 17 Merchant Mills, 2 Boring and Grinding Mills for gun barrels, 16 Saw Mills, 1 Fulling Mill, 4 Oil Mills, 5 Hemp Mills, & 8 Tan yards. There are a great number of convenient sites for water works still unoccupied.

Within the Borough also are the following Manufacturers & Artisans, viz. 14 Hatters, 36 Shoemakers, 4 Tanners, 17 Saddlers, 25 Taylors, 22 Butchers, 25 Weavers, 3 Stocking Weavers, 25 Blacksmiths & Whitesmiths, 6 Wheelwrights, 21 Bricklayers, & Masons, 12 Bakers, 30 Carpenters, 11 Coopers, 6 Plaisterers, 6 Clock & Watch makers, 6 Tobacconists, 4 Dyers, 7 Gunsmiths, 5 Rope makers, 4 Tinmen, 2 Brass founders, 3 Skin dressers, 1 Brush maker, 7 Turners, 7 Nailors, 5 Silver-smiths, 3 Potters, and 3 Coppersmiths, besides their respective Journeymen and Apprentices. There are also 3 Breweries, 3

Brick yards, & 2 Printing presses & 40 Houses of public entertainment within the Borough.

The materials for building such as Stone, Lime, Sand, Clay proper for Brick making, Timber, Boards &c are to be had in the greatest abundance at the most reasonable Rates. We would instance as one particular that the best Pine Boards from the Susquehannah are delivered here at 5/6 per 100 ft.

Our Central (sic) Situation will be best determined by the consideration of the following Distances, which persue the Course of the Roads now occupied, but which may be shortened, which we consider as accurately taken, viz:

From Lancaster to Philadelphia,	66 miles.
Wilmington,	50 "
Newport,	47 "
Head of Elk,	45 "
North East,	42 "
Rock Run,	38 "
Mouth of Susquehanna,	42 "
Baltimore by McCalls Ferry,	60 "
Trents by the Swedes Ford,	90 "
Coryells Ferry on Delaware,	87 "
Reading,	31 "
Easton,	83 "
Wrights Ferry on Susquehanna,	10 "
Harris' ditto,	36 "
McCalls Ferry on Susque ^h ,	16 "
Andersons Ferry do.,	13 "
Peach Bottom do.,	22 "
Nolands Ferry on Potomack,	93 "
Harpers " do.,	110 "

We have presumed, Gentlemen, to make the foregoing Statement and present it to you. The general National Interest of America at large will, we are persuaded, be fully considered when the Important Point of the future permanent Residence of Congress is agitated and determined on by that Honorable Body. We have reason to think that Wm. Hamilton, Esq., who is entitled to the Rent Charges and the unoccupied Parts of this Borough, would cheerfully meet every wish of Congress, so far as his Property is concerned. Permit us only to

add that our Citizens are federal and strongly attached to the new system of Government.

We have the Honor to be with Every
Sentiment of Respect, Gentlemen,
Your most Faithful
and Most Obedient Hum. Servts.

In behalf of the Corporation and Citizens.

[The foregoing paper is indorsed "Rough draft of Letter to the Senators & Represen^s in Congress respecting the Permanent Residence of Congress."]

[*Judge Yeates to Senator Maclay.*]

LANCASTER, 23 March, 1789.

DEAR SIR: I am this moment honored with your Favour of the 13th Instant. In behalf of the Borough of Lancaster give me leave to Express our Acknowledgements for the Kindness you have Shown us.

We have not been in attention to the Contents of your former letter. It is true, we move slowly but this is uniformly the Case when *many* are concerned. When the Business required no longer Delay, we appointed a Committee to draft a Letter to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, Expressive of our particular situation and giving Information on the Points required by your letter which served as an Excellent Guide on this Subject. This letter has been prepared for Each Body and duly signed, and is accompanied by two Drafts to our Senators and Representatives accurately taken, and will probably be received at the Same Time with the present Scrawl.

It Strikes me that the Cardinal Point first to be discussed will be whether a Seaport or an Inland, Centrical Situation is most Eligible under the general Interests of the Union at large. If the first should be preferred, we have then no Pretensions to the Honor; If the latter, we submit our claims with due Deference to the Wisdom of Congress. We offer them an Inland Town in a considerable degree of Improvement, a well cultivated and fertile Country, a healthy Situation and Inhabitants industrious. In our Case, the Contentions of rival and Commercial Cities does not Come in Ques-

tion. The Seaport of each State may Still flourish under their respective natural Advantages, independent of the peculiar Benefits which any one of them may derive from the permanent residence of Congress and which may Eventually render such city obnoxious, if not dangerous to the general trading Interests of each Commercial Port in the United States.

I have by this post written to Mr. Hamilton to Express his Intentions to Congress, so far as his Property is concerned, on this subject. I have not the Smallest Doubt from our frequent Conferences, that he will meet the utmost wish of Congress on this Head. Until his Sentiments can be more fully known, I pledge myself to you as his Agt. that he will freely and Cheerfully grant whatever Congress can reasonably require of him.

I have the Honor to be Sir,

Your Most obed. &

Honble

faithful Humble Serv't,

WILLIAM MACLAY, Esq.

J. YEATES.

[*Judge Yeates to Wm. Hamilton.*]

LANCASTER, 23 March, 1789.

DEAR SIR: Within this hour I have rec^d a Letter from Mr. McClay, a copy of which is subjoined. The Propriety of being peculiarly active at this period, strikes me very forcibly. I shall answer this letter immediately. I beg you will wait upon Messrs. Clymer, & Fitsimons as soon as possible and inform them of your Intentions & Dispositions. A Letter from you to our Friends in Congress & particularly to some, if not all of our Representatives, Should Express the Same matter fully and at large. In one Word, My Dear Sir, I would almost if not quite give them a charte blanche.

Mr. John Hubly tells me this moment that by a Letter which Parson Muhlenberg has received from his brother Frederick, he is informed that Congress will in all Probability settle at Some Place, between the Delaware & Susquehannah. This is very Encouraging. Do ask of Clymer & Fitzsimons to see our Map forwarded to them & let me know of your sentiments. I am D^r. Sir, Very Affectionately Yours,
WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Bush Hill. J. YEATES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRECTION.—On page 301, ninth line from the bottom, the word “confirmation” should be *Corporation*.

BLAIRSVILLE.—In *Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania*, it is stated that this town “was laid out in 1819; James Campbell was the original owner, but in the latter part of the year 1818, sold a portion of the land to Andrew Brown, when they at once proceeded to lay out a town, which they named in honor of John Blair, of Blair's Gap.” Is not this a mistake? In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of December 20, 1792, Robert Cochran advertises that he has “laid out a town at the mouth of Black Lick creek adjoining Conamaugh river.” No name was given the town.

I. C.

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held its regular quarterly meeting, Friday evening, December 13, 1884. After the preliminary exercises, the Society passed unanimously a resolution recommending to its members, and the public generally, the “HISTORICAL REGISTER—NOTES AND QUERIES—RELATING TO INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA, and published by Dr. William H. Egle, honorary member of the Society, as representing the interests of this portion of the State, and deserving the cordial support of historical students.” A very interesting biographical sketch of the late Hon. Stewart Pearce, honorary member of the Society, and the author of the “Annals of Luzerne County,” was read by Mr. George B. Kulp, the Historiographer. Harrison Wright, Ph. D., the Secretary, also read an elaborate report of some fossils from the lower coal measures near Wilkes-Barre, contributed by Prof. E. W. Claypole, of the State Geological Survey. This paper was certainly a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the coal fauna of Eastern Pennsylvania. A vote of thanks for the two papers was passed, and the same referred to the publication committee. Several nominations for membership were made, and a number of active members were transferred to the list of life members, having paid the \$100 towards the permanent fund, as per constitution and by-laws. The Society then adjourned. There was an unusually good attendance, despite the inclement weather.

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HISTORY of READING

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